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By THOMAS WISE, *Accomptant.*

The FIFTH EDITION, greatly enlarged and improved.

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CONTENTS.

Precedents in Law and Buſineſs.

Forms of Receipts, Bills, Notes, &c.

A COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR, in any language, is that art or ſcience that teacheth the true and proper uſe of letters, ſyllables, words and ſentences. And tho' ſeveral rules and obſervations, applicable only to one particular ſpeech or tongue, are different from thoſe of another, yet ſuch as concern the general relation, that things have to their modes, qualities, motions or paſſions, are exactly the ſame in all the languages in the world; for any name, quality, &c. in the Engliſh language is the ſame in any other, though expreſſed in a different term. From whence may be perceived, how far the generality of people are miſtaken, in the notion they have, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for all young perſons to read the Latin, or Lilly's grammar, before they can attain to a right underſtanding of the Engliſh: for all the grammars of the Latin tongue are moſtly employed to teach the various terminations, &c. of the flections, modes, formations, and words of that language, a matter which no way concerns the Engliſh. But there are ſome few general rules in that and all other grammars that may be applied to the Engliſh, or any other language whatever.

I ſhall not here enter into a critical diſſertation upon each letter, nor divide them into vowels, conſonants, mutes, liquids, &c. nor ſhall I divide the language into eight parts, as is generally done, but into four, *viz.*

NAMES. | AFFIRMATIONS.
QUALITIES. | PARTICLES, or the manner of words.

Names expreſs the things themſelves, *i. e.* every thing that is the object of our ſeveral ſenſes, reflection, and underſtanding: which conveying ſome certain idea or image to the mind, want not the help of any other word to make them underſtood: as when we hear any one ſay, *a man*, *a horſe*, *virtue*, *vice*, &c. we perfectly underſtand what he means.

Names expreſs the things themſelves, you cannot therefore put the word *thing* after them thus, *man thing*, *virtue thing*, &c. without making nonſenſe.

They admit of *a* or *the* before them, and *an* when they begin with a vowel.

There are two ſort of Names, Common Names are ſuch as agree to, or expreſs the whole ſpecies; as the name *horſe* ſignifies *my horſe*, *your horſe*, and all the *horſes* that are.

Proper Names diſtinguiſh particulars of the ſpecies from each other, as *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, *Cato*, diſtinguiſh thoſe men from the reſt of mankind. The ſame holds of the proper names of *cities*, *towns*, *mountains*, *rivers*, *countries*, &c.

Qualities are the manners of Names, or things expreſſed by them, as *good*, *bad*, *round*, *ſquare*, &c. For example: the being of *wax*, is the ſubſtance of *wax*, or *wax* itſelf, without regard to any form or colour, and is what we call the name, the roundneſs ſquareneſs, *&c.* of the figure are the manners of the being; as to be ignorant or knowing, are the manners or qualities of our being: thus we ſay a *good*, *bad*, *black*, *white*, &c. horſe; *horſe* is the name, and *good*, *bad*, *black*, *white*, &c. are the qualities of that name.

The 3*d* general head is the Affirmation, under which term the exiſtence, action, or paſſion of the ſubject is affirmed, as *the black horſe runs*, *the common-ſewer ſtinks*, *the young child cries*. Here *black*, *common* and *young* are qualities, as expreſſing ſome mode or quality of their ſubjects or names, *horſe*, *ſewer*, and *child*; and the words *runs*, *ſtinks*, and *cries* denoting the ſeveral actions of their ſubjects or names. It is uſual to call theſe by three dif-

ferent appellations, viz. *ſubſtantive*, *active*, and *paſſive*; thoſe that are found to ſignify the being or exiſtence of any thing, as *I am*, &c. are termed *ſubſtantives*; thoſe that ſignify the acting or doing of any thing, as *I ſee*, &c. are termed *actives*; where paſſion or the ſuffering of any thing is ſignified, as *I am ſeen*, &c. they are *paſſives*.

The 4*th* claſs of words I call by the general name of Particles, which are occaſionally made uſe of to make the ſenſe of the ſpeaker more full, clear, and intelligible, by expreſſing the manner, or other circumſtances of the other words, either by connecting them together, or ſhewing the manners or qualities of them; *viz. John and Mary ſtrive earneſtly*; here, *and earneſtly* are *particles*; *and* joining the two names *John*, *Mary*; *earneſtly* ſhewing the mode of their ſtriving.

A ſubſtantive has what is called two *numbers*, the one expreſſing only ſome one ſingle thing of a ſort or ſpecies, as *a man*, the other all above one, as *men*, *viz.* two, three, twenty, a thouſand, *&c.* and this is called the plural number. The ſingular number is commonly diſtinguiſhed by *a*, *an*, or *one*; as *a horſe*, *a man*, *an image*, *an idiot*, *one child*, *one wife*, &c. The plural number is generally known by the words terminating with an *s*, or *es*; but the ſingular never, but in ſuch as have a plural termination, tho' they have a ſingular meanning; as, *arm*, *arms*: *horſe*, *horſes*: *king*, *kings*: *ſtone*, *ſtones*, &c.

There are ſome exceptions to this general rule, but they are few in compariſon to thoſe that it comprehends: ſuch as *ox*, *oxen*; *man*, *men*; *brother*, *brethren*; *cow*, *cows*, or *kine*: *mouſe*, *mice*: *foot*, *feet*: *tooth*, *teeth*: *penny*, *pence*, &c. Singulars which end in *f* or *fe*, have their plurals ending in *ves*; as *wife*, *wives*: *ſelf*, *ſelves*; *knife*, *knives*: *wolf*, *wolves*, &c. And tho' moſt words, whoſe ſingulars end in *ff*, follow the general rule aforegoing, as *muff*, *muffs*, &c. yet *ſtaff* makes *ſtaves*, according to the latter rule.

Some terminate alike in both numbers, as *one ſheep*, *ten ſheep*: *one ſwine*, *ten ſwine*, &c.

There are ſome words that admit of no ſingular number, ſuch as *aſhes*, *bowels*, *creſſes*, &c. And on the contrary there are a great many that want the plural number; ſuch as proper names of men, women, places, crea-

tures and things; as alſo their virtues, vices, habits, and abſtract qualities, the generality of grains, ſpices, herbs, drugs and liquids, as, *wheat*, *rye*, *pepper*, *ginger*, *graſs*, *air*, *blood*, *milk*, &c.

To the Engliſh language there belong three genders, which in conformity to the cuſtom uſed in the Greek and Latin tongues, may be called *maſculine*, *feminine* and *neuter*; the *maſculine* comprehending all males, *feminine* all females, and the *neuter* all things without life; and theſe are thus diſtinguiſhed by theſe terms, *he*, *his* or *him*, for the *maſculine*; *ſhe*, *her*, *hers*, &c. for the *feminine*; and *it* for the *neuter*, but the quality remains the ſame, and is as applicable to males as females, or things without life called *neuters*, *as a good boy*, *a good girl*, *a good knife*, &c.

Some *feminines* are formed by changing the termination of the *maſculine* into *eſs*, as *count*, *counteſs*; *duke*, *ducheſs*; *heir*, *heireſs*; *lion*, *lioneſs*, &c.

The Engliſh language has three perſons, *viz.* *I*, the firſt; *thou*, the ſecond; *he ſhe*, *it*, the third, in the ſingular number; and *we*, *ye*, *you*, *they*, *thoſe*, in the plural; to which may be added *who*, *whom* or *what*. Theſe diſtinctions are abſolutely neceſſary, as appears from the nature of ſpeech, which is always employed about the perſon or perſons, then immediately ſpeaking, denoted by the characteriſtic *I* or *we*; the perſon or thing ſpoken to, by *thou*, *ye* or *you*; or the perſon or thing ſpoken of, by *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, *they*, &c. This is to be underſtood when they ſtand before an affirmation, as *I write*, *thou writeſt*, *he writeth*, but in compound ſentences, and after affirmations they are changed into *me*, *thee*, *him*, &c. as, *I can prove this horſe belongs to me*, *thee*, &c.

All qualities in Engliſh are the ſame in both numbers, as *a good man*, *ten good men*, &c. and unleſs ſome name be joined with it, to determine what quality it is to be underſtood of, it can never make the ſenſe complete; as, *good*, *bad*, &c. have no meaning till applied; as *a good boy*, *a bad horſe*, &c.

When two names are compounded into one word, the firſt becomes a quality, as, *ſea-fiſh*, *gold-cup*, &c.

My, Thy, Her, Our, Your, Their, are called *perſonal poſſeſſives*, and are only uſed when they are joined with names, as, This is my horſe, My coat, My book, &c.

but when the ſenſe is not expreſſed immediately, but underſtood, or a queſtion is aſked, they are changed into Mine, Thine, Hers, Yours, Theirs; as, This knife is mine; that is, This is my knife; Whoſe knife is this? Mine, or, It is my knife, &c.

To qualities belong alſo increaſe or diminution of the value, goodneſs or virtue of the names to which they are joined; and theſe are generally formed by adding *er* and *eſt* to the plain ſimple word itſelf; as Fair, Fairer, Faireſt; though ſometimes they are made by adding More or Moſt to the ſimple word, as Fairer or More fair, Faireſt or Moſt fair: reading and obſervation will quickly teach any perſon where to introduce thoſe in the moſt advantageous place. Theſe four following are irregulars; Good, Better, Beſt; Bad or Ill, Worſe, worſt; Little, Leſs, Leaſt: Much, More, Moſt.

Inſtead of the various terminations and declenſions of the other languages, the Engliſh uſe *a* or *the*, *of*, *to*, *by*, *from* or *with*, &c. to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral circumſtances of the Name both when it is alone, and alſo when it is joined with the Quality in both numbers: as,

Singular number.	Plural number.
A or *the man*	*The men*
Of a or *the man*	*Of the men*
To a or *the man*	*To the men*
By, from or *with a* or *the man*	*By, from* or *with the men*

Singular,	Plural.
A or *the good horſe*, &c	*The good horſes*, &c.
Of a or *the good horſe*, &c.	*Of the good horſes*, &c.

We have already taken notice that the third claſs of words, is the affirmation and what its office is; we ſhall only here obſerve, that it has *two numbers*, *time*, and *perſon* belonging to it, by which the being, action, or paſſion of the ſubject or name is declared or affirmed; for the expreſſing the true ſtate of the time, there is what are uſually called *auxiliaries*, from or by which the times of other affirmations are expreſſed, there being only the *preſent* and the *paſſing time* naturally ariſing from the different endings of the words themſelves; that is, the

preſent and the paſſing, or paſt time, as *love* the preſent, and *lov'd* or *loved* the paſſing time. The preſent time, or the inſtant in which any thing is actually performing, &c. is diſtinguiſhed by the words *do*, *doſt*, or *doth*, for the ſingular number; and *do* only for the plural, with the proper perſonal ſigns, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, &c. The paſſing time is an imperfect manner of expreſſing, and intimates ſo much, having the ſign *did*, or the termination *ed*: the paſt time ſhews the action complete, by affirming ſomething with the ſign *have*; there is alſo what is called the *preter pluperfect tenſe*, and has the ſign *had* affixed to it, the other is the *future tenſe* that affirms ſomething *ſhall* or *will* be hereafter. And tho' there are really but three proper diſtinctions of time, *viz.* the preſent, the paſt, and the future, yet as our language, as well as others, hath various terminations, or manners of expreſſion, we ſhall inſert them: as to the diſtinctions of what is commonly called *moods*, it is undeniably certain that they may be denominated as variouſly, and be as numerous as the particular circumſtances require.

As what is called the *potential* and *ſubjunctive moods*, are an undeniable proof of differing only by ſome accidental ſigns; for which reaſon they are not here enumerated, but called the 1*ſt*, 2*d*, 3*d*, and 4*th* mood. The firſt declaring or making ſome poſitive aſſertion about, or relating to the ſubject, or name. The ſecond having only one tenſe and five perſons, and is employed wholly about commanding or ordaining, praying or permitting ſomething to be done without any ſpecification of time. The third may be variouſly circumſtanced, according as it has its expletives adjoining. And the fourth expreſſes the action barely and indefinitely as to time. The two auxiliaries ſupply all others, with thoſe tenſes or times which they naturally have no proper termination or diſtinction for, *viz.* *to have*, by whoſe aſſiſtance all actives are formed, or ſuch as import doing ſomething; and *to be*, from which all paſſives are formed, that is, ſuch as import ſuffering or bearing ſomething done to the ſubject.

The *firſt* or *indicative* mood.

Preſent tenſe. Singular.	Preſent tenſe. Plural.
I——*have*	*We*——*have*
Thou——*hadſt*	*Ye*——*have*
He——*hath*	*They*——*have*
Paſt tenſe, Singular.	**Paſt tenſe. Plural.**
I——*had*	*We*——*had*
Thou——*hadſt*	*Ye*——*had*
He——*had*	*They*——*had*
Future tenſe. Singular.	**Future tenſe. Plural.**
I ſhall or *will have*	*We* }
Thou ſhalt or *wilt have*	*Ye* } *ſhall* or *will have*
He ſhall or *will have*	*They* }

Some make other diſtinctions of time, but as they are only a coupling of thoſe together, this ſhort eſſay will not permit the diſquiſition; ſuch as, *I have had, I had had*, &c.

The *ſecond* or *imperative* mood.

Have thou. Let him, her, it have. Let us have. Have ye. Let them have.

The *third* or *ſubjunctive, potential*, &c. mood,

Is always diſtinguiſhed by adding ſome ſign of wiſhing power, &c. as *I may* or *can have; I might, could, ſhould*, or *ought to have*, &c.

The *fourth* or *infinitive* mood,

Is always diſtinguiſhed by the ſign *to*; as, *to have, to love, &c.* from this mood that quality called a *participle*, is formed, importing poſſeſſion; as *having, being, loving*, &c.

The *firſt* or *indicative* mood.

Preſent tenſe. Singular.	Preſent tenſe. Plural.	Paſt tenſe. Singular.	Paſt tenſe. Plural.
I am	*We are*	*I was*	*We were*
Thou art	*Ye are*	*Thou waſt*	*Ye were*
He, ſhe, it is	*They are*	*He was*	*They were*

Future tenſe.	Future tenſe.
Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall or *will be.*	*We*
Thou ſhalt or *wilt be.*	*Ye* } *ſhall* or *will be.*
He ſhall or *will be.*	*They*

There are other expreſſions, called tenſes, compounded of *have* and this verb; as, *I have been*, &c. *I had been*, &c.

The *ſecond* or *imperative* mood.

Be thou. Let him, her, it be. Let us be. Be ye. Let them be.

The *third* or *ſubjunctive*, &c. mood.

That I may, can, might, would, could, ſhould or *ought to be*, &c.

The *fourth* or *infinitive* mood.

To be, to have been. Being.

From theſe all other affirmations regular and irregular are formed and completed, to expreſs every poſſible circumſtance of time, action, or paſſion: as for example.

First Mood.

I love, I loved, I have loved, I had loved, I ſhall or *will love*

We *We* *We*	*We* *We*
Thou loveſt or *doſt love*	*Thou lovedſt* or *didſt love*
Ye love or *do love*	*Ye loved* or *did love*
Thou haſt loved	*Thou hadſt loved*
Ye have loved	*Ye had loved*

Thou ſhalt or *wilt love*
They ſhall or *will love*

Second Mood.

Love thou; love he, ſhe, or *it,* or *let him, her,* or *it love: love we,* or *let us love; love ye, love they,* or *let them love.*

Third Mood.

I, thou, he, ſhe, &c. *may, can, might, could*, &c. *love.*

Fourth Mood.

To love, loving, &c.

From what has been ſaid, it is obſervable, that the natural formations are made ſucceſſively, thus: firſt, *ſomething is affirmed by the firſt perſon ſingular; as I* love,

then I loved, or did love, then I have or had loved; and afterwards ſhall or will love. But there are ſome verbs that are irregular, and inſtead of ending in *ed*, in the 2*d* and 3*d* tenſes have particular endings of their own; as, I bear, bore, have born; I beat, have beaten; I begin, have begun; I behold, have beheld; I bend, have bent; I bind, have bound; I bite, have bitten; I blow, blew, have blown; I bleed, have bled; I breed, have bred; I bring, have brought; I break, broke, have broken; I am born, was born, have been born; I buy, have bought; I catch, have caught; I chide, chid, have chidden; I chuſe, choſe, have choſen; I come, came, am come; I cleave, clove, have cloven; I cut, have cut; I creep, crope or crept, have crept; I crow, crew; I dare, durſt; I deal, dealt; I do, did, have done; I draw, drew, have drawn; I dream, dreamt; I drink, drank, have drunk; I drive, drove, have driven; I do eat, did eat, have eaten; I fall, fell, am fallen; I feed, fed; I feel, felt; I do fetch, did fetch; I fight, have fought; I find, found; I fling, flung; I fly, flew, am flown; I fly, fled, am fled; I forget, forgot, have forgotten; I get, got; I gave, have given; I go, went, am gone; I grind, ground; I grew, grow, am grown; I hang, hung, have hanged; I hear, heard; I hide, hid, have hidden; I hold, held; I keep, kept; I know, knew, have known; I lead, led; I learn, learnt; I leave, left; I lend, lent; I do let, did let, have let; I lie, have lain; I lye, lyed; I loſe, loſt; I make, made; I mean, meant; I meet, met; I miſs, miſt or miſſed; I owe, have owed; I do, did have put; I do, did, have read; I ride, rid, have ridden; I ring, rung; I riſe, roſe, am riſen; I do, did, have run; I ſay, ſaid; I ſee, ſaw, have ſeen; I ſeek, ſought; I ſell, ſold; I ſend, ſent; I do, did, have ſhed; I ſhine, ſhone; I ſhoe, ſhod, I ſhoot, ſhot; I ſhrink, ſhrunk; I ſing, ſang or ſung, I ſit, ſat or ſate; I ſlay, ſlew, have ſlain; I ſleep, ſlept; I ſlide, ſlid; I fling, ſlung; I ſmell, ſmelt; I ſmite, ſmote, have ſmitten; I ſpeak, ſpoke, have ſpoken; I ſpend, ſpent; I ſpill, ſpilled or ſpilt; I ſpin, ſpun; I ſpit, have ſpit or ſpitten; I do, did, or have ſpread; I ſpring, or ſprung; I ſpit or ſpat; I ſow, ſowed, have ſown; I ſtand, ſtood; I ſtink, ſtunk; I ſtrike, ſtruck, have ſtriken; I ſtring, ſtrung; I ſwear, ſwore, have ſworn; I do or did ſweat, have ſweated; I

ſweep, ſwept; I ſwim, ſwam, have ſwum; I take, took, have taken; I teach, taught; I tear, tore, have torn; I tell, told; I think, thought; I thrive, throve, have thriven; I throw, threw, have thrown; I tread, trod, have trodden; I underſtand, underſtood; I weave, wove, have weaved; I weep, wept; I win, won; I am, was, have been willing; I work, wrought; I wring, wrung; I write, wrote, have written.

The fourth part is here univerſally called *particles*, under which denomination, all thoſe ſmall words that tie or unite the others together, or that expreſs the modes or manners of words are ſignified, and which uſually, by the common grammarians, are called *adverbs*, *conjunctions*, *prepoſitions*, and *interjections*. From the due uſe and connexion of theſe four parts, are formed ſentences; and from a number or multitude of ſentences, ariſe regular diſcourſes, ſpeeches, *&c.* A ſentence conſiſts of three words at leaſt, by which ſome idea of the mind is expreſſed; as *lying is hateful.* And this is called a ſimple ſentence, wherein the name or thing is expreſſed but once, and ſomething is affirmed of that ſubject: firſt, its being, and next its mode of being, or elſe ſome action of the ſubject paſſes upon another, or at leaſt is underſtood ſo to do. All others are compounded, wherein either the ſame ſubject or name is repeated, or different ones affirmed ſomething of, *&c.* The name ordinarily is placed before the affirmation and is always really expreſſed or underſtood ſo to be; as, *John loves Mary.* And here it muſt always be obſerved, that the ſame number and perſon, that the name whoſe action or paſſion is intended or expreſſed by the affirmation is, the ſame muſt the affirmation itſelf be; as in the example above, the name *John*, is the third perſon ſingular, and ſo is the affirmation *loves*: and in the following ſentence, *men love your wives*; the name *men* is the ſecond perſon plural, ſo is the affirmation. *We admire learning*: here *we* is the firſt perſon plural and *admire*, is ſo alſo: which is to be obſerved of all others.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

WRITING.

I Shall endeavour to make this performance uſeful to thoſe who deſire to write well for common buſineſs; as alſo to ſuch teachers who want to be inſtructed in the firſt principles of the art of writing. And therefore I ſhall not trouble you with a long, unneceſſary account of the dependence of all the letters in the ſeveral alphabets upon one another, that being eaſily diſcovered (ſo far as is material) by any one who knows but the fundamental letters of each hand, which I ſhall only mention, and leave the reſt to your own obſervation.

The ſeveral ſorts of hands now in uſe among us, may be divided into two branches, viz. thoſe of abſolute uſe for buſineſs, and thoſe which are only ornamental. Thoſe of abſolute uſe may be reckoned ſix, the roundhand and Italian, in which moſt of the common affairs of trade, and the ordinary buſineſs of life, are written by all Europeans; the engroſſing, ſquare text, court, and chancery hands, in which all the various buſineſs of the law is generally tranſacted, and recorded. The other hands, viz. the old Engliſh, the Roman and Italian prints, the German text, &c. are only made uſe of by way of ornament, or for curioſity in ſome particular caſes, and therefore the writing of them is not eſteemed of ſuch neceſſity to thoſe who are intended for common buſineſs.

The principal things to be aimed at in order to write any hand well, are thoſe two; firſt, To get an exact no-

tion or idea of a good letter, which may be done by a frequent and nice obſervation of a correct copy; the other is, To get ſuch a command of hand, as to be able to expreſs, with the pen, that idea upon the paper, which is attained by conſtant and careful practice after good examples; the learner being firſt informed of the moſt neceſſary things to be obſerved in his practice of that hand he intends to be maſter of. I ſhall therefore,

I. Mention ſome things to be generally obſerved in writing.

II. Give ſome directions for holding the pen.

III. Shew the nature of the pen, with particular rules and proportions for writing each hand.

And, fourth, Lay down ſome proper directions for young perſons, when they firſt enter upon buſineſs, in order to bring them to write a good hand with expedition, and to make them place figures after the moſt beautiful and practical manner.

I. The eſſential properties of a good piece of writing are, a due proportion of the characters throughout the whole; a juſt diſtance between the letters themſelves, as well as the words; with a natural leaning or inclination of the letters one to another: a clean, ſmooth ſtroke, performed with a maſterly boldneſs and freedom, without which, the moſt regular piece is like a dead corps, whoſe features, tho' they may be exact in ſymmetry, yet want that ſpirit which only can render it an object both valuable and delightful.

The proportion of the ſeveral letters in moſt hands, is generally regulated by the *o* and *n*, therefore let the making of them be firſt carefully practiſed, and then the other letters which come from them, all which muſt be of the ſame width and fulneſs of ſtrokes as they are of.

The proportion and ſhape of the letters in any hand, ought to be the ſame, whether they are written in a large or ſmall ſize; therefore, let every hand be firſt learned in a large character, which will not only ſooner fix the idea of a good letter in your mind, but alſo give you a greater freedom, and in a ſhorter time, than writing of the ſmall will. It is certain, that the leſſer is always contained in

the greater; and he that attains to write any hand large, may ſoon write it as ſmall as he pleaſes.

Let all ſtrokes, which are the conſtituent parts of a letter; or, (as ſome call them) the body-ſtrokes, be made with the full pen, and of the ſame thickneſs one with another as near as is conſiſtent with the nature of the hand you are writing.

Let all the ſtrokes which join the conſtituent parts of letters, or the letters themſelves together, be made with the corner of the pen, and as fine as the hand will admit of; which ſtrokes muſt always have ſome proportion to the body-ſtrokes, and muſt be thicker, or thiner, according as the character is leſſer, or greater: turn not your pen, neither alter the poſition of your hand, but let it move with a ſteady, eaſy motion, and perform every letter without catchings, and convulſive flutterings.

Let the fine ſtrokes anſwer one another, in a kind of oppoſition, and in many hands run parallel.

Let all the letters which have not ſtems above or below the line, be even at top and bottom. Let thoſe which have ſtems above the other letters be equal in length to *l*, except *t*, and a few other letters in ſome hands. Let thoſe which have ſtems below the line, be equal in length to the *j*, ſome few excepted, which may be ſeen by the alphabets of the ſeveral hands in the examples.

Let the capital letters be equal in height to the little *l*, and a ſmall matter ſtronger.

Let the diſtance between words be double to that between letters.

Let the lines be of ſuch a diſtance that the ſtems of the letters may not interfere one with another; to prevent which they muſt be at leaſt twice the length of an *l* aſunder.

II. The next thing is, directions for holding the pen, and ſitting to write.

Hold your pen between the two fore-fingers, extended almoſt ſtraight, and the thumb bending a little outward, and in your right hand, with the hollow ſide of the pen downwards, and the nib flat upon the paper; let it reſt between the two upper joints of the fore-finger, and upon the end of the middle one, about an inch from the nib of the pen, the ends of the little finger, and that which is

next to it, bend in towards the palm of the hand, about half an inch diſtant from the end of the middle finger.

Let the book or paper ly directly before you, and your hand reſt only on the top of your little finger; let no other part of your hand or wriſt touch the paper or deſk; reſt your arm very lightly between the wriſt and elbow. Keep your body upright, and from touching the deſk; let your elbow be almoſt cloſe to your ſide, and the pen pointed towards the outer part of your left ſhoulder; ſo that a line being drawn from the inner part of the arm, at the bend of the elbow to the nib of the pen, will be nearly at right angles with the line you are writing upon. And for the ſlope hands, turn your left ſide a little towards the deſk; but the upright ones, let the body be directly before it, and the right elbow turned outwards from your ſide: ſo that a right line being drawn from the inner bend of the elbow to the nib of the pen, will make an angle, near 45 degrees with the line you are writing upon. Let the weight of your body reſt upon your left arm, and the paper be kept down with your left hand.

Take care of preſſing hard upon your pen in writing any hand.

III. As to the nature of the pen, and the particular rules and proportions for writing each hand, though they might be ſwelled up to a very great number, by enlarging upon every critical nicety, yet I ſhall deliver only ſuch, as, in my judgment, are moſt neceſſary, moſt beautiful, and moſt applicable to expeditious practice.

Make the nib of your pen for the round and round text hands, the breadth of the full ſtroke, and that part lying next the hand ſomewhat ſhorter and narrower.

For the Italian hand make the nib ſomewhat finer, and the ſlit longer.

Note, in writing, where figures are intermixed, they muſt always ſlope.

Your figures likeways muſt be larger than your writing.

When your figures are ranged in columns, make them upright.

To make a PEN.

TAKE the firſt, ſecond, or third quills in the wing of a gooſe or raven (thoſe that are round, clip and clean are the beſt:) when you have ſcrap'd off the thin rind thereof, with the back-edge of your pen-knife, hold it in your left hand with the feather end from you, then enter the back thereof ſloping, and cut off as much in length, as the quill is in breadth, and anſwer that with another cut on the inſide, like an oppoſite to the former; then turn the quill, and enter the edge of your pen-knife even in the back thereof, and exactly in the midſt of the half round, neither inclining the blade one way or other, that the ſlit may not be made awry. Then put in the peg of your knife haft, if it has one for that purpoſe, or the end of a whole quill, and with a ſudden twitch, force up the ſlit, holding your left hand thumb hard upon the back of the quill, to put a ſtop how far the ſlit ſhall go. This being done, enter your knife ſloping in the other ſide above the ſlit, about twice the breadth of the quill, and cut away the cradle-piece; then turn the back upwards, and cut down to the end of the ſlit, the cheek or ſhoulder-pieces; and in ſo doing, turn the knife on both ſides towards the back. After this, place the inſide of the end or nib of the pen, upon the nail of your left hand thumb, holding the quil faſt between the fore-finger and middle finger of that hand. Laſtly, to finiſh the nib, enter the edge of the knife on the back, and near the end thereof ſloping, and immediately turning the edge almoſt downright, cut it off.

There are four conſiderations belonging to the quill.

If the quill be too hard, ſteep it a while in water.

If it be too ſoft, harden it with embers.

If it be too thick, pare a ſmall quantity from the back of the nib.

If it be too thin and weak, ſtrengthen the pen with a ſhort ſlit, a ſhort nib, and broad ſhoulder.

Beſt BLACK INK.

TO ſix quarts of rain or river water (but rain water is the beſt) put one pound and a half of freſh blue galls of Aleppo (for thoſe of Smyrna are not ſtrong enough) bruiſed pretty ſmall, eight ounces of copperas, clean, rocky and green, eight ounces of clean, bright and clear gum arabic, and two ounces of roch allum: let theſe ſtand together in a large ſtone bottle, or clean ſtone pot, or earthen pot, with a narrow mouth to keep it free from duſt, ſhake, rowl, and ſtir it well once every day, and you will have fine ink in about a month's time, and the older it grows, the better it will be for uſe

Ingredients for a Quart.

One quart of water, four ounces of galls, two ounces of copperas, and two ounces of gum, mixed and ſtirred as above.

LONDON INK POWDER.

TAKE ten ounces of the cleareſt nut-galls, bruiſe them, and ſift the powder very fine, then add white copperas two ounces, Roman vitriol three ounces, gum arabick or ſandarack an ounce, bruiſe and ſift them very fine, ſo that tho' they appear white, a little being put into water, will in a little time turn it, and an ounce of powder will make a pint of very black ink.

JAPAN or SHINING INK.

TAKE gum arabick and Roman vitriol, of each an ounce, galls well bruiſed a pound, put them into rape vinegar, or vinegar made of clear ſmall beer; let them remain in a warm place, often ſtirring, till the liquor becomes black, then add to a gallon, an ounce of ivory black, and a quarter of a pint of ſeed lac-varniſh, and it will be a curious black ſhining ink.

A Powder Ink to rub on paper, and write on.

BRUISE about twenty nut galls, and half an ounce of Roman vitriol, as much gum arabic and gum ſandarack, mingle theſe finely together, when well bruiſed and ſifted to powder, rub the paper hard with it with cotton wool, and poliſhing it with a piece of ivory, write with water, and in a little time the letters you write will appear a fair black, as if written with the beſt ink.

To make RED INK.

TAKE three pints of ſtale beer (rather than vinegar) and four ounces of ground brazile wood, ſimmer them together for an hour, then put in four ounces of roch allum, and theſe three are to ſimmer together for half an hour, and then ſtrain it through a flannel, and bottle it up, well ſtopped, for uſe.

To keep INK from freezing or moulding.

IN hard froſty weather, ink will be apt to freeze; which, if once it doth, it will be good for nothing; for it takes away all its blackneſs and beauty: to prevent which, if you have not the conveniency of keeping it warm, or from the cold, put a few drops of brandy, or other ſpirits, into it, and it will not freeze. And to hinder its moulding, put a little ſalt therein.

COPIES for WRITING.

Single COPIES in proſe, in an alphabetical order.

A

A Wiſe man's anger is of ſhort continuance
Accuſtom your children to a true notion of things
Adverſity is the touchſtone of friendſhip
Approve not of that man who commends all you ſay
A flattering companion is a dangerous enemy

A wiſe man governs with eaſe, and is obey'd with pleaſure
A covetous man is always in want
Add to your faith, virtue, and to virtue, knowledge
A prudent man values content more than riches
A virtuous mind is rather to be choſen than promotion
Authority is the main point in government
Abſtain from all appearance of evil
A merry heart maketh a chearful countenance
Anger reſteth in the boſom of fools
A ſoft anſwer turneth away wrath
Adverſity makes a man wiſe, rather than riches
Advice comes too late when a thing is done

B

BE more afraid of ſecret ſins, than open ſhame
Brave ſpirits promote the public good
Be patient in adverſity, and humble in proſperity
Beauty without virtue is like a painted ſepulchre
Be leſs confident and more diligent
By learning to obey, you ſhall know how to command
Brave men will do nothing unbecoming themſelves
By diligence and induſtry we come to preferment
Buy thou the truth, and ſell it not.

C

CONTENTMENT makes a man happy without a fortune
Children require inſtruction as well as proviſion
Commit not that to another, that you can do yourſelf
Cuſtom in infancy, becomes nature in old age
Chide him not too much, who confeſſes his fault
Courteſy and humility are marks of gentility
Confeſſion of a fault makes half amends for it
Contentment is preferable to riches and honour
Conſider the ſhortneſs of life, and certainty of death
Competency with content is a great happineſs.

D

DEATH deſtroys not the ſoul, but an ill life does
Delight in what you undertake to learn
Drinking is the drowning of cares, not the cure of them

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
Death will comfortably end a well ſpent life
Deviſe not evil againſt thy neighbour
Do not render evil for evil unto any man
Drunkenneſs reveals what ſoberneſs conceals
Do not govern your life by fancy, but by reaſon
Delay in many caſes is dangerous

E

EVERY delay of repentance is a cheat upon ourſelves
Education is that which maketh the man
Every prudent man dealeth with knowledge
Exalt wiſdom, and ſhe ſhall promote thee
Eaſe and honour are ſeldom bed-fellows
Evil company makes the good bad, and the bad worſe
Every idle thought to judgment muſt be brought

F

FORSAKE the fooliſh, and go in the way of underſtanding
Follow the dictates of reaſon, and you are ſafe
Forget not God in your mirth, nor yourſelf in your anger
Firſt learn to obey, before you pretend to govern
Feed your body as your ſlave, not as your maſter
Fools make a mock at ſin
Few do good with what they have gotten ill
Future events muſt be left to providence
Frugality and induſtry are the hands of fortune.

G

GIVE God the firſt and laſt of each day's thought
Grieve not for thoſe things which are out of your power
Great ſins require great repentance
Good education is the foundation of man's happineſs.
Give as chearfully as you receive.
God often corrects us in this life to ſave us in the next
God is our refuge, a very prudent help in trouble
Good manners, grace and truth are ornaments in youth
Greater profit doth always come of learning than of play

Good men are ſafe when wicked men are at odds.

H

HE that will not work ſhould not eat
Happineſs is deſired by all, but obtained by few
He is in ſome degree wiſe that conceals his ignorance
He that begins well has done half the work
Hear both parties before you give judgment
He that boaſts in his ſins glories in his ſhame
He never wants comfort that has content
Hear, ye children, the inſtruction of a father
Hear inſtruction; be wiſe, and refuſe it not
He that ſins againſt conſcience, ſins with a witneſs
He that ſwims in ſin muſt ſink in ſorrow.

I

IF riches encreaſe, ſet not your heart upon them
In proſperity prepare for adverſity
Idleneſs has no advocate, but many friends
It requires as much care to keep, as to get an eſtate
Induſtry keeps the mind clear, and the body healthy
In the multitude of counſellors there is ſafety
Induſtry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left
Inſtruction and a good education is a durable portion
It is good to have a friend, but bad to need him.

K

KEEP back thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſins
Knowledge is the treaſure of the mind
Know when to ſpeak and when to hold your tongue
Keep company with thoſe who may make you better
Keep thy tongue a priſoner, that thy body may go free
Knowledge puffs up ſome men and humbles others
Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile
Keep good company, and you ſhall be of that number
Keep a cloſe mouth, if you would have a wiſe head
Keep at a diſtance from ill company
Kings may win crowns, but cannot conquer death

L

LEARNING is the ornament of youth, and comfort of age

Lament not the loſs of that which ye cannot retrieve
Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord
Let another man praiſe thee, and not thy own mouth
Love not ſleep, leſt thou come to poverty
Life without a friend, is death with a witneſs
Learn to live as ye would wiſh to die
Liberty is grateful to all but deſtructive to many
Let not the work of the day be put off till to-morrow

M

MERCY and truth ſhall follow them who deviſe good
Man has much to learn, but a ſhort while to live
Malice ſeldom wants a mark to ſhoot at
Make proviſion for want in time of plenty
My ſon, if ſinners entice thee, conſent thou not
My ſon, gather inſtruction from thy youth up
Many know good, but do not the good they know
Many live beggars all their life, that they may not die ſo
Many are led by the ears more than by the underſtanding
Many are made ſaints on earth, that never reach heaven
Mend your manners, and that will mend your fortune

N

NECESSITY is commonly the mother of invention
No torments are ſo great, but patience may vanquiſh
Nothing is more contagious than an ill example
Not to grow better is commonly to grow worſe
No man hath ſeen God at any time
None ſhould covet what cannot poſſibly be had
Nothing is conſtant in this uncertain world
Nothing is ſo hard, but diligence may overcome
Nature ſeldom changes with the climate

O

OUR life here is but a journey to the next world.
Of all prodigality, that of time is worſt
One vice is more expenſive than ten virtues
One fault cannot juſtify the commiſſion of another
One bad companion may ruin many good men

Of all poverty, that of the mind is moſt deplorable
Of all things, death ſhould never be forgot
Only by pride cometh contention
Once well done is twice done
On preſent time depends our future ſtate
Other peoples deaths ſhould be momento's to our own

P

PROVIDENCE conſults our wants, not wantonneſs
Proſperity gains friends, and adverſity tries them
Paſſion is a bad counſellor, and as ill a ſpeaker
Pride, like a wild horſe, overthrows his rider
Purſue uſeful and profitable ſtudies
Poverty and ſhame attend thoſe that refuſe inſtruction
Provide againſt the worſt, and hope for the beſt
Poor men want many things, but covetous men all
Put not off the main buſineſs of life to the very article of death
Poor freedom is better than rich ſlavery.

Q

QUENCH not the ſpirit, pray without ceaſing
Quick at meat, quick at work
Quench not your deſires when they tend to good
Quick promiſers are ſlow performers
Quietneſs and content are mates moſt excellent
Quiet men have quiet minds, and enjoy content
Quarrelſome perſons ſometimes meet with their match.

R

REPENTANCE is the phyſic of the ſoul
Remember not the ſins of my youth
Religion is the beſt underſtood when moſt practiſed
Revenge not injuries, but forgive them
Reality is now become a great rarity
Riches profit not in the day of wrath
Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth
Remember your duty to God, your neighbour, and yourſelf
Repent to day, to-morrow may be too late.

S

SHAME and disgrace shall be the portion of fools
Sin goes before, and shame certainly follows after
Silence is an antidote against an envious tongue
Saying and doing should be but one man's office
Shew me a liar, and I will shew you a thief
Sin and sorrow are inseparable companions
Soft words sometimes work upon the proudest hearts

T

THERE are none so poor as those whom God hates
The hope of reward sweetens labour
To praise yourself is the way to be dispraised
The power of example prevails more than precept
Truth is ashamed of nothing but to be hid
The greatest talkers are always the least doers
The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it
Those who wo'nt mend to-day, shall have more work to-morrow
The doing nothing is very near doing evil
To do good is the way to find it
Time and tide will for no man stay

U

USE soft words and hard arguments
Unlawful love ends generally in bitterness
Unto the upright there rises light in darkness
Undertake deliberately, and execute vigorously
Unsanctified prosperity is the bane of virtue
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, be not silent to me
Unwillingly go to law, and willingly make an end.

V

VIRTUE is commended of all, but followed by few
Value not yourself by another man's opinion
Virtue often suffers, when vice goes unpunished
Valour can do little without discretion
Virtue to noblest acts the mind inclines
Variety is the beauty of the world
Virtue is first to be sought and money next.

W

WISE men keep their expences ſhort of their income
Whatever is forbidden in act is alſo in thought
Wicked practices diſcover bad principles
Would you be wiſe, endeavour to be good
Wiſdom to the mind is like health to the body
We muſt not blame fortune for our own faults
Would you be rich, be induſtrious; if wiſe, be ſtudious
Where there is no fault, there needs no pardon
When paſſion rides then give reaſon the reins

X

XERXES wept at the thoughts that his vaſt army would be dead in 100 years
Xenophon accounted the wiſe man happy
Xenophon was a learned general
Xerxes whipt the ſea, becauſe it would not obey his command
Xerxes wept at the changeable ſtate of man.

Y

YOUNG men ſee that you honour the aged
Youth is full of diſorder and age of infirmity.
You may know men by the company they keep
Young men go to death, but death goes to old men
Young men in ſtrength ſhould provide againſt age and weakneſs
Your vice, and not your poverty, is your ſhame
You muſt crack the ſhell before you can have the kernel
Yield quietly to what muſt come unavoidably.

Z

ZEALOUSLY ſtrive for an eternal crown
Zeal grounded on knowledge enlivens devotion
Zeal for religion cannot warrant revenge
Zeal in a good cauſe, commands applauſe
Zeal without knowledge is but religious wild-fire
Zeal, if not rightly directed, is very pernicious.

AS you expect that men ſhould deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each man his due.
Better it is to gain great reputation,
Than heap up wealth with trouble and vexation.
Conſtraint in all things makes the pleaſure leſs:
Sweet is the love that comes with willingneſs.
Deſpair of nothing that you would attain:
Unweary'd diligence your point will gain.
Experience beſt is gain'd without much coſt:
Read men and books; then practiſe what thou know'ſt.
Fortune may ſometimes prove true virtue's foe,
But cannot work her utter overthrow.
Greatneſs in virtue only's underſtood:
None's truly great, that is not truly good.
Honour's a god that none but fools adore:
The wiſe have nobler happineſs in ſtore.
If all mankind would live in mutual love,
This world would much reſemble that above.
Kingdoms, like private perſons, have their fate,
Sometimes in high, ſometimes in low eſtate.
Let each man follow cloſe his proper trade,
And all affairs will ſoon be better made.
Men's fancies vary ſtrangely, like their faces,
What one commends, another man diſgraces.
Number itſelf is at a loſs to gueſs
Th' endurance of our future happineſs.
Oh! that the ſons of men would once be wiſe,
And learn eternal happineſs to prize!
Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee health of body and of mind.
Quarrelſome brawling, gaming, ſuddling, ſhun:
Thrice happy they, that ne'er ſuch courſes run.
Remember, time will come, when we muſt give
Account to God, how we on earth do live.
Some men get riches, yet are always poor;
Some get no riches, yet have all things ſtore.
They that are proud, and other men diſdain,
Do often meet with ſcorn and hate again.
Virtue is prais'd but little practis'd by us:
So looſe the age, that few are truly pious.
What's human life? a day, a race, a ſpan,
A point, a bubble, froth: ſo vain is man.

Xenophilus did well in health abide
One hundred ſeven years, and then he dy'd.
Young men, take pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful pains will pleaſure yield in age.
Zaleucus made his laws ſo ſtrict, that thoſe,
Who acted whoredom, both their eyes ſhould loſe.

Of the POINTS or STOPS, and other MARKS uſed in writing and reading; with their characters, places, and ſignifications.

THE ſtops are uſed to ſhew what diſtance of time muſt be obſerved in reading: and they are ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the better underſtanding of what we write, and read, that without a ſtrict attention to them, all writing would be confuſed, and liable to many miſconſtructions.

Stops, conſidered as intervals in reading, are but four, *viz.* comma, ſemicolon, colon, and period, or full ſtop: and theſe bear a kind of muſical proportion of time one to another: for a comma ſtops the reader's voice, while he may privately, with deliberation, tell one: the ſemicolon, two; the colon, three; and the period, four.

Their characters are thus,

Comma (,) a circular daſh at the foot of a word.
Semicolon (;) a point over the comma.
Colon (:) two points.
Period (.) a ſingle point at the foot of a word.

But if a queſtion be asked, there's a circular ſtroke upon a ſhort line put over the period, and 'tis called an interrogation, thus (?).

If a ſudden wondering be expreſſed, then a ſtraight line is placed over the period, and 'tis called a note of admiration, thus (!).

If one ſentence be encloſed within another, of which it is no part, then 'tis put between two large half circles

called parentheſis, thus ( ), and, in reading, this doth ſomething lower the tone of the voice, as a thing, that comes in by the bye, interrupting the main coherence of the period, and reſtraining it from being taken in ſo large a ſenſe as it might otherwiſe bear. Each part of it is equal in time to a comma.

Theſe that follow, are the moſt uſual marks in writing.

Accent (′) being placed over a vowel, denotes, that the tone, or ſtreſs of the voice in pronouncing, is upon that ſyllable.

Apoſtraphe (') a comma at the head of letters, denotes ſome letter, or letters, left out for quicker pronunciation, as I'll, for I will; wou'd'ſt, for wouldeſt; ſha'n't, for ſhall not; ne'er, for never.

Aſteriſm (*) a ſtar, guides to ſome remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page. Several of them ſet together ſignify, that there is ſomething wanting, defective, or immodeſt in that paſſage of the author.

Breve (˘) is a crooked mark over a vowel, and denotes that it is ſounded quick or ſhort.

Caret (ˌ) is placed underneath the line, and denotes that ſome letter, word, or ſentence is left out by miſtake, and muſt be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is in the ſame ſhape as caret, but is always placed over ſome vowel of a word, to denote a long ſyllable.

Diereſis (··) is two points placed over two vowels of a word, that would otherways make a diphthong, and parts them into two ſeveral ſyllables.

Hyphen (-) is a ſtraight mark a croſs, which, being ſet at the end of the line, denotes that the ſyllables of a word are parted, and that the remainder of it is at the beginning of the next line.

Here note, that whenever a word is thus parted, the ſyllables muſt be carefully ſeparated by the rules of ſpelling.

'Tis uſed alſo to join, or compound, two words into one; as, Ale-houſe, Inn-keeper.

Being placed over a vowel it is not then properly called a Hyphen, but a Daſh, which in writing ſignifies the omiſſion of m or n; as, Nothing is more comen-

dable thâ fair writing; for, Nothing is more commendable than fair writing.

Index (☞) the forefinger pointing, ſignifies that paſſage to be very remarkable, againſt which it is placed.

Obelisk (†) is uſed as well as the aſteriſm *, to refer the reader to the margin. In dictionaries it commonly denotes a word to be obſolete, or leſs in uſe.

Paragraph (¶) or diviſion, comprehends ſeveral ſentences under one head, or ſubject.

Parentheſis [ ] or brackets, include words or ſentences of the ſame value and ſignification with thoſe they are joined to, which may be uſed in their ſtead.

Quotation (") or a double comma reverſe, at the beginning of a line, ſhews a paſſage quoted out of an author in his own words.

Section (§) or diviſion, is uſed in ſubdividing of a chapter, or book, into leſſer parts or portions.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ABbreviations are very neceſſary for diſpatch of buſineſs. For by them, we expeditiouſly expreſs, or ſet down a long word, ſhortening it, by making ſome initial letter, or letters, belonging to the word, to expreſs it; as in the Table following.

A. B. Artium baccalaureus, or batchelor of arts
Abp. archbiſhop
Acct. account
A. D. Anno Domini, or the year of our Lord
A. M. Anno mundi, or the year of the world
Admrs. adminiſtrators
A. M. Artium magiſter, or maſter of arts
Ana. of each a like quantity
Ap. apoſtle
Adml. admiral
Agt. againſt
Amot. amount
Aug. Auguſt
A. R. Anno regni, or in the year of the reign
B. A. batchelor of arts
B. D. batchelor of divinity
B. V. bleſſed Virgin
Bart. baronet
Bp. biſhop

C. chapter
Cant. Canterbury
Cent. centum, or hundred
Chan. chancellor
Chap. chapter
Capt. captain
Cl. clericus, or clerk
Co. company
Col. Coloſſians, colonel
Comrs. commiſſioners
Con. Conſtance
Cr. creditor
C.C.C. corpus Chriſti col. lege
C. S. cuſtos ſigilli, or the keeper of the ſeal
C. P. S. cuſtos privitati ſigilli, or keeper of the privy ſeal
Dr. doctor
Do. ditto
D. denarii, or pence
Dec. or xber, or 10ber, December
Devon. Devonſhire
Decd. deceaſed
Doct. doctrine
D. D. doctor of divinity
E. g. exempli grati, or for example
Eſq; eſquire
Exon. Exeter
Feb. February
Gent. gentleman
Hund. hundred
i. e. id eſt, or that is
I. H. S. Jeſus hominum ſalvator, or Jeſus Saviour of men
Inſt. inſtant
Jan. January
Jno. John
Knt. knight
L. libræ, or pounds
Lieut. lieutenant
L. L. D. legum doctor, or doctor of laws
Mar. March
M. A. maſter of arts
Maj. Majeſty
Monſ. monſieur
Mr. maſter
Mrs. miſtreſs
M. D. medicine doctor, or doctor of phyſic
M. S. memoriæ ſacrum, or ſacred to the memory; alſo manuſcript
N. note
N. B. nota bene, note, mark well, or obſerve
N. S. new ſtile
No. number
n. l. non liquet, or it does not appear.
Nov. or 9ber, November
Obj. objection
O. W. old word
O. S. old ſtile
Oct. or 8ber, October
Oxon. Oxford
Pd. paid
p. per, or by
per ct. per centum, or by the hundred
Parl. parliament
Philom. philomathes, or lover of learning
Philo-math. philo-mathematicus, or a lover of mathematics
P. S. poſtſcript
Q. queſtion

q. d. quaſi dicat, or as if he ſhould ſay
q. l. quantum libet, or as much as you pleaſe
q. ſ. quantum ſufficit, or a ſufficient quantity
qr. quarter, or farthing
Rev. reverend
Rob. Robert
Reg. prof. regus profeſſor
Rt. Hon. right honourable
S. A. ſecundum artem, or according to art
St. ſaint
Sect. ſection
Sept. or 7ber, September
Serj. ſerjeant
Serv. ſervant
Salop. Shropſhire
Sr. ſir
ſs. ſemiſſis, or half a pound
S. S. T. P. ſacro-ſanctæ theologiæ profeſſor, or profeſſor or doctor of divinity
The. Theophilus
Tho. Thomas
V. verſe
Viz. videlicet, or to wit, or that is to ſay
Will. or Wm. William
wp. worſhip
Xn. chriſtian
Xt. Chriſt
Xtopher. Chriſtopher
ye. the
yn. then
yo. you
ym. them
yt. that
yr. your
z. zeal
&c. et cetera, or and the reſt, or and ſuch like

To write on Paper GOLD LETTERS, called SHELL GOLD.

LAY a little leaf gold upon a fine earthen plate, and drop thereon a little clear virgin's honey, then work it up with your clean knife's haft, until it is ſtiff like unto a paſte, which put into an oyſter-ſhell, and do it cloſe; when you are to write with it, put a little gum water on the ſide of the gold, and mix a little thinly fit for your pen.

How to write SECRET LETTERS.

WRite what you would have ſeen on one ſide of the paper with common ink, and on the other ſide with milk, that which you would have ſecret; and when

you would make the ſame legible, direct your friend to hold that ſide, which is written with ink, to the fire, and the milky letters will ſhew bluiſh on the other ſide, and eaſy to be read.

Another Way.

YOU muſt write a letter that may carry good ſenſe, to your friend, but let the lines be wide aſunder: then between theſe lines write your ſecret letter, with gall water only, wherein the galls have been infuſed but a little time; for if after you have written with it, there be any ſenſible colour left upon the paper, you muſt throw away the water, and make new; this being dry, and of one colour with the paper, will give no cauſe of ſuſpicion; and the rather, becauſe the letter purporteth a ſufficient ſenſe already. Now for the diſcovery of it, you muſt diſſolve ſome copperas in fair water, and with a fine pencil, dipt in the copperas water, you muſt moiſten the interlining of your letter, and thereby you ſhall make it legible.

To write both Blue and Red Letters at once, with the ſame ink and pen, and upon the ſame paper.

PUT the quantity of a hazel nut of litmoſe blue to three ſpoonfuls of conduit water, wherein ſome gum arabic is diſſolved; and when it hath ſettled the ſpace of an hour, if you write therewith you ſhall have perfect blue letters: and if you dip a pencil in the juice of lemons, and wet ſome part of the paper therewith, and afterwards let your paper dry again, and then write upon the place where the juice of the lemon was laid, with your blue ink, the letters will ſuddenly become red, and in all the reſt of the paper, the letters will be blue.

A Poem in praiſe of the invention of Writing.

BLeſt be the man! his memory at leaſt,
Who found the art, thus to unfold his breaſt;
And taught ſucceeding times an eaſy way,
Their ſecret thoughts by letters to convey;
To baffle abſence, and ſecure delight,
Which till that time was limited to ſight.
The parting farewel ſpoke, the laſt adieu,
The leſs'ning diſtance paſt, the loſs of view,
The friend was gone which ſome kind moments gave,
And abſence ſeparated like the grave.
When for a wife the youthful patriarch ſent,
The camels, jewels, and the ſteward went,
And wealthy equipage, though grave and ſlow,
But not a line that might the lover ſhow:
The ring and bracelets woo'd her hands and arms,
But had ſhe known of melting words the charms
That under ſecret ſeals in ambuſh lie,
To catch the ſoul, when drawn into the eye,
The fair Aſſyrian had not took his guide,
Nor her ſoft heart in chains of pearl been ty'd.

LETTERS

On Compliment, Buſineſs, and ſeveral other important Occaſions.

I Here preſent you with a collection of uſeful letters on ſuch ſubjects as may naturally occur to a young man, both before, and at his firſt ſetting out in the world; which, if read attentively, and copied carefully, will ſoon correct his orthography, amend his manner of writing, and ſerve him to form a tolerable ſtile.

LETTER I.

From a Father to his ſon, on his keeping bad company, bad hours, &c. in his apprenticeſhip.

Dear Son,

I Am very much concerned to hear, that you are of late fallen into bad company; that you keep bad hours, and give great uneaſineſs to your maſter, and break the rules of his family: that when he expoſtulates with you on this occaſion, you return pert and bold anſwers; and, inſtead of promiſing or endeavouring to amend, repeat the offence; and have entered into clubs and ſocieties of young fellows, who ſet at nought all good example, and make ſuch perſons as would do their duty the ſubject of their ridicule, as perſons of narrow minds, and who want the courage to do as they do.

Let me, on this occaſion, expoſtulate with you, and ſet before you the evil of the way you are in.

In the firſt place: What can you mean by breaking the rules of a family you had bound yourſelf by contract to obſerve? Do you think it is honeſt, to break thro' engagements into which you have ſo ſolemnly entered; and which are no leſs the rules of the corporation you are to be one day free of, than thoſe of a private family?——Seven years, ſeveral of which are elapſed, are not ſo long a term, but that you may ſee it determined before you are over fit to be truſted with your own conduct; twenty-one or twenty-two years of age is full early for a young man to be his own maſter, whatever you may think; and you may ſurely ſtay till then, at leaſt, to chuſe your own hours, and your own company; and, I fear, as you go on, if you do not mend your ways, your diſcretion will not then do credit to your choice. Remember, you have no time you can call your own, during the continuance of your contract; and muſt you abuſe your maſter in a double ſenſe; rob him of his time, eſpecially if any of it be hours of buſineſs; rob him of his reſt; then break peace in his family, and give a bad example to others? and all for what?

why, to riot in the company of a ſet of perſons, who con
temn, as they teach you to do, all order and diſcipline;
who in all likelihood, will lead you into gaming, drink
ing, ſwearing, and even more dangerous vices, to the un
hinging of your mind from your buſineſs, which muſt b
your future ſupport.

Conſider, I exhort you, in time, to what theſe courſe
may lead you. Conſider the affliction you will give t
all your friends, by your continuance in them. Lay to
gether the ſubſtance of the converſation that paſſes in
whole evening, with your forthy companions after you ar
come from them; and reflect what ſolid truth, what uſefu
leſſon, worthy of being inculcated in your future life, tha
whole evening has afforded you; and conſider, whether i
is worthy breaking thro' all rule and order for?—
whether your preſent conduct is ſuch as you would allow
in a ſervant of your own? whether you are ſo capable t
purſue your buſineſs with that ardour and delight nex
morning, as if you had not drank, or kept bad hours, o
ver night? if not whether your maſter has not a double
loſs and damage from your miſpent evenings? whethe
the taking of ſmall liberties, as you may think them, lead
not on to greater? for, let me tell you, you will not fin
it in your power to ſtop when you will; and then, whe
ther any reſtraint at all will not in time be irkſome t
you?

I have gone through the like ſervitude with pleaſure and
credit. I found myſelf my own maſter full ſoon for m
diſcretion; what you think of yourſelf I know not; but I
wiſh you may do as well for your own intereſt, and reputa
tion too, as I have done for mine; and I'll aſſure you, I
ſhould not have thought it either creditable or honeſt to
do as you do. I could have ſtood the laugh of an hun
dred ſuch vain companions as you chuſe, for being too nar
row minded to break through all moral obligations to my
maſter, in order to ſhew the bravery of a bad heart, and
what an abandoned mind dared to perpetrate. A bad be
ginning ſeldom makes a good ending, and if you were aſ
ſured that you could ſtop when you came for yourſelf,
which is very improbable, how will you anſwer it to e
quity and good conſcience, that you will do ſo for your
maſter? There is, let me tell you, more true bravery o

mind in forbearing to do an injury, than in giving offence.

You are now at an age when you ſhould ſtudy to improve, not divert, your faculties. You ſhould now lay in a fund of knowledge, that in time, when ripened by experience, may make you a worthy member of the commonwealth. Do you think you have nothing to learn, either as to your buſineſs, or as to forming of your mind? Would it not be much better to chuſe the ſilent, the ſober converſation of books, than of ſuch companions as never read or think; an author never commits any but his beſt thoughts to paper; but what can you expect from the laughing, noiſy company you keep, but frothy prate, indigeſted notions, and thoughts ſo unworthy of being remember'd, that it is the greateſt kindneſs to forget them?

Let me intreat you then, my dear ſon, for your family's ſake, or for your own ſake, before it be too late, to reflect, as you ought, upon the courſe you are enter'd into. By applying yourſelf to books, inſtead of ſuch vain company, you will be qualified in time for the beſt of company, and to be reſpected by all ranks of men. This will keep you out of unneceſſary expences, will employ all your leiſure time, will exclude a world of temptations, and open and enlarge your notions of men and things, and, finally, ſet you above that wretched company which now you ſeem ſo much delighted with. And one thing let me recommend to you, that you keep a liſt of the young men of your ſtanding within the compaſs of your knowledge, and for the next ſeven years, obſerve what fate will attend them; ſee, if thoſe who follow not the courſe you are ſo lately entered into, will not appear in a very different light from thoſe who do; and from the induſtry and proſperity of the one, and the decay or failure of the other (if their vain ways do not blaſt them before, or as ſoon as they begin the world) you'll find abundant reaſon every day to juſtify the truth of the obſervations I have thrown together. As nothing but my affection for you could poſſibly influence me to theſe expoſtulations, I hope for a proper effect from them, if you would be thought well of by, or expect any favour from,

Your loving father.

Your maſter will, at my requeſt, ſend me word of t
ſucceſs of my remonſtrances.

LETTER II.

Advice from an uncle to a young beginner, &c.

Dear Thomas,

AS you are now entering into the world, and will pro
bably have conſiderable dealings in your buſineſs
the frequent occaſions you will have for advice from o
thers, will make you deſirous of ſingling out among yo
moſt intimate acquaintance, one or two whom you woul
view in the light of friends.

In the choice of theſe your utmoſt care and caution
will be neceſſary; for by a little miſtake here you ca
ſcarcely conceive the fatal effects you may hereafter ex
perience; wherefore it will be proper for you to make
judgment of thoſe who are fit to be your adviſers, by th
conduct they have obſerved in their own affairs, and th
reputation they bear in the world. For he who has b
his own indiſcretions undone himſelf is much fitter to b
ſet up for a land mark for a prudent mariner to ſhun hi
courſes, than an example to follow.

Old age is generally ſlow and heavy, youth headſtrong
and precipitate: but there are old men who are full o
vivacity, and young men repleniſhed with diſcretion;
which makes me rather point out the conduct than the
age of perſons with whom you ſhould chuſe to aſſociate;
tho' after all, it is a never failing good ſign to me of pru
dence and virtue in a young man, when his ſeniors chuſe
his company, and he delights in theirs.

Let your endeavours therefore be, at all adventures,
to conſort yourſelf with men of ſobriety, good ſenſe and
virtue; for the proverb is an unerring one, that ſays, A
man is known by the company he keeps. If ſuch men you
can ſingle out, while you improve by their converſation
you will benefit by their advice: and be ſure remember
one thing, that tho' you muſt be frank and unreſerved
in delivering your ſentiments, when occaſions offer, yet
that you be much readier to hear than ſpeak; for to this

urpoſe it has been ſignificantly obſerved, that nature as given a man two ears, and but one tongue. Lay in herefore by obſervation, and a modeſt ſilence, ſuch a ore of ideas, that you may, at their time of life, make o worſe figure than they do; and endeavour to bene- t yourſelf rather by other peoples ills than your own. How muſt thoſe young men expoſe themſelves to the ontempt and ridicule of their ſeniors, who, having ſeen ittle or nothing of the world, are continually ſhutting ut by open mouths, and cloſed ears, all poſſibility of nſtruction, and making vain the principal end of con- erſation, which is improvement. A ſilent young man akes generally a wiſe old one, and never fails of being eſpected by the beſt and moſt prudent men. When herefore you come among ſtrangers, hear every one peak before you deliver your own ſentiments; by this eans you will judge of the merit and capacities of your ompany, and avoid expoſing yourſelf, as I have known any do, by ſhooting out haſty and inconſiderate bolts, hich they would have been glad to recal, when per- aps a ſilent genius in company has burſt out upon them ith ſuch obſervations, as have ſtruck conſciouſneſs and ame into the forward ſpeaker, if he has not been quite eſtitute of inward reproach.

I have thrown together, as they occurred, a few houghts, which may ſuffice for the preſent to ſhew my are and concern for your welfare. I hope you will onſtantly, from time to time, communicate to me hatever you ſhall think worthy of my notice, or in hich my advice may be of uſe to you. For I have no leaſure in this life equal to that which the happineſs of y relations gives me. And of this you may be aſſur- d; for I am, and ever muſt be,

Your loving uncle.

LETTER III.

General rules of converſation, &c. From a Clergym to a young Tradeſman.

Dear Henry,

AS I had not an opportunity of ſaying ſo much to y as I wiſhed when you were laſt here; I ſend t to inform you of ſome things, in your general converſ tion, which I think would be proper for you to obſer and amend; particularly your exceſſive itch for talkin which diſcovers itſelf alike on all occaſions. I ha always flattered myſelf, that you do not want ſenſe and am willing to hope I have not been deceived: b the dangerous ſelf-ſufficiency of moſt young men ſee violently to have ſeized you, which, I hope, a little r flexion will remove.

The art of rendering yourſelf agreeable in converſ tion is worth your ſerious ſtudy; 'tis an advantage fe can boaſt, tho' ſought after by all; and nothing is conſtant an enemy to ſucceſs in thoſe who would exc in this art, as the harbouring an opinion of their ow proficiency, before they have attained to any tolerab degree of knowledge in what they imagine themſelv poſſeſſed of. Converſation, where it is rightly mana ed, muſt be ſo conducted as to let each member of t company have a ſhare in the pleaſure and applauſe affords; if you are ſix in number, after you have told ſtory, or made any remark which gives a general ſati faction; you muſt conſider it the right of another to c your attention in his turn; and, unleſs particularly r queſted, it betrays a great weakneſs to follow yourſe No doubt you love to be admired; and have not thers the ſame paſſion? you believe your wit more bri liant than theirs; are you ſure that they are not of t ſame opinion as to their own? If a man ſpeaks little, y muſt not from thence, conclude him willing to give every claim to converſable merit; perhaps he can ſing; but to be ſure he is as deſirous of having his pe liar humour, or his dry joke, applauded, as you are be intreated another ſong. If he is no mathemati

rhaps he is verſed in religious diſputation; if he de-
ſes plays, he may admire hiſtory; tho' he underſtands
t geography he may yet know how to deſcribe the
mours of mankind; and tho' he pretends not to poli-
s, he may have a turn for ſome more uſeful ſcience.
hen theſe are conſidered, if his modeſty is great, you
nnot oblige him more than by throwing an opportu-
y in his way to diſplay his capacity on the ſubject he
lieves himſelf moſt able to handle with advantage;
, in order to ſupport a thorough good humour, a man
uſt be pleaſed with himſelf as well as with others.
hen this is properly taken care of, converſation ſel-
m fails to prove entertaining; and to the neleg&t of
is are owing many of the yawning hours ſpent in com-
nies compoſed of men not incapable of behaving a-
eeably.

The manner of telling a ſtory is alſo worth your no-
ce; you have known the pleaſure of hearing a long
e well told; Mr French has an admirable talent in
is way; but then you muſt obſerve that half the plea-
re he gives, ariſes from his happily avoiding any of the
ly digreſſions, which are the great cauſe of a ſtory's
eming tedious; you never hear him mingle his relati-
with, I remember very well it was the ſame day that
uire Worthy's ſon came of age.——I bought my bay
g the very day before, at ſuch a fair, being a Friday,
at year;—or, I can ſcarce think of it without laugh-
g;—or, but, however, as I was ſaying:—and a hun-
ed more ſuch dead weights to attention. Nor does he
er praiſe a ſtory before he relates it; a fatal rock to
any a good relation, for when a ſtory wants a prepa-
tory recommendation, it ought not to be told, and e-
n when the relation is poſſible, the generality of au-
tors are apt to perſuade themſelves,

The mountain labours, and a mouſe is born.

Theſe are looſe and general hints, yet by a due im-
ovement of them you will find yourſelf very ſenſibly
ow more and more agreeable wherever you converſe.
easy and becoming freedom you already have, and
the addition of diſcretion in your uſe of them, and

complaiſance to others, you will probably ſucceed in the deſire ſo predominant in you, of being admired by men of ſenſe and judgment. Which will be no ſmall pleaſure to, yours, &c.

LETTER IV.

A young man in buſineſs, to a father, deſiring leave to addreſs his daughter.

SIR, London, September 24.

I Hope the juſtneſs of my intentions will excuſe the freedom of theſe few lines, whereby I am to acquaint you of the great affection and eſteem I have for your daughter. I would not, Sir, offer at any indirect addreſs, that ſhould have the leaſt appearance of inconſiſtency with her duty to you and my honourable views to her; chuſing, by your influence, if I may approve myſelf to you worthy of that honour, to commend myſelf to her approbation. You are not inſenſible, Sir, by the credit I have hitherto preſerved in the world, of my ability, by God's bleſſing, to make her happy; and this the rather emboldens me to requeſt the favour of an evening's converſation with you at your firſt convenience, when I will more fully explain myſelf, as I earneſtly hope, to your ſatisfaction, and take my encouragement or diſcouragement from our own mouth. I am, Sir, mean time, with great reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

LETTER V.

From a young lady to her father, acquainting him with a propoſal of marriage made her.

Honoured Sir, Canterbury, June 2.

I Think it my duty to acquaint you, that a gentleman of this town, by name Mr Truelove, and by buſineſs a linen draper, has made ſome overtures to my couſin Teltruth, in the way of courtſhip to me. My couſin has brought him once or twice into my company,

which he could not well decline doing, becauſe he has dealings with him, and has an high opinion of him and his circumſtances. He has been ſet up four years, and has very good buſineſs, and lives in credit and faſhion. He is about twenty nine years old, and a likely man enough; he ſeems not to want ſenſe or manners, and is come of a good family. He has broke his mind to me, and boaſts how well he can maintain me; but I aſſure you, Sir, I have given him no encouragement, and told him that I had no thoughts of changing my condition, yet a while; and ſhould never think of it but in obedience to my parents; and I deſired him to talk no more on that ſubject to me. Yet he reſolves to perſevere, and pretends extraordinary affection and eſteem. I would not, Sir, by any means, omit to acquaint you with the beginning of an affair that would be want of duty in me to conceal from you, and ſhew a guilt and diſobedience unworthy of the kind indulgence and affection you have always ſhewn to,

SIR,

Your moſt dutiful daughter.

My humble duty to my honoured mother, love to my brothers and ſiſters; and reſpects to all friends. Couſin Teltruth, and his wife and ſiſter, deſire their kind reſpects. I cannot ſpeak enough of their civility to me.

LETTER VI.

The young gentleman's letter to the father, appriſing him of his affection for his daughter.

SIR, Canterbury, June 12.

I Take the liberty, though perſonally unknown to you, to declare the great value and affection I have for your worthy daughter, whom I had the honour to ſee at my good friend Mr Teltruth's. I ſhould think myſelf intirely unworthy of her favour, and of your approbation, if I could have a thought of influencing her reſolution but in obedience to your pleaſure; as I ſhould

on ſuch a ſuppoſition, offer an injury likewiſe to that prudence in herſelf, which I flatter myſelf, is not the leaſt of her amiable perfections. If I might have the honour of your countenance, Sir, on this occaſion, I would open myſelf and circumſtances to you, in that frank and honeſt manner which ſhould convince you of the ſincerity of my affection for your daughter; and at the ſame time of the honourableneſs of my intentions. In the mean while I will in general ſay, that I have been ſet up in my buſineſs, in the linen drapery way, upwards of four years; that I have a very good trade for the time; that I had 2000 *l.* to begin with, which I have improved to 2500 *l.* as I am ready to make appear to your ſatisfaction; that I am deſcended of a creditable family, have done nothing to ſtain my character, and that my trade is ſtill farther improvable, as I ſhall, I hope, enlarge my bottom. This, Sir, I thought but honeſt and fair to acquaint you with, that you might know ſomething of a perſon who ſues to you for your countenance, and that of your good lady, in an affair that I hope may prove one day the greateſt happineſs of my life; as it muſt be if I can be bleſſed with that, and your dear daughter's approbation. In hope of which, and the favour of a line, I take the liberty to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Good Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

LETTER VII.

From a country chapman beginning trade, to a city dealer, offering his correſpondence.

SIR, Leeds, Oct. 20.

THE time of my apprenticeſhip with Mr Truſty of this town, being expired, I am juſt going to begin for myſelf in Wakefield, having taken a ſhop there for that purpoſe. And as I know the ſatisfaction you always gave to my maſter in your dealings, I make an offer to you of my correſpondence, in expectation that you will uſe me as well as you have done him, in whatever I may write to you for. And this I the rather ex-

ect, as you cannot diſoblige Mr Truſty by it, becauſe of the diſtance I ſhall be from him; and I ſhall endeavour to give you equal content with regard to my payments, &c. Your ſpeedy anſwer whether or no you are diſpoſed to accept of the offer, will oblige,

Your humble ſervant.

LETTER VIII.

From a father to a ſon, to diſſuade him from the vice of drinking to exceſs.

My dear ſon, October 3.

IT is with a grief proportioned to my love, which is extreme, that I underſtand you have of late neglected your ſtudies, and given yourſelf up to the odious vice of drinking: what ſhall I ſay, what ſhall I do, to engage you to quit this pernicious practice, before it becomes ſuch a habit, that it will be impoſſible, or at leaſt very difficult for you to caſt it off? Let me require, let me intreat you, to give a ſuitable attention to what I have to ſay on this head, which I ſhall offer rather as a warm friend, than an angry father; and as I addreſs myſelf to your reaſon, I will leave it to yourſelf to judge of the truth of the obſervation I have to make to you.

In the firſt place, with reſpect to health, the greateſt jewel of this life, it is the moſt deſtructive of all vices: vertigoes, aſthma's, palſies, gouts, appoplexies, cholics, fevers, conſumptions, dropſies, ſtone, and hypocondriac diſeaſes, are naturally introduced by exceſſive drinking.

All the reſt of the vices together, are not ſo often puniſhed with ſudden death as this one: what fatal accidents, what quarrels, what breaches between friend and friend, are owing to it!

Then, in the ſecond place, How does it deface reaſon, deſtroy all the tender impulſes of nature, make a wiſe man a fool, and ſubject perſons of the brighteſt parts to the contempt of the weakeſt, and even, in time, extinguiſh thoſe ſhining qualities which conſtitute the difference between a man of ſenſe and a blockhead! For, as a certain eminent author very well obſerves,

fools have generally ſtronger nerves, and leſs volatile ſpirits, than men of fine underſtanding; that which will rouſe the one, will make the other either ſtupid or frantic, and though it ſometimes while the fit continues, ſtrengthens the imagination, yet it always depreſſes the judgment; and after the fit is over, both thoſe faculties languiſhes together, till, in time, it quenches the imagination, impairs the memory, and drowns the judgment.

Moſt other vices are compatible, as the ſame author obſerves, with ſeveral virtues; but drunkenneſs runs counter to all the duties of life. A great drinker can hardly be either a good husband, a good father, a good ſon, a good brother, or a good friend: it lays him open to the worſt company, and his company frequently ſubjects him to lewd women, gaming, quarrels, riots, and often murders. All other vices, even the greateſt of vices, as ambition, unchaſtity, bigotry, avarice, hypocriſy, deteſt this unnatural and worſe than beaſtly vice; for the beaſts themſelves, even the uncleaneſt of them, know nothing of it.

Other vices indeed make men worſe, ſays this judicious author; but this alters men from themſelves, to that degree, that they differ not more from their preſent companions, than from their former ſelves. A habitude of it will make the prudent inconſiderate, the ambitious indolent, the active idle, and the induſtrious ſlothful; ſo that their affairs are ruined for want of application, or by being intruſted in the hands of thoſe who turn them wholly to their advantage, and, in the end, to the ruin of thoſe who employ them.

I have written a long letter already: yet have I ſtill more to ſay; which, that I may not tire you, I will leave to another opportunity.

Your moſt indulgent father.

LETTER IX.

From an apprentice to his maſter, begging forgiveneſs for a very great miſdemeanor.

Good Sir,

I Am ſo aſhamed of myſelf for the laſt occaſion I have given you to be angry with me, after my repeated promiſes of amendment, that I have not the courage to ſpeak to you. I therefore take this method of begging you to forgive what is paſt; and let this letter teſtify againſt me, if ever I wilfully or knowingly offend again for the future. You have children of your own. They may poſſibly offend; tho' I hope they never will as I have done. Yet, Sir, would you not wiſh they might meet with pardon, if they ſhould, rather than reprobation?——My making or my ruin, I am ſenſible, lies in your breaſt. If you will not forgive me, ſad will be the conſequence to me, I doubt. If you do, you may ſave a ſoul, as well as a body, from miſery; and I hope, Sir, you will weigh this with your uſual goodneſs and conſideration. What is paſt I cannot help; but for what is to come, I do promiſe, if God gives me health and power, that my actions ſhall teſtify for me how much I am,

Good Sir,

Your repentant humble ſervant.

LETTER X.

The maſter's anſwer.

Robert,

YOur letter has affected me ſo much, that I am willing once more to paſs over all you have done. Surely at laſt I may depend on theſe your ſolemn aſſurances, and, as I hope, deep contrition? If not, be it as you ſay, and let your letter teſtify againſt you for your ingrateful baſeneſs; and for me, in my readineſs (which however ſhall be the laſt time) to forgive one that has

been ſo much uſed to promiſe, and ſo little to perform. But yet I hope for better, becauſe I yet wiſh you well; being as you uſe me,

Yours or otherwiſe.

LETTER XI.

From an apprentice, where the maſter is too remiſs in his own affairs.

Honoured Sir and Madam,

YOU deſire to know how I go on in my buſineſs. I muſt needs ſay, very well in the main, for my maſter leaves every thing, in a manner to me. I wiſh he did not, for his own ſake. For though I hope he will never ſuffer on the account of any wilful remiſſneſs or negligence, much leſs want of fidelity, in me, yet his affairs do not go on ſo well as if he was more in them, and leſs in the tavern. But it becomes not me to reflect upon my maſter, eſpecially as what I may write or ſay on this head, will rather expoſe his failings, than do him ſervice: for as they muſt be his equals that ſhould reprove him, ſo all a ſervant can obſerve to others will do more harm than good to him. One thing is at preſent in my own power, and that is, to double my diligence, that his family ſuffer as little as poſſible by his remiſſneſs. And another, I hope, by God's grace, will be, and that is, to avoid in myſelf, when my time comes, thoſe failings which I ſee ſo blameable in him. And as this will be benefiting properly by the example (for that bee muſt be worſe than a drone, that cannot draw honey from a bitter as well as a ſweet flower) ſo it will give you the pleaſure of knowing, that your good inſtructions are not thrown away upon me, and that I am, and ever will be,

Your dutiful ſon.

LETTER XII.

To a country correſpondent, modeſtly requeſting a balance of accompts between them.

SIR,

I Find myſelf conſtrained, by a preſent exigence, to beg you to balance the accompt between us. Tho' matters have run into ſome length, yet would I not have applied to you, had I known ſo well how to anſwer my preſſing occaſions any other way. If it ſuits you not to pay the whole, I beg, Sir, you would remit me as much towards it as you can, without prejudice to your own affairs; and it will extremely oblige

Your moſt humble ſervant.

LETTER XIII.

In anſwer to the preceding.

SIR,

I Am very glad I have it in my power to ſend you now, directly one hundred pounds, on accompt between us, which I do by our carrier, who will pay you in ſpecie. I will ſoon remit you the balance of your whole demand, and am only ſorry that I gave occaſion for this application for what is ſo juſtly your due. When I ſend you the reſt, which will be in a few days, if I am not greatly diſappointed, I will accompany it with an order, which will begin a new debt; which I hope to be more punctual in diſcharging, than I have been in the laſt. I am very ſincerely,

Your faithful friend,
And humble ſervant.

J Langton

LETTER XIV.

From a gentleman to a lady, profeſſing an averſion to the tedious forms of courtſhip.

Dear Madam,

I Remember that one of the ancients, in deſcribing a youth in love, ſays he has neither wiſdom enough to ſpeak, nor to hold his tongue. If this be a juſt deſcription, the ſincerity of my paſſion will admit of no diſpute: and whenever, in your company, I behave like a fool, forget not that you are anſwerable for my incapacity. Having made bold to declare this much, I muſt preſume to ſay, that a favourable reception of this will, I am certain, make me more worthy of your notice; but your diſdain would be what I believe myſelf incapable ever to ſurmount. To try by idle fallacies, and airy compliments, to prevail on your judgment, is a folly for any man to attempt who knows you. No, madam, your good ſenſe and endowments have raiſed you far above the neceſſity of practiſing the mean artifices which prevail upon the leſs deſerving of your ſex; you are not to be ſo lightly deceived; and if you were, give me leave to ſay, I ſhould not think you deſerving of the trouble that would attend ſuch an attempt.

This, I muſt own, is no faſhionable letter from one who, I am ſure, loves up to the greateſt hero of romance: but as I would hope, that the happineſs I ſue for, ſhould be laſting, it is certainly moſt eligible to take no ſtep to procure it but what will bear reflexion; for I ſhould be happpy to ſee you mine, when we have both out-lived the taſte for every thing that has not virtue and reaſon to ſupport it. I am, Madam, notwithſtanding this unpoliſh'd addreſs,

Your moſt reſpectful admirer,

And obedient ſervant.

LETTER XV.

To a friend, who had promiſed to lend a ſum of money to anſwer a critical exigence, and drove it off to the laſt.

Dear Sir,

YOU were ſo kind as to tell me, a fortnight ago, that you would lend me one hundred pounds on my bond, to anſwer a demand that my credit would be otherwiſe a ſufferer by. And you were pleaſed to ſay, you would have me look no further, and that I ſhould certainly have it in time. I have looked no further, Sir, and the day of payment approaching, you cannot imagine how my mind has ſuffered by being not abſolutely sure of having the money to anſwer the demand. I hope Sir, nothing has happen'd to make you alter your mind; for, at this ſhort notice, I ſhall not know to whom to apply to raiſe it. In the utmoſt perturbation of mind, for fear of the worſt, my credit being wholly at ſtake, I beg your anſwer, which I hope will be to the ſatisfaction of, Sir,

Your obliged humble ſervant.

LETTER XVI.

The anſwer, excuſing the pain he had given his friend by his remiſſneſs.

Dear Sir,

I Will attend you this afternoon with the money, which I had always great pleaſure in the thought of ſupplying you with; and I am moſt heartily vexed with myſelf, for giving you the pain and uneaſineſs that muſt have attended a mind ſo punctual as yours, and in a caſe ſo critically circumſtanced. But I hope you'll forgive me, tho' I can hardly forgive myſelf. I am, Sir, as well on this, as on any other occaſion in my power,

Your ſincere friend and ſervant.

LETTER XVII.

From a ſailor to his betrothed miſtreſs.

My dear Peggy, Barbadoes, Oct. 9.

IF you think of me half ſo often as I do of you, it will be every hour, for you are never out of my thoughts; and, when I am aſleep, I conſtantly dream of my dear Peggy, I wear my half bit of gold always at my heart, tied to a blue ribband round my neck; for true blue, my deareſt love, is the colour of colours to me. Where, my deareſt, do you put yours? I hope you are careful of it: for it would be a bad omen to loſe it.

I hope you hold in the ſame mind ſtill, my deareſt dear; for God will never bleſs you, if you break the vows you have made to me. As to your ever faithful Andrew, I would ſooner have my heart torn from my breaſt, than it ſhould harbour a wiſh for any other woman beſides my Peggy. O my dear love! you are the joy of my life: my thoughts are all of you: you are with me in all I do, and my hope and my wiſhes are only to be yours. God ſend it may be ſo.

Our captain talks of ſailing ſoon for England; and then, and then, my dear Peggy!—— O how I rejoice, how my heart beats with delight, that makes me I cannot tell how, when I think of arriving in England, and joining hands with my Peggy, as we have hearts before I hope: I am ſure I ſpeak for one.

John Arthur, in the good ſhip George, Capt. Plow, ſea, which is returning to England (as I hope we ſhall ſoon) promiſes to deliver this into your own dear hand, and he will bring you too, ſix bottles of citron-water as a token of my love. It is fit for the fineſt lady's taſte, it is ſo good, and is what they ſay ladies drink when they can get it.

John ſays, he will have one ſweet kiſs of my dear Peggy, for his care and pains. So let him, my love, for I am not of a jealous temper. I have a better opinion of my deareſt, than ſo.—— But, oh, that was in his place——One kiſs ſhould not ſerve my turn

though I hope it may his. Yet if he takes two, I'll forgive him; one for me, and one for himſelf. For I love John dearly, and ſo you may think. Well, what ſhall I ſay more? ——— Or, rather, what ſhall I ſay next? —— For I have an hundred things crouding in upon me, when I write to my deareſt, and, alas, one has ſo few opportunities! But yet I muſt leave off; for I have written to the bottom of my paper. Love then to all friends, and duty to both our mothers, concludes me

Your lover till death.

LETTER XVIII.

Her ANSWER.

Dear Andrew,

FOR ſo I may call you now we are ſure, and ſo my mother ſays. This is to let you know, that nothing ſhall prevail upon me to alter my promiſe made to you, when we parted, with heavy heart's enough, that's true: and yet I had a little incling given me, that Mr Plank's ſon the carpenter would be glad to make love to me: but do you think I would ſuffer it, no, indeed; for I doubt not your loyalty to me: and do you think I will not be as loyal to you?——To be ſure I will. Theſe ſailors run ſuch chances, ſaid one that you and I both know. They may return, and they may not. Well, I will truſt in God for that, who has returned ſafe to his friends, their dear Andrew, ſo many a time, and often. They will have a miſtreſs in every land they come to, ſaid they. All are not ſuch naughty men, ſaid I, and I'll truſt Andrew Truſty all the world over. For why cannot men be as faithful as women tho'? and for me I am ſure no love ſhall touch my heart but yours.

God ſend us a happy meeting! Let who will ſpeak againſt ſailors, they are the glory and the ſafe-guard of the land: and what would have become of Old England long ago but for them? I am ſure the lazy, good-for nothing land-lubbers would never have protected us from our cruel foes. So ſailors are, and ever ſhall be,

eſteemed by me, and of all ſailors, my dear Andrew Truſty. Believe this from,

Your faithful, &c.

P. S. I had this letter writ in readineſs to ſend you, as I had an opportunity, and the captain's lady undertakes to ſend it with hers. That is very kind and condeſcending: Is it not?

LETTER XIX.

Of congratulation.

SIR,

DO not admire that I am one of the laſt, that congratulate with you, your good fortune: the joy which I conceived was ſo extreme, that it could afford me no ſooner the liberty to acquit myſelf. I know the moſt of your friends have prevented me, but being their ſatisfaction is ſmall, I do not wonder if their diligence be the greater. As for my part, my idleneſs increaſeth my merit, ſince ſtay and protraction proceeded only from the exceſs of the gladneſs of,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Tom Joyful.

LETTER XX.

ANSWER.

SIR,

SInce you take part in the good fortune, which has befallen me, you muſt alſo participate in the advantage of the new credit which it has brought me into. This I advertiſe you of, to the end, that you let not any occaſion ſlip, wherein you may procure a proof of my friendſhip, nor forget this advice which I give you, for believe me, I am impatient to have an opportunity of ſhewing you how much I am,

SIR,

Your friend and ſervant,

Timothy Grateful.

LETTER XXI.

Of thanks, &c.

SIR,

I Received the favour of yours with a kind of preſent: and know not indeed at this time any other way to ſhew my gratitude, than by my hearty thanks for the ſame. Every thing you do carries a charm with it, your manner of doing it is as agreeable as the thing done. In ſhort, Sir, my heart is full, and would overflow in your praiſe, did I not ſtop, and ſubſcribe myſelf

Your moſt obliged,

May 13th, 1762. } And moſt obedient ſervant,

Thomas Thankful.

LETTER XXII.

Requiring the payment of money, which ſerves for an acquittance.

SIR,

I Find, upon ſtating the accompt between you and me, that ſeveral conſiderable ſums of money are due to me from you; wherefore having occaſion for thirty pounds, I deſire you to ſend it me by the bearer hereof (or here name the carrier) and in ſo doing you will very much oblige me.

As to the payment thereof, this letter and the bearer's acquittance, ſhall be your ſufficient ſecurity and diſcharge for ſo much money. In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand, the ſixth day of June, 1762.

John Tradewell.

LETTER XXIII.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I Send by the bearer (or the carrier) thirty pounds according to your deſire, and have taken his receipt for it; but, becauſe you know I ſend but for ſmall parcels of goods at a time, therefore I deſire you always

for the future, when I ſend you money, that you mention in the acquittances the names of the goods for which you received the money, or at leaſt I would have you to mention what money remains unpaid; for thro' want of ſuch certain knowledge, ſome poor country tradeſmen have found great loſs, either by the maſter or their apprentices receiving the money ſent, and not mentioning for what goods. Pray take it not ill that I thus write, for I am ſatisfied of your honeſt dealing; but know not the ſervants you intruſt to receive the money, I ſend in ſmall parcels. I reſt

Your friend and chapman,

James Punctual.

LETTER XXIV.

From a ſervant in his maſter's abſence to one of his country cuſtomers.

Mr Thomas Merchant,

SIR,

I Received yours, and for anſwer ſay, I am very ſorry to hear that the goods have not anſwered your expectation; however, have placed them to the credit of your accompt, and returned others in their ſtead by Robert Derham the carrier. I know my maſter would willingly oblige you in any thing in his power, and as his faithful ſervant I have herein done my utmoſt to give you ſatisfaction, who am

To Mr Tho. Merchant, clothier in Halifax. } Your moſt humble ſervant,

James Windſor.

LETTER XXV.

From a youth at ſchool in Durham to his parents in London.

Durham, January 12, 1762.

Honoured father and mother,

I Received your kind letter of the 14th of November paſt, and alſo the ſeveral things therein mentioned, by the Newcaſtle waggon, for which I return you my moſt humble and hearty thanks, they coming very ſeaſonably for the relief of my occaſions.—I begin to make pretty good improvement in my learning now (tho' at firſt, it ſeemed a little irkſome and hard) and I hope to gain the point at laſt for which you ſent me hither. Pray accept of my moſt humble duty to yourſelves, and give my kind love to my brothers and ſiſters, and to my old play-fellows and neighbours; this being all at preſent from,

Honoured parents, your dutiful ſon,
Peter Wiſe.

LETTER XXVI.

From an apprentice to his friends.

Honoured father and mother,

BY theſe I let you know, that by your care and conduct I am well ſettled, and pleaſed with my ſtation, and could not but in duty return you my hearty thanks in a grateful acknowledgment of your love and tender care of me: I will endeavour to go through my buſineſs chearfully; and having begun well, I hope I ſhall perſevere to do ſo to the end, that I may be a comfort to you hereafter, and in ſome meaſure make a return of your love and kindneſs to me, who am

Your dutiful, obedient ſon,
And moſt humble ſervant,
Jeremiah Careful.

LETTER XXVII.

Of recommendation.

SIR,

THE bearer hereof, James Roberts, I ſend you, as one whoſe honeſty you may rely on, and my experience of his conduct and fidelity give me a certain kind of confidence in recommending him to you; but you know me, Sir, and I believe you cannot in the leaſt think that I would recommend any one to you, if I had the leaſt umbrage of ſuſpicion or doubt concerning their probity. I am, Sir,

Your real friend and humble ſervant,

James Goodman.

LETTER XXVIII.

To a country chapman.

Mr James Tradewell,

SIR,

YOU and I have formerly had trading together, and it is not my fault that we do not continue ſo to do; for aſſure yourſelf, I have a great value and reſpect for you, and on that account none ſhall be more ready to oblige you in what I may; and pray let us once more re-aſſume our dealing together, and you ſhall find, that for any goods you have occaſion for in my way, none ſhall uſe you more kindly than,

SIR,

Your real friend, and humble ſervant,

George Punctual.

LETTER XXIX.

By way of petition.

Honoured Sir,

I Am uncertain whether my late misfortunes have come to your knowledge; however, I moſt humbly pre-

ſume on your good nature, being aſſured by ſundry examples of your compaſſion, that you will think of, and take pity on the diſtreſſed: therefore as an object truly deſerving compaſſion, I moſt humbly implore and petition you to conſider the many loſſes and diſappointments that I have met with in my wayward and unlucky fortune, which have reduced me to ſuch neceſſitous circumſtances, that I cannot poſſibly proceed in my affairs: you was pleaſed once to ſtile me your friend, and ſo I was indeed; and ſo I would certainly do now, and ſhew it by a ſignal proof of kindneſs, if our circumſtances were changed, by ſtanding between you and misfortune, and ſcreening you from the malevolent and inauſpicious influences of croſs-grained ſtars. I doubt not, ſir, but your generoſity and goodneſs is as great; and I hope with all humility, you will be pleaſed to interpoſe your good offices, &c. between unlucky fortune, and,

SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

George Shipwreck.

LETTER XXX.

To a friend to deſire him to endeavour to end a difference between two of their friends.

Loving couſin,

AFTER my love to you, this is to let you know, that two of your friends D. N. and J. F. are going to law upon a trifling occaſion. I pray come over and ſee to reconcile them, or ſend your advice how I may labour to do it, and I ſhall be very much obliged to you, I remain

Your affectionate kinſman and humble ſervant,

G. T.

LETTER XXXI.

The anſwer, with advice.

Dear friend,

WITH my unfeigned love to you, I received your letter, and it grieves me to hear that our friends ſhould be for going to law, and not compelled to it; for then much money is ſpent upon lawyers, to end their differences by jury-men, when two friends may do it better.

But if one of the parties is for going to law, and the other not, then he that is againſt going to law is the moſt chriſtian, and is not to be blamed, tho' he uſe the law of the nation to defend himſelf, neither indeed, can he avoid it, if his adverſary ſeeks revenge, and ſo forces him to ſpend his money in his defence.

But you deſiring my advice about reconciling thoſe two friends, they having not yet fee'd lawyers, perſuade the man that is for going to law, that two friends choſen by both parties may end their differences, or one perſon only.

And when they have nominated two to end it, then perſuade the two parties to put into the hands of thoſe arbitrators, 5 *l.* or more a-piece, according to the value of the treſpaſs. This agreed on, next,

Let the parties ſign and ſeal general releaſes to each other; then the arbitrators muſt diſpoſe of the money as they ſee good, to the party, that has received the wrong, &c

Thus differences among friends may be compoſed at a much cheaper and better rate than by trial at the aſſizes.

But yet 'tis beſt, when contending parties agree by themſelves, as Chriſt commands, Mat. xiii. 15. and forgive treſpaſſes, Mat. iv. 12.

Beſides this, having general releaſes, it cuts off all former differences, and ſaves from divers expences, and from bonds of arbitration and awards, which, tho' they coſt money often prove of no effect.

Would to God the advice above, of reconciling me-

difference, would take effect in general, then would peace flouriſh, &c.

I remain your friend,

Jerem. Peaceable.

LETTER XXXII.

From a gentleman to a gentlewoman, to beg pardon for an offence.

Madam,

'TIS in vain to contend with my judge, and therefore, tho' I know my fault has been aggravated beyond what it could juſtly bear, yet I will rather ſubmit myſelf to your ſentence than go about to extenuate my crime: I am guilty enough that I have offended you, tho' I never deſigned it; and when you have done yourſelf juſtice, by inflicting upon me what you think I merit for my offence, then I will plead my innocency, and let you know I always was ſo far from ſaying any thing that might reflect upon your fame, that in my opinion, not innocence itſelf is more unſpotted, nor can unſullied ſnow appear more white: 'tis true, I am guilty to give you ground to think I have offended; but my offence is my misfortune rather than my fault. But, Madam, what if I appeal from your ſeverer juſtice to your mercy? I know you are not inexorable, nor did you ſuck the breaſts of wolves and tygers: and ſince there's ſo much ſweetneſs in your eyes, there needs muſt be ſome pity in your heart, at leaſt ſo far as to forgive a poor repenting criminal. And ſince you are ſuch a bright idea of the author of all goodneſs, you cannot, but, like him, delight in ſhewing mercy. I ſhall henceforth endeavour to be like Cæſar's wife, not only free from guilt, but from ſuſpicion: and further, ſhall, to expiate my offence, remain

Your truly ſorrowful,

And much afflicted humble ſervant,

Roger Begpardon.

LETTER XXXIII.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I Received your letter, and muſt let you know, that whatſoever reflects upon my fame (which is far dearer to me than my life) tho' at the moſt remote diſtance, is what I cannot but think a fault, and therefore know not how you can be innocent: and, indeed, to plead your innocence, is to accuſe me of injuſtice, in charging you with a crime; but, from what you write, I am inclined to believe, that in what you ſaid, you deſigned no injury to me; and that it was a crime of inadvertence rather than of malice. And for that reaſon upon your profeſſion of repentance, I freely pardon you; but charity itſelf does not injoin me to hug the man I pardon in my boſom: you muſt not expect therefore to be admitted to the former freedoms you enjoy'd, ſince you have made ſo ill an uſe of 'em, till you have given ſome more ſubſtantial proofs of the ſincerity of your repentance. And tho' I pardon this your firſt offence, yet if you ſhould relapſe into your former follies, you muſt expect a much ſeverer treatment: for then I ſhall no more eſteem myſelf, as I now do,

Your reconciled friend to ſerve you,

Sarah Forgivewell.

LETTER XXXIV.

From a gentleman to his miſtreſs, who ſeeing no hopes of ſucceſs, reſpectfully withdraws his ſuit.

Madam,

I Make no doubt but this will be the welcomeſt letter that you ever received from me; for it comes to aſſure you, that it is the laſt trouble you will ever have from me. Nor ſhould I have ſo long with-held from you this ſatisfaction, had not the hope your brother gave me, that in time I might meet with a happier fate, made me willing to try every way to obtain your fa-

your. But I see all the hopes given me by his kind consideration for me, and those that my own presumption have made me entertain, are in vain: and I will therefore rid you of so troublesome an importuner, having nothing to offer now but my ardent wishes for your happiness, and these, Madam, I will pursue you with to my life's latest date.

May you, whenever you shall change your condition, meet with a heart as passionately, and as sincerely devoted to you as mine! and may you be happy for many, very many years, in the man you can honour with your love: for, give me leave to say, Madam, that in this my end will be in part answered, because it was most sincerely your happiness I had in view, as well as my own, when I presumptuously hoped, by contributing to the one, to secure the other. I am, Madam, with the highest veneration,

Your most obedient humble servant.

LETTER XXXV.

From a father to a daughter in service, on hearing of her master's attempting her virtue.

My dear daughter,

I Understand, with great grief of heart, that your master has made some attempts on your virtue, and yet that you stay with him. God grant that you have not already yielded to his base desires! For when once a person has so far forgotten what belongs to himself, or his character, as to make such an attempt, the very countenance with him, and in his power, and under the same roof, is an encouragement for him to prosecute his designs. And if he carries it better, and more civil at present, it is only the more certainly to undo you when he attacks you next. Consider, my dear child, your reputation is all you have to trust to. And if you have not already, which God forbid! yielded to him, leave it not to the hazard of another temptation, but come a-

way directly (as you ought to have done on your own motion) at the command of

Your grieved and indulgent father.

LETTER XXXVI.

The daughter's answer.

Honoured Sir,

I Received your letter yesterday, and am sorry I stayed a moment in my master's house after his vile attempt. But he was so full of his promises of never offering the like again, that I hoped I might believe him; nor have I yet seen any thing to the contrary: but am so much convinced, that I ought to have done as you say, that I have this day left the house, and hope to be with you soon after you will have received this letter. I am,

Your dutiful daughter.

PRECEDENTS in Law and Buſineſs, that all young men ought to know and be acquainted with.

Superſcriptions for Letters.

TO the king, or, To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

To the queen, or, To the queen's moſt excellent majeſty.

To the prince, or, To his royal highneſs. To the princeſs, or, To her royal highneſs.

And in caſe of the lords ſpiritual, viz. To his grace the lord archbiſhop of Canterbury; To the right reverend father in God, &c. The ſame to the archbiſhop of York. If to the other biſhops, To the right reverend father in God, Archibald lord biſhop of, &c. And to the inferior clergy, To the reverend doctor, &c. To the reverend Mr. &c.

To write to temporal lords, viz.

To his grace the duke of———

To the right honourable the marquis of———

To the right honourable the earl of———

To the right honourable the lord viſcount———

To the right honourable the lord———

All the ſons of the nobility, tho' not the immediate heirs, are to be dignified with the title of honourable, as their due by birth-right. And to a knight and baronet by virtue of his patent, the title of honourable and right worſhipful is given. As likewiſe the former to a knight, and worſhipful to an eſquire.

Every privy counſellor, though not a nobleman is ſtiled right honourable: all ambaſſadors have the ſtile of excellency, as likeways hath the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the captain general of his majeſty's forces when being; nor has the mayor of London, during his mayoralty, a leſs title than right honourable; and the ſhe-

riffs, during their office are ſtiled right worſhipful; nor does any thing leſs than the title of eſquire extend to the mayors of any corporation during their office.

Directions for the beginning of Letters.

TO the king, Sir, or, May it pleaſe your majeſty.

To the queen, Madam, or, May it pleaſe your majeſty.

To the prince, Sir, or, May it pleaſe your royal highneſs.

To a duke, My lord, or, May it pleaſe your grace.

To a ducheſs, Madam, or, May it pleaſe your grace.

To a marquis, My lord, or, May it pleaſe your lordſhip.

To a marchioneſs, Madam, or, May it pleaſe your ladyſhip.

To an earl, viſcount, or baron, Right honourable, or, May it pleaſe your lordſhip. In viſcount or viſcounteſs, ſound not the *ſ* in the firſt ſyllable.

To a counteſs, viſcounteſs, or baroneſs, Madam, or Right honourable, or, May it pleaſe your ladyſhip.

To a knight, Sir, or, Right worſhipful; and to his lady, Madam, or, May it pleaſe your ladyſhip.

To a mayor, juſtice of peace, eſquire, &c. Sir, or, May it pleaſe your worſhip.

At ſubſcribing your name end with the ſame title you began with. As, My lord, Your lordſhips, &c.

Of Wills and Teſtaments.

A Will, according to the common acceptation, is the declaration of a perſon's mind or intent, in relation to what he would have done after his death. The common law calls that a will, whereby lands and tenements are deviſed; but when it concerns only chattels, viz. moveables or what is not inheritable, it is called a teſtament; where lands are given by will it is termed a

deviſe; and where goods and chattles, commonly termed a perſonal eſtate, are bequeathed, it is called a legacy.

Deviſes of lands, *&c.* muſt be in writing, ſigned by the deviſor or perſon giving, generally called the teſtator, or ſome perſon by his expreſs direction, in the preſence of three credible witneſſes. If a perſonal eſtate of above the value of thirty pounds be bequeathed by word of mouth, which the law calls a nuncupative will, it muſt be likewiſe done in the preſence of three witneſſes.

FORM of a WILL.

IN the name of God, Amen. I, A. B. of, *&c.* being thro' the abundant mercy and goodneſs of God, tho' weak in body, yet of a ſound and perfect underſtanding and memory, do conſtitute this my laſt will and teſtament, and deſire it to be received by all as ſuch: *imprimis*, I moſt humbly bequeath my ſoul to God, my Maker, beſeeching his moſt gracious acceptance of it, thro' the all-ſufficient merits and mediation of my moſt compaſſionate Redeemer, Jeſus Chriſt, who gave himſelf to be an attonement for my ſins, and is able to ſave, to the uttermoſt, all that come unto God by him, ſeeing he ever liveth to make interceſſion for them, and who, I truſt, will not reject me, a returning penitent ſinner, when I come to him for mercy; in this hope and confidence, I render up my ſoul with comfort, humbly beſeeching the moſt bleſſed and glorious Trinity, one God moſt holy, moſt merciful and gracious, to prepare me for the time of my diſſolution, and then to take me to himſelf into that peace and reſt, and incomparable felicity, which he has prepared for thoſe that love and fear his holy name, Amen, bleſſed be God. *Imprimis*, I give my body to the earth, from whence it was taken, in full aſſurance of its reſurrection from thence at the laſt day: as for my burial, I deſire it may be decent, without pomp, or ſtate, at the diſcretion of my dear wife, and my executors hereafter named, who, I doubt not, will manage it with all requiſite prudence. As to my worldly eſtate, I will and poſitively order, That all my debts be paid. *Item*, I give to my dear and loving wife, for term of life, this houſe wherein I now dwell, with all the furniture,

and the lands and tenements that ly about it; and after her death, to my only ſon G. and his heirs and aſſigns for ever; to whom I leave alſo, from the time of my death, my other two eſtates ſituate in the pariſh of T. he paying to each of his ſiſters, D. and F. 5000 *l.* And if he die before them, and without iſſue, then his land (all but the value of 5000 *l.* which I freely impower him to diſpoſe of as he ſhall think fit) ſhall deſcend, and belong equally to thoſe my two daughters. My poor debtors, who owe me ſome ſmall matters, which, becauſe they are in low condition, and not well able to pay them, I freely remit them all, forgiving ſuch my debtors, as I deſire God ſhould forgive my debts for Chriſt's ſake, I give 60 *l.* to be diſtributed according to the diſcretion of my executors, among ſuch of my neighbours of this pariſh, as they ſhall apprehend moſt to want ſuch aſſiſtance, but who do not at preſent receive alms, nor have any allowance from the pariſh. I give 30 *l.* towards the good work for teaching poor children to read, and to ſay their catechiſm, in charity ſchools. The ſmall remainder of my eſtate I give to my very good friends and dear and kind relations, G. R. and L. O. to be divided equally between them: and do conſtitute them executors of this my laſt will and teſtament, and truſtees for my wife and children. In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1762.

A. B. (L. S.) here I take off my ſeal, and do declare this to be my laſt will and teſtament.

Witneſs, T. B.
R. T.
R. B.

Another WILL

IN the name of God, Amen. I, A. M. of, &c. being in perfect health (praiſed be God) do make this my laſt will and teſtament as followeth. *Imprimis*, I give to my daughter L. M. 20 pounds of, *&c. Item*, I give to my daughter C. M. 50 pounds of like lawful money, and the box in the room where I ly, marked (P. Q.) and all the linen therein, with ſome other goods, and the reſt and reſidue of my goods and chattles, and perſonal eſtate, after payment of my debts, legacies, and

funeral expences; and unto my ſon S. M. whom I make ſole executor of this my laſt will and teſtament, I give, demiſe, and bequeath to him and his heirs, all, and every my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever and whereſoever, which I alſo charge with the payment of my ſaid legacies. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the 23d day of June, and in the year of our Lord, 1762.

Sealed, publiſhed, and declared by the above named A. M. for and as his laſt will and teſtament, in the preſence of us, A. B. C. D. E. F.

Obſervations concerning wills and teſtaments.

THE party who ſigns and ſeals a will, is to do it in the preſence of three witneſſes, who are to ſet their hands to it (not under three) and it is not much matter whether the witneſſes hear the will read or no, ſo as they hear the party ſay he acknowledgeth that writing to be his will to which he ſet his hand and ſeal; for if they did hear it read, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they can remember the contents thereof. A man above fourteen years of age may make a will of his goods, and a woman above twelve, but neither can will their lands until twenty one years.

If a man dies without a will, and leaves both free-lands and goods, his wife will have the third part of the profits of the land, during her life, and the third part of the goods for ever; and the next of kin to the huſband the other two third parts. But he that makes a will, and leaves his wife a certain ſum to be paid her yearly, during her life, by his executor, ſhould alſo give her ſome of his moveable goods.

If a man dies without a will ſigned, and ſealed, leaving many children, the eldeſt ſon claims all the land; but, if he leaves daughters only, they will be co-heirs to all free-land.

Copy-hold land is not given by will, but paſſed by ſurrender in court.

To will land to E. F. for ever; or to G. H. and his aſſigns this is but for life; but I give and demiſe unto E. F. his heirs and aſſigns for ever, ſo G. H. may ſell it.

The word executor, is the name given to him that is to ſee the will performed; but if it be a woman, ſhe is called in the will executrix.

Set your houſe in order while you are in health.

For a (will) teſtament is of force after men are dead, Heb ix. 17. *but not before.*

For if a man hath ſealed his will and delivered it to a friend to keep, he may make another, which makes the former will void.

The FORM of a LETTER of ATTORNEY, to execute a particular buſineſs.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that I, A B. of G. in the county of D, yeoman, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations, me hereunto moving, have made, ordained, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe preſents, do make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint my truſty friend I K, of M, gent. my true and lawful attorney, for me, in my name, and to my uſe, to aſk demand, recover and receive of, and from B C, of, *&c.* the ſum of, *&c.* giving, and by theſe preſents, granting to my ſaid attorney, my ſole and full power, and authority, to take, purſue, and follow ſuch legal courſes for the recovery, receiving, and obtaining of the ſame, as I myſelf might or could do, were I perſonally preſent; and upon the receipt of the ſame, acquittances, or other ſufficient diſcharges for me, and in my name, to make, ſign, ſeal and deliver; as alſo one or more attorney or attorneys under him to ſubſtitute and appoint, and again at his pleaſure to revoke; and farther to do, perform and finiſh for me, and in my name, all and ſingular thing or things, which ſhall or may be neceſſary, touching and concerning the premiſes, as fully, thoroughly, and entirely, as I the ſaid A B, in my own perſon might, or could do, in or about the ſame: ratifying, allowing, and confirming whatſoever my ſaid attorney ſhall lawfully do, or cauſe to be done, in and about the execution of the premiſes,

y virtue of theſe preſents. In witneſs whereof, I have ereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the 12th day of Septem-er, in the 2d year of the reign of our ſovereign lord eorge III. by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, c. and in the year of our Lord 1762.

Revocation of a Letter of Attorney.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that whereas I ——of—— in the county of——, yeoman, pon the truſt and confidence which I had in—— f——, gent, by letter of attorney under my hand and eal, bearing date——, did make, ordain, conſti-ute and appoint the ſaid——my lawful attorney, or me, and in my name, and to my uſe, to aſk, demand, ecover and receive, of and from——of——, ookſeller, the ſum of——, as thereby more at arge may appear: now know ye, that I the ſaid——, or divers good cauſes and conſiderations me hereunto noving, have, and by theſe preſents do revoke, diſannul nd make void the ſaid letter of attorney, and all power nd authority, therein to him the ſaid——given. n witneſs, &c.

Indenture for an Apprentice.

THIS indenture witneſſeth, that ——ſon of ——, &c. doth put himſelf apprentice to——, hoemaker, to learn his art or myſtery, and with him fter the manner of an apprentice to ſerve, from the day f the date hereof for and during the term of ſeven years ext enſuing; during all which term, the ſaid appren-ice, his ſaid maſter faithfully ſhall ſerve, his ſecrets keep, nd all his lawful commands every where gladly do; e ſhall do no damage to his maſter, nor ſee it to be one by others, without letting or giving notice thereof o his ſaid maſter: he ſhall not waſte his maſter's goods, or lend them unlawfully to any. He ſhall not commit ornication, nor contract matrimony during the ſaid rm; he ſhall not play at cards, dice or any other un-wful game, whereby his maſter may be damaged, with s own goods, nor the goods of others; he ſhall not ab-

ſent himſelf day or night from his ſaid maſter's ſervice unlawfully: nor haunt ale houſes, taverns, or play-houſes; but in all things behave himſelf as a faithful apprentice, in the trade or myſtery he now followeth; and the ſaid maſter ſhall procure and provide for him ſufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, waſhing and all other neceſſaries during the ſaid term. And for the true performance of all and every the ſaid convenants and agreements, either of the ſaid parties bindeth himſelf unto the other firmly by theſe preſents. In witneſs whereof, they have interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals hereunto, this twentieth day of September, in the ſecond year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George III. king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. and in the year of our Lord, 1762.

Letter of Attorney from a Seaman.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, That I.——, mariner, now belonging to his majeſty's ſhip the Ann, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations me hereunto moving, have, and by theſe preſents do make, ordain, conſtitute and appoint my truſty friend——, citizen and baker of Briſtol, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name, and for my uſe, to aſk, demand, and receive of and from the right honourable the treaſurer, or pay maſter of his majeſty's navy, and commiſſioners for prize-money, and whom elſe it may concern: as well all ſuch wages, and pay, bounty-money, prize-money, and all other ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, as now are, and which hereafter ſhall or may be due or payable unto me: alſo all ſuch penſions, ſalaries, ſmart-money, and all other monies and things whatſoever, which now, or at any time hereafter is, or ſhall be due to me for my ſervice, or otherways in any of his majeſty's ſhip or ſhips, frigates or veſſels: giving and hereby granting unto my ſaid attorney full and whole power to take, purſue, and follow ſuch legal ways and courſes for the recovery, obtaining and diſcharging the ſaid ſum and ſums of money, or any of them, as I myſelf might, or could do, were I perſonally preſent. And I do hereby ratify, allow, and confirm all and whatſoe-

ver my ſaid attorney ſhall lawfully do, or cauſe to be done, in and about the execution of the premiſes, by virtue of theſe preſents. In witneſs, &c.

A BOND.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, That I (Robert Scott, of the county of Durham, merchant) am held, and firmly bound unto (James Syms of Doncaſter, in the county of York, Eſq;) in the ſum of (Two hundred) pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the ſaid (James Syms) his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns: to which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myſelf, my heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, firmly by theſe preſents. Sealed with my ſeal. Dated the (firſt day of June) in the 2d year of the reign of our ſovereign lord (George the third) by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and in the year of our Lord God (One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two.)

The CONDITION.

THE condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden (Robert Scott) his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, do well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the above mentioned (James Syms) his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the full ſum of (one hundred pounds) with lawful intereſt for the ſame, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, on the (firſt day of January next) enſuing the date hereof; then this obligation to be void, or elſe to remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered (being firſt legally ſtamped) in preſence of — Robert Scott.
F. G.
H. I.

☞ When a bond is given in conſideration of the value received, the bond is always to be made for double the value in the condition.

What is to be varied, and made agreeable to the circumſtances before you, is in thoſe words inſerted between ().

A Condition to ſtand to the Award of Arbitrators.

THE condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden (James Sly of Newcaſtle, merchant) his heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, and every of them, do and ſhall in all things, well and truly ſtand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitrament, final end and determination of (Andrew Mills and James Mills, of Briſtol, merchants) arbitrators indifferently named, elected, and choſen, as well on the part and behalf of the above bounden (James Sly) as of the above named (James Syms) to arbitrate, award, order, jugde, and determine of and concerning all manner of actions, cauſes, and cauſes of actions, ſuits, bills, bonds, ſpecialities, judgments, executions, extents, accompts, debts, dues, ſum and ſums of money, controverſies, treſpaſſes, damages and demands, whatſoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, committed, ſued, proſecuted done, ſuffered, committed, or depending by or between the ſaid parties, ſo as the award be made, and given up in writing, under their hands and ſeals ready to be delivered to the ſaid parties on or before the (next enſuing the date above mentioned:) but if the ſaid arbitrators do not make ſuch an award, of and concerning the premiſes, by the time aforeſaid; that then if the ſaid (James Sly) his heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, for his and their parts and behalf, do in all things well and truly ſtand to, obey, abide, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitrament, umpirage, final end and determination of (John Jack, of Lincoln, Eſq;) umpire indifferently choſen between the two parties, to end the ſaid matter and differences, ſo as the ſaid umpire do make his award and umpirage of, and concerning the premiſes, and deliver the ſame in writing under his hand and ſeal, to the ſaid parties, on or before the (day of) next enſuing the date above ſaid, then this obligation to be void, or elſe to remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered (being legally ſtamped) in preſence of, &c.

James Sly, (L. S.)

Note, Both the parties are in this caſe to be mutually bound, *mutatis, mutandis*; and if there be no umpire admitted of, the latter part of the condition, beginning [But if the ſaid arbitrators] is to be omitted.

The Form of an Umpirage of Award.

TO all people, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come; I (John Jack of Lincoln, Eſq;) umpire, indifferently choſen between (James Slight, and John Fox of London, merchants) ſend greeting; Now know ye, that I the ſaid (John Jack) having deliberately heard, conſidered, and underſtood the griefs, allegations, and proofs of both the ſaid parties, and being willing, as much as in me lieth, to ſet the ſaid parties at unity and good accord, do by theſe preſents, arbitrate, award, order, deem, decree and judge, that the ſaid (James Slight) his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, do, and ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid (John Fox) his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the ſum of ( ) of lawful money of Great Britain, on the (day of) next enſuing the date of theſe preſents; and that upon payment thereof, the ſaid (James Slight and John Fox,) ſhall, at their own proper coſts and charges, ſeal, ſubſcribe, and as their ſeveral acts and deeds, deliver each to the other, a general releaſe in writing, of all matters, actions, ſuits, cauſes of actions, bonds, bills, covenants, controverſies, and demands whatſoever, from the beginning of the world to the (ſixteenth day of July laſt paſt) and in the ( ) year of our ſovereign lord (George III.) king of Great Britain, *&c.* In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the (25th day of June 1762).

Sealed and delivered (being duly ſtamped) in preſence of, *&c.* John Jack. [L. S.]

A Letter of Licence to a Debtor.

TO all people, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come; we whoſe names are here under ſubſcribed, and ſeals affixed, creditors of [D. F. of Briſtol, mer-

chant] ſend greeting. Whereas the ſaid [D. F.] on the day of the date of theſe preſents, is indebted unto us ſeverally, in divers conſiderable ſums of money, which at preſent he is not able to ſatisfy unto us, without reſpite, and time to be given unto him for the payment thereof; Know ye therefore, That we the ſaid creditors, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations, us thereunto moving, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, do give and grant unto the ſaid [D. F.] our ſure and ſafe conduct and free licence, that the ſaid [D. F.] ſhall, and may ſafely come and go, and reſort unto us, and every one of us his ſaid creditors, to compound and take order with us, and every one of us for all and every of our ſaid debts, and to go about any other buſineſs to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, without any trouble, ſuit, arreſt, attachment, or other moleſtation to be offered or done to him, the ſaid [D. F.] his wares, goods, monies, or other merchandizes whatſoever, by us, or any of us, or by the heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, partners, or aſſigns of us, or any of us, or by our, or any of our means or procurement, to be ſought or procured to be done, from the day of the date hereof, unto the full end and term of [one whole year] next enſuing. And we the ſaid creditors, whoſe names are here underwritten, do hereby covenant and grant, and every one of us for his own part, his executors and adminiſtrators convenanteth and granteth, to and with the ſaid [D. F.] that if any trouble, wrong, damage, or injury ſhall be done unto him the ſaid [D. F.] either in his body, goods, or chattles, or any of them, within the ſaid term of [one year] next coming after the date hereof, by us, or any of us, his ſaid creditors, or by any other perſon or perſons, by or through the procurement conſent, or knowledge of us, or any of us, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this our preſent writing of ſafe conduct, that then the ſaid [D. F.] by virtue of theſe preſents, ſhall be diſcharged and acquitted for ever towards and againſt him and them, of us, his and our heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, partners, or aſſigns, and every one of them, by whom, and by whoſe means he ſhall be arreſted, troubled and attached, or damnified of all manner of actions, ſuits, quarrels, debts, and

hands, either in law or in equity, from the beginning of the world, to the day of the date hereof; in witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals the [fourth day of July] Anno Domini 1762.

Sealed and delivered (being firſt duly ſtamped) in preſence of, &c. A. B. [L. S.] C. D. [L. S.] E. F. [L. S.]

A BILL of SALE.

KNOW all perſons whom it may concern. That I [John Trader of Kendal, in the county of Weſtmoreland, weaver] for and in conſideration of the ſum of [one hundred pounds] of lawful money of Great Britain, to me in hand paid, by [Daniel Dike, of London, Eſq;] the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, ſold, and delivered, and by theſe preſents, according to the due form of law, do bargain, ſell, and deliver unto the ſaid [Daniel Dike] forty pieces of Kendal cotton, one hundred pairs mens hoſe, fifty womens do. fifteen boys do. ſealed up with my ſeal. To have and to hold the ſaid bargained premiſes, unto the ſaid [Daniel Dike] his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns for ever. And I the ſaid [John Trader] for myſelf, my executors and adminiſtrators the ſaid bargained premiſes unto the ſaid [Daniel Dike] his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, againſt all perſons, ſhall and will warrant, and for ever defend, by theſe premiſes: [If the bargained premiſes be redeemable, by a limited time, a proviſo of this nature is added.] Provided nevertheleſs, that if I the ſaid [John Trader] my executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, or any of us, do and ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid [Daniel Dike] his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the ſum of [one hundred and three pounds] as principal and intereſt, lawful money of Great Britain, on the [thirtieth of October, next enſuing the date hereof] for redemption of the bargained premiſes; then this preſent bill of ſale ſhall be void, and of no effect: but if default be made in the payment of the ſaid [one hundred and three pounds] in part or in the whole, contrary to the manner and form aforeſaid, that then it ſhall remain and be in full force and

virtue: in witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the [twenty ſixth day of June] in the year of our Lord [1762]

Sealed and delivered, *&c.* John Trader. [L. S.]

A general Releaſe.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, That I, [Thomas Stivens of London, grocer] have remiſſed, releaſed, and for ever quitted claim, and by theſe preſents, do for me, my heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, remiſe, releaſe, and for ever quit claim, unto [Jeremiah Bucks, citizen and mercer of London] his heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, all and all manner of actions, cauſes and cauſes of actions, ſuits, bills, bonds, writings obligatory, debts, dues, duties, accompts, ſum and ſums of money, judgments, executions, extents, quarrels, controverſies, treſpaſſes, damages and demands whatſoever, both in law and equity, or otherways howſoever, which againſt the ſaid [Jeremiah Bucks] I ever had, now have, and which I, my heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge or demand, for or by reaſon or means of any matter, cauſe or thing, from the beginning of the world, to the day of the date of theſe preſents: in witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the [twelfth day of July] and in the year of our Lord [1762.]

Signed, ſealed and delivered [being firſt legally ſtamped] *&c.* Tho. Stivens. [L. S.]

Of Wives, Children and Servants.

THE woman, at her marriage, becomes wholly the man's, together with all her moveable goods, and if goods be given to a married woman, they immediately become her husband's: ſhe cannot let, ſett, ſell, give away, or alienate any thing without her huſband's conſent, not her very apparel, which at her huſband's deceaſe goes to the executor, or adminiſtrator of her huſband (excepting her neceſſary apparel) which with the conſent of her huſband, ſhe may give by will, not otherways by our Engliſh laws.

The wife, after her husband's death, having no joinure ſettled before marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly rents of free-lands, for her life; and alſo the thirds of the rents of ſuch free-lands as he ſold in his life time, if ſhe did not conſent to a fine; but ſhe can cliam no thirds of ſuch lands as her buſband buys when he has ſold them again, and dieth, if he puts another perſon's name in the deed beſides himſelf, when he bought them. But if her huſband dieth without a will in writing, leaving no child, ſhe will claim the thirds, as above, and a third part of the goods for ever, and the other two thirds go to the next of his kindred.

But if ſhe be the wife of a freeman of the city of London (he dying without a will, leaving no child, as before) ſhe will challenge by law, three parts of four of her huſband's goods and chattles, and one third of the profits of his free-lands for life, the goods for ever. By late act of parliament perſons ſince made free are not bound by this law.

The huſband muſt anſwer to his wife's faults; if ſhe wrong another by her tongue, or by treſpaſs, he muſt make ſatisfaction; and pay the debts that ſhe cauſeth, except he did before give notice; that they ſhould not truſt her. This is diſputable.

A woman cannot hope to have the thirds of her huſband's land, which he mortgaged before marriage, till the money's paid, and the mortgage be cancelled.

A man and wife are joint purchaſers of land, to them and their heirs and the ſurvivors, and heirs; and if the huſband dies, the wife may ſell the land without the conſent of their children.

A woman that kills her huſband is to be brunt alive.

If a wife brings forth a child, begotten by another before marriage, but born after marriage, the huſband muſt own the child as heir at law.

A wife cannot be a witneſs for, or againſt her huſband, they two being but one in law.

If a wife brings forth a child during her husband's long abſence, though it be ſome years, yet if he lived all the time within this iſland, he muſt father that child; and if that child be her firſt-born ſon; he ſhall inherit the

husband's eſtate, if intailed, or left without a will. Th
has been lately tried, and decided otherwiſe.

A woman that doth not hear of her husband for ſeve
years together, may marry another man.

If a woman have no ſons, but daughters, the lands, a
well as goods, are equally divided among the daughter
who are co-heirs.

Man and wife are ſo faſt joined by our law, that the
may not be wholly parted by our law, by any agree
ment between themſelves; but only by the ſentence o
a proper judge, for adultery, *&c.*

Of Children, Sons and Daughters.

A Father may give all his eſtate (not intailed) to an
one child, the conſideration of which keeps ſom
children in awe.

A ſon at the age of 14, may chuſe his guardian, be a
executor, may conſent to marriage (if not an apprentice
may, by will, give his goods and chattles, and becom
bound in bonds, or covenants for neceſſaries, food, ra
ment, ſchooling, *&c.*

At the age of 15, he may be ſworn to his allegianc
to the king.

At 21, he is ſaid to be of full age, may ſell land
(which in other countries is not till 25) when the he
of youth is ſomewhat abated, and they begin to be ſta
ed in mind, as well as in growth.

A daughter at ſeven years may conſent to marry, tho
ſhe may afterwards diſſent; at nine ſhe may conſent t
a jointure.

At 12, ſhe is able to confirm her former conſent t
marriage, and if at that age ſhe diſſent not, ſhe is bound
ſhe may at that age make a will of her goods, and be
come bound for neceſſaries, *&c.*

At 13 ſhe may receive her lands into her own hand
that are given, or fall to her. At 21 ſhe may lett, ſe
or will hear lands.

The eldeſt ſon inherits all his father's lands (if th
father died without a will) and to the younger childre
are diſpoſed goods and chattles, and commonly the e
deſt ſon's wife's portion.

If a man marry a wife having free land, and ſhe dieth, leaving a child that is heard to cry, tho' it dieth preſently, the man ſhall have the lands for his life. This is called, The courteſy of England.

Of ſervants.

ORdinary ſervants are hired commonly for a year (whereby they become inhabitants of that pariſh) at the end whereof they may be free (giving 3 months warning before) and may place themſelves with other maſters; only it is accounted diſcourteous and unfriendly, to take another man's ſervant, before leave given by his maſter; and indiſcreet to hire a ſervant without a certificate of his diligence and faithfulneſs, in the ſervice of his laſt maſter, or ſomewhat to this effect.

Memorandum, That I, G. D. do certify, that J. B. the bearer hereof, hath been an honeſt and faithful ſervant unto me. Witneſs my hand, the 4th of May, 1762.

Forms of Receipts, Notes and Bills, &c. neceſſary to be underſtood in order to forming the man of buſineſs.

Various forms of acquittances, when an apprentice, or ſervant receives money for the uſe of his maſter, or employer, &c.

REceived the 27th of July, 1762. of Mr Thomas Adams, Nine pounds twelve ſhillings, for my maſter David Stone, on accompt,

Per James Thompſon.

£. 9 12 —

Received the 6th of September, 1762. of Henry Hol-land, Fifty eight pounds ten ſhillings and four pence, in full payment for my maſter Andrew Jones,

Per Matthew Burn

L. 58 10 4

Received the 24th of Auguſt, 1759. of Mr James Johnſon and company, Two hundred pounds, for Mr George Bedford and partners,

Per Richard Simpſon

L. 200 —

Received the 22d of February 1762. of the honour-able the united Eaſt India company, Four thouſand pounds ſixteen ſhillings, and ſixpence, for Mr Engliſh and company,

Per Peter Spink

L 4000 16 6

Received the 26th of April, 1762. of the governor and company of the bank of England, Ten thouſand fifty pounds eighteen ſhillings, for Thomas Caxton and company,

Per Edward Carter

L. 10,050 18 —

Received the 26th of June, 1762. of the worſhipful company of mercers, Eighty ſix pounds for my father Chriſtopher Yates,

Per Edward Yates

L. 86 ——

Received the 24th of April, 1762. of Mr Richard Foxcraft, Fifteen pounds, for a quarter's rent due at Chriſtmas laſt, for my maſter George Gibbons,

Per Iſaac Jobſon

L 15 — —

Received the 14th of July, 1762. of Mr Lewis Armstrong, Thirty five pounds eight ſhillings, in part of a bill of One hundred pounds, payable to Mr Simon Pure or order, due the 10th inſtant,

Per George Norton.

£. 35 — —

Received the 29th of February, 1762. of Mr Thomas Laurence, by order of Mr John Kent, the ſum of One hundred and fifty pounds ſix ſhillings and ten pence, on account of Mr Nathaniel Combs, of Appleby: I ſay received for my maſters George Pye and partner,

Per Iſaac Taylor.

£. 150 06 10

Forms of Acquittances, upon receipt of money, by maſters and men of buſineſs themſelves.

REceived the 16th of June, 1762. of Meſſrs Thomas and George Simpſon, Six hundred and forty pounds on accompt,

Per William Barnet.

£. 640 — —

Received the 4th of September, 1762. of the honourable William Parrot, Eſq; the ſum of Three hundred and fifty pounds, in full of all demands for ſelf and company,

Per George Dawſon.

£. 350 — —

Received the 17th of Auguſt, 1762. of Mr James Sims, Thirty pounds, in full for intereſt of twelve hundred pounds, due at Midſummer laſt,

Per Thomas Lowther.

£. 30 — —

Received the 19th of September, 1762. by the orde and for the uſe of Mr Benjamin Blundell, of Mr Ste phen Carr, Ten pounds ten ſhillings, and allowed fo taxes and repairs, one pound ten, together, the ſum o twelve pounds, in full for a quarter's rent, due at Mid ſummer laſt,

Per Joſeph Rentroll

L. 12 — —

Received the 23d of June, 1762. of the executo of James late earl of Bath, by the hands of Mr Joh Thomſon, the ſum of Sixty five pounds twelve ſhilling in full for my half year's annuity due at Lady-da laſt,

Per Charles Steward

L. 65 — —

Received the 1ſt of June, 1762. of Robert Pringl Eſq; and the other owners of the ſhip Berwick, th ſum of One hundred and eight pounds ten ſhillings, i full for cordage, tackle, and trimming, furniſhed th ſaid ſhip,

Per Andrew Shipwrigh

L. 108 — —

Promiſſory Notes by Bankers Apprentice and Servants.

Briſtol, September 7th, 1762.

I Promiſe to pay the honourable Charles Snell, Eſ or bearer, on demand, Fifty pounds,

For Sir Richard Jones and partners,

Per Anthony Timo

L. 50 — —

London, November 20th, 1762.

I promiſe to pay the royal African company or bear-
, on demand, Four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty
ur pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence, for my ma-
rs George and James,

Per Adam Eve.

£ 4664 13 06

Promiſſory Notes for a man's ſelf, &c.

I Promiſe to pay to Nathaniel Smith, or bearer, on demand, Nine hundred pounds, June 2d, 1762.

Per Thomas Hunt.

£ 900 ——

I promiſe to pay to the governor and company of the ank of England, Ten thouſand pounds, value received is 6th of June, 1762. for myſelf and partners,

Per Iſrael Jack.

£ 10,000 —

London, Auguſt 2d, 1762.

I promiſe to pay Mr Daniel Pope, Caſhier of his ma-eſty's revenue of exciſe, or order, forty days after date, ive hundred and thirty pounds, value received,

Per Andrew Caſh.

£ 530 — —

I promiſe to pay to Peter Paul, Eſq; or order, on de-mand, Four hundred and ninety pounds, value received is 9th of April, 1762.

Per Peter Vernon.

£ 490 ——

I promiſe to pay to Francis Dove, Eſq; or order, the m of ſixty pounds, on demand, after a receipt of a bill f exchange drawn the 9th current, by George Trade, n Henry Henly of Northampton, mercer, for the like

ſum payable to William Pack, Eſq; or order, which th
ſaid Frances Dove has indorſed to me, this 25th
December, 1762.

Per James George

L. 60 — —

A Bill of Debt.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, That I Michae
Pool. of the county of Durham, gent. do own an
acknowledge myſelf juſtly to ſtand indebted to Alexan
der Anderſon of the county of York, haberdaſher, th
juſt ſum of twenty four pounds, of good and lawful mo
ney of Great Britain, and which I do hereby promi
to pay unto him the ſaid Alexander Anderſon, on th
6th day of April, next enſuing the date hereof. Witne
my hand this 12th day of September, in the year
our Lord 1762.

Michael Poo

Another.

MEmorandum, That I Thomas Bell, of the pari
of St Ambroſe, ſalter, do owe and am indebte
to James Purves of the ſaid place, mercer, the ſum
Sixty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Bri
tain, which ſum I promiſe to pay to the ſaid James Pur
ves, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, on or be
fore the 23d day of October next. In witneſs where
I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, the 27th day
June, in the year of our Lord 1762.

Thomas Bell. (L. S.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered,
(being firſt legally ſtamped)
in preſence of John Thompſon.
Michael Wentworth.

A promiſſory note, mentioning order, is indorſeab
from one perſon to another, which is done by the pr
ſent poſſeſſor's writing his name on the back of it, a
delivering it up to the party, to whom he intends to a
ſign over his property therein.

The delivering up a promiſſory note to the perſon w
ſigned it, is a ſufficient voucher of it's being paid, nor
there need of writing a receipt thereon.

Promiſſory notes, and book debts, if not legally demanded in the ſpace of ſix years, cannot be recovered by law upon the debtor's pleading the ſtatute, but they are recoverable in chancery.

If you keep a promiſſory note on demand, in your own hands above three days, and the perſon it is upon ſhould fail, the loſs will be your own; but if he fail within three days, it will light in equity on the perſon that paid it you.

Promiſſory Notes.

BOrrowed and received of John Derby, Eſq; Seventy pounds, which I promiſe to pay to him, or order, on demand. Witneſs my hand this 29th of September, 1762.

Per Joſeph Jones.

£70 0 0

Borrowed and received of Mr Timothy Truſty, Thirty pounds, which I promiſe to pay to him, or order, three months after date. Witneſs my hand this 14th of Auguſt, 1762.

Per Roger Dods.

£30 0 0

I promiſe to pay to James Forreſter, Eſq; or order, two hundred pounds eighteen ſhillings, on demand, value received. Witneſs my hand this 17th day of July, 1762.

Per Roger Cook.

£200 0 0

N. B. Obſerve in promiſſory Notes, that the value received is mentioned, or they are of no force.

ARITHMETIC.

AFter you are compleat in writing, you next proceed to arithmetic, the knowledge of which is necessary, that scarce any thing in life, and nothing trade can be done without it.

And first of notation and numeration.

In notation we must observe that all numbers may b and now generally are expressed by, or composed of t ten figures or characters following, viz.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, cyph
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Nine of these are called significant figures, to distin guish them from the cypher, which itself signifies n thing; but as it placed (in whole numbers) serves increase the value of the next figure or figures that sta before it; as 3 is but three; but before the cyph thus, 30, the 3 becomes three, &c. ——— We are note, that every one, or any of the above nine figu or digits have two values, one certain, and another u certain: the certain value is, when it stands alone by self: the uncertain is, when joined or placed with oth figures or cyphers: for when any one of these figu stands alone, it signifies no more than its own simple v lue: as 5 is but five, 4 but four, 6 is but six, and 3 more than three, &c. And this is the certain value a figure: but when another figure or cypher is annex ed, then they are increased in their value ten times: 5, or five unites, or ones, to five tens or fifty, 4 to tens or forty, 6 to 6 tens, or sixty, and 3 to 3 tens, thirty, as thus, 51, fifty-one: 42, forty-two: 63, ty-three: 34, thirty-four, &c. Again, if any of t

aid figures ſtand in the third place towards the left-and they then ſignify ſo many hundreds as ſingly they expreſs unites or ones; as 500 is five hundred, 400 four undreds, 600 ſix hundreds, and 300 three hundreds, c. If any of them poſſeſs the fourth place towards he left hand, they are ſo many thouſands as they con-ain unites: and ſo any, or every figure increaſes by a enfold proportion, from the right hand to the left, ac-oiding to the place it is found or ſtands in; ſo that 5 nay be but five, or fifty; five hundred, or five thou-and; in the firſt place, 5; in the ſecond, 50; in the hird, 500; and in the fourth place, 5000, &c.

The Numeration Table.

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Tens of thouſands of millions	Thouſands of millions	Hundreds of millions	Tens of millions	Millions	Hundreds of thouſands	Tens of thouſands	Thouſands	Hundreds	Tens	Unites
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						1	2	3	4	5	6
							1	2	3	4	5
								1	2	3	4
									1	2	3
										1	2
											1

Thouſands of millions	Millions	Thouſands	Unites, or ones
123	456	789	012
12	345	678	901
1	234	567	890
	123	456	789
	12	345	678
	1	234	567
		123	456
		12	345
		1	234
			123
			12
			1

For the eaſier reading of any number, firſt get the words at the head of the table by heart; as units, tens, hundreds, thouſands, &c. and applied thus, 75, five units, five, and 7 tens, ſeventy, that is, ſeventy five. Again, 678; 8 units, eight, 7 tens, ſeventy; and 6 hundred, ſix hundreds; that is, ſix hundred ſeventy eight. Once more, 3456; 6 units, ſix; 5 tens, fifty; 4 hundreds, four hundred; 3 thouſands, three thouſands; together three thouſand four hundred fifty ſix. Read the 4th line of the table downwards, viz. 123456789; here the valuation of the figures is from the right hand to the left, as 1 in the ninth place is hundreds of millions, but to be read from the left hand to the right; thus, one hundred twenty three millions, four hundred fifty ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred eighty nine. But any number may yet be read more intelligibly, viz. by ſtops, thus; make a comma at every third figure or cypher, beginning at the right hand, and ſo on towards the left, making a ſtop after every third figure or cypher, as aforeſaid, thereby diſtinguiſhing every third place into hundreds, as hundreds of units, hundreds of thouſands, hundreds of millions, and hundred thouſands of millions, &c. and for tryal let's read the firſt line of the table; the laſt place in valuation is hundred thouſands of millions, and to be pointed into periods thus, 123,456,789,012; and read thus, one hundred twenty three thouſand, four hundred fifty ſix millions, ſeven hundred eighty nine thouſand twelve; that is no hundreds, but twelve. Again, read the following number, viz. 276,245,678,921,460; here the firſt point or period is betwixt 4 and 1, and the laſt betwixt 2 and 6, and to be read thus; 276 millions of millions, 245 thouſands of millions, 678 millions, 921 thouſands, 460 units or ones. And thus may any number be read with eaſe, tho' a large one; and thus are large numbers or ſums expreſſed, or ſet out in the exchequer, bank and lottery tickets, &c. as thus, No. 225,156——19,478——and 42,000, &c. the foregoing table of numeration is on the right hand diſtanced out into periods, for the eaſier reading thereof.

Numbers to be read and written.

96, Ninty ſix
242, Two hundred forty two
7924, Seven thouſand nine hundred 24
54006, Fifty four thouſand and ſix
524207, Five hundred twenty four thouſand 207
4606240, Four millions 606 thouſand 240
62700472, Sixty two millions 700 thouſand 472
[illegible]060204, Four hun. 74 millions 960 thouſ. 204
42[illegible]7042, Four thouſ. 214 millions 7 thouſ 42
70706420042, Four hundred and 70 thouſand, 706 millions 420 thouſand and 42

Of numerical letters.

Sometimes numbers are expreſſed by letters; eſpecially in the bible, to ſignify the chapter or pſalm; at the bottom of title pages of books for the date of the year, and frequently in inſcriptions of funeral monuments, &c. for which reaſon 'tis neceſſary to know how to read them. Therefore obſerve, that I. ſtands for 1, or one unit, II. for 2. III. for 3, IV. for 4. V. for 5. VI. for 6. VII. for 7. VIII. for 8. IX. for 9. X. for 10. XI. for 11. XII. for 12. XIII. for 13. XIV. for 14. XV. for 15. XVI. for 16. XVII. for 17. XVIII. for 18. XIX. for 19. XX. for 20. XXI. for 21. &c. XXX. for 30. XXXI. for 31. &c. XL. for 40. XLV. for 45. &c. L. for 50. LI. for 51. &c. LX. for 60 LXI. for 61. &c. LXX. for 70. LXXI for 71. &c. LXXX. for 80. LXXXI. for 81. &c. XC. for 90 XCI. for 91. &c. C. for 100. CC. for 200. CCC. for 300. CCCC. for 400. D. or ID. for 500. DC. for 600. &c. M. or DID for 1000. &c. Thus the preſent year 1762. is wrote MDCCLXII.

ADDITION,

Is the putting together two or more numbers or ſums in order to make them one total, or whole ſum. Here we muſt always obſerve to ſet the numbers to be added, orderly one under the other; that is, units under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, &c. as in the ſubſequent examples.

Addition of numbers of one denomination.

Yards		Gallons			Pounds					
Tens	Units	Hund.	Tens	Units	X of Th	Thous.	Hund.	Tens	Units	
2	4	7	5	6		5	7	7	6	2
4	6	5	3	2		3	9	9	4	4
6	8	4	7	8		6	7	2	2	2
8	2	6	9	6		7	9	6	7	4
2	4	4	2	2		0	2	4	6	2
4	2	6	7	8		0	0	3	9	0
2	8	6	3	5	6	2	2	4	7	4

In addition of ſimple numbers, whether it be yards, gallons, pounds, or any thing elſe, remember to carry 1 for every 10 you find in the row or rank of figures being units to the next row of tens; and the like from the rank of tens to the row of hundreds, &c. and whatever it makes in the laſt, you muſt ſet it down, amount to what it will. Thus:

The numbers above are ſet down in order, as before directed; that is, units under units, tens under tens, &c. as may be plainly underſtood, by being indicated at the head of each row or rank with units, tens, hundreds, &c. Then in caſting up each example, to know its total, I begin at the right hand, or units rank, of the firſt example, and ſay 2 and 4 is 6, and 2 is 8, and 8 is 16, and 6 is 22, and 4 is 26; in which row there are two tens and 6 over; wherefore I ſet down 6 juſt under its own rank, and carry 2 to the next or laſt row, and ſay 2 that I carried and 4 makes 6, and 2 is 8, and 8 is 16, and 6 is 22, and 4 is 26, and 2 is 28; and it being the laſt row, I ſet down the amount, viz 28; ſo that the total number of yards is found to be (by the method) at the bottom 286. And the next, or ſecond example, is found by the ſame method to be 3562 gallons. And in the third and laſt example, the total number of pounds is found to be 247484. and ſo the total of any other example of the ſame kind, viz. ſimple numbers of one denomination, may be found. Note, that when any of the ranks amount to juſt 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, &c. the

d.
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120

you muſt ſet down the 0, under its proper rank, and carry either 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, according to the number of tens that you find, to the next row; and ſo you muſt always do, when it ſo happans, whether in the firſt, ſecond or third row, or in any other except the laſt, where what it amounts to muſt be ſet down without any reſerve or carriage in the mind, becauſe there is no other row or rank to carry to, as was hinted before.

Addition of Mixed Numbers.

Obſerve, 4 farthings make 1 penny, 12 pence make 1 ſhilling, 20 ſhillings make 1 pound ſterling.

Libra in Latin ſignifying a pound, *l.* therefore ſtands for pounds.

Solidus in Latin ſignifying a ſhilling, *s.* therefore ſtands for ſhillings.

Denarius in Latin ſignifying a penny, *d.* therefore ſtands for pence.

Quadrans in Latin, ſignifying a farthing, *q.* therefore ſtands for farthings.

Obſerve, that pounds be ſet directly under pounds, ſhillings under ſhillings, pence under pence, and farthings under farthings.

But before you proceed, get this table of pence by heart thus, 30*d.* is half-a-crown, then 60*d.* is 5*s.* again 90*d.* is 3*s.* 4*d.* then 80*d.* is 6*s.* 8*d.* again 50*d.* is 4*s.* 2*d.* then 100*d.* is 8*s.* 4*d.* &c. 100lb. of cheeſe at 3*d.* the lb. comes to three times 8*s.* 4*d.* or 100 faggots, 120 to the hundred, at 1*d.* a-piece, comes to 10*s.* in the table.

d.		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*		*l.*	*s.*
20		1	8	30		1	10
30		2	6	40		2	00
40		3	4	50		2	10
50		4	2	60		3	00
60		5	0	70		3	10
70	is	5	10	80	is	4	00
80		6	8	90		4	10
90		7	6	100		5	00
100		8	4	110		5	10
110		9	2	120		6	00
120		10	0	130		6	10

Then for every crown that a hundred of faggots coſt, reckon an half-penny; if the faggot coſts me three halfpence, one hundred will coſt 15*s.* becauſe there is three crowns in it.

Note, That young men may improve themſelves very much in reckoning up divers things, after they have by heart the table aforeſaid, and learning this rule of addition.

An hundred yards of tape at one penny the yard, the table tells you comes to 8*s.* 4*d.*

An hundred yards of ferreting at one penny half-penny the yard.

In the table 100*d.* is	8*s.*	4*d.*
And half the ſum is	4*s.*	2*d.*
Anſwer	12*s.*	6*d.*

If one pound of any thing coſts 7*d.* halfpenny, what will 280 lb. weight coſt after that rate; performed by addition thus,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
200 ſixpences makes 100*s.*	5	—	—
80 ſixpences make	2	—	—
200 pence		16	8
80 pence is a noble, or		6	8
200 half-pence is 100 pence, or		8	4
80 halfpence make 10 groats, or		3	4
Price of the goods	8	15	0

Note, Now you have by heart the table of pence, you may caſt up any ſum of money without dotting, for when you know the number of pence, you may by this table, know how many ſhillings to carry to the ſhillings place, and for the number of ſhillings in the row of ſhillings you know that 70*s.* is 3*l.* 10.

(16) *l.*	(20) *s.*	(12) *d.*
17	16.	1
20	11.	7.
28	18.	9.
73	17	10
136	4	3

12 ſet over the pence, ſhews that for every 12 I find in the pence row I am to carry 1 to the ſhillings; for ſo many 20*s.* as I find in the ſhillings row, 1 to the place of pounds as aforeſaid.

But the eaſieſt way of caſting up this ſum (for the young learner) is by uſing dots, thus:

Beginning at the pence; I ſay 10*d.* and 9*d.* is 19*d.* where againſt the 9 I ſet a dot for 12*d.* (or you may make your dots on waſte paper) and what is more or above 12 I carry to the next figure, viz. 7, and it makes 14. where I ſet a dot alſo for 12, and carry the remaining 2 to the 1 on the top, which makes 3, which 3*d.* I ſet between the lines, as you ſee in the example.

Next, I look how many dots there are, and find 2, which I carry to the row of ſhillings, ſaying, 2 that I carry and 17 is 19, and 18 is 37, where againſt the 18 I ſet a dot for 20*s.* for 1*l.* and carry the odd 17*s.* upwards ſaying, 17*s.* I carry and 11 is 28, where I ſet a dot againſt the 11 for another 20*s.* and carry the remaining 8 to the 16 on the top, ſaying 8 I carry and 16 makes 24*s* where I ſet down a dot for 20*s.* and ſet between the lines the remaining 4*s.* under the row of ſhillings.

Note, That you may ſum up the ſhillings row without dotting, thus; ſaying, 2*s.* that I carry from the place of pence, and 7 is 9, and 8 is 17, and 1 is 18, and 6 is 24, and 10 is 34, and 10 is 44, and 10 is 54, and 10 is 64, that is 3*l.* 4*s.* then the 4*s.* being ſet between the lines, the 2*l.* is to be carried to the pounds.

Laſtly, The 3 dots for the 3*l.* found in the place of ſhillings, I carry to the pounds, ſaying, 3 that I carry and 3 is 6, and 3 is 9, and 7 on the top makes 16, the remaining 6 I ſet between the lines, under the firſt row of the pounds, and I carry 1 to the laſt row, ſaying, 1 that I carry, and 7 is 8, and 2 is 10, and 2 is 12, and 1 is 13, which being ſet between the lines, the whole ſum comes to 136*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

Note, That when you are to write a bill of ſeveral ſmall parcels, begin it in order of pounds, ſhillings, and pence, 0-3-9, and when you are to ſet down 16*d.* ſet down 1*s.* 4*d.* or to ſet down 23*s.* you muſt ſet 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

If a man owes me the three following ſums of money what come they to in whole?

l.	s.	d.
202	17	7½
703	1	9
906	10	1¼
1812	9	5¾

Note, That the 7½d. is seven pence halfpenny; and 1¼d. is one penny farthing; and in the total sum between the lines 5¾d. is five pence three farthings.

To cast up the three sums I do thus, the ¼ which is the farthings, and the ½ the halfpenny, make ¾ or three farthings, which is set between the lines; next 1d. and 9d is 10d. and 7d. is 17d. where against the 7 is set a dot for 12d. and set the odd 5d between the lines.

Next, 1 that I carry from the place of pence and 10s. is 11, and 1 is 12, and 17 is 29s. I set down the remaining 9s. between the lines, and the 20s. making 1l. I carry to the place of pounds;

Saying, 1 that I carry and 6 is 7, and 3 is 10, and 2 is 12, where I set a dot for 10, and set the remaining 2 between the lines.

Next, I carry the dot for 10, as 1 to the middle row (being all cyphers) and proceed to the last row;

Saying, 9 and 7 is 16, and 2 at the top is 18, which I set between the lines, and the whole sum comes to 1812l, 9s 5¾l.

Addition of Money.

Money owing and money received, as follows:

(1)

Owing to

	l.	s.	d.
Mr——	4	12	6
Mr——	7	06	9
Mr——	4	12	0
Mr——	6	17	7
Mr——	5	06	6
Mr——	4	12	3
Mr——	6	00	0
Mr——	5	15	4
	45	02	11

(2)

Received from

	l.	s.	d.
Mr——	46	10	9
Mr——	79	16	0
Mr——	42	18	3
Mr——	66	12	4
Mr——	90	16	0
Mr——	84	17	6
Mr——	24	12	0
Mr——	60	18	0
	496	12	10

I begin and ſay, 4 and 3 is 7, and 9 is 13, and 7 is 20, and 9 is 29, and 6 makes 35*d.* now 30*d.* according to the table, is 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*d.* makes 2*s.* 11*d.* I ſet down 11 exactly under the rank of pence, and ſay, 2*s.* that I carry (which I do to the rank of ſhillings) and 5 is 7, and 2 is 9 (for I only take the unit rank of ſhillings) and 6 is 15, and 7 makes 22, and 2 is 24, and 6 is 30, and 2 makes 32; and now being come to the top of the ſum, and it making 32, I come down with the tens of ſhillings, ſaying 32 and 10 is 42, and 10 is 52, and 10 is 62, and 10 is 72, and 10 makes 82*s.* and the table telling me that 80*s.* is 4*l.* I know therefore 82*s.* is 4*l.* 2*s.* wherefore I ſet down the remaining 2*s.* juſt under the row of ſhillings, and carry 4*l.* to the pounds, ſaying, 4 that I carry, and 5 is 9, and 6 is 15, and 4 is 19, and 5 is 24, and 6 is 30, and 4 is 34, and 7 is 41, and 4 is 45*l.* ſo that the total of theſe ſeveral ſums of money due to thoſe ſeveral perſons, amounts to 45*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* as in the example.

In the ſecond example of money received, I begin at the right hand and ſay, 6 and 4 is 10, and 3 is 13, and 9 makes 22, and 22*d.* being 1*s.* 10*d.* I ſet down 10, and carry one to the ſhillings, ſaying, 1 that I carry and 2 is 3, and 7 is 10, and 6 is 16, and 2 is 18, and 8 is 26, and 6 makes 32; then I come down with the tens, ſaying, 32 and 10 makes 42, &c. and I find at the bottom it comes to 112*s.* which making 5*l.* 12*s.* I ſet down 12*s.* and carry 5*l.* to the pounds, ſaying, 5 that I carry and 4 is 9, &c I find at the top it amounts to 36, wherefore I ſet down 6 exactly under its own rank, viz. the rank of units of pounds, and carry 3 for the tens that are in 30 (for at all times in the firſt denomination of addition, whether of money, weight, or meaſure; that is in the denomination of pounds, tens, or yards, you muſt caſt them up as ſums of one denomination; that is, for every ten carrying 1 to the next, &c.) ſaying, 3 that I carry, and 6 is 9, and 2 is 11, and 8 is 19, &c. and I find then at the top it comes to 49; wherefore I ſet down 49 before the 6, and the total amounts to 496*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

A Table of Engliſh Coins.

Of Gold.

		l.	s.	d.
A Jacobus,	Value	0	5	0
A Carolus,		1	3	0
A Guinea,		1	1	0
A half Guinea,		0	10	6

Of Silver.

A Crown,	Value	0	5	0
A half Crown,		0	2	6

The names of the reſt ſpeak their value, as a ſhilling, a ſixpence, a groat, or 4d. a threepence, a twopence, a penny.

Of Copper.

A Halfpenny, A Farthing.

Beſides the above mentioned, we have ſtill in uſe the names of ſome other pieces, which are now but imaginary, viz.

A Mark,	Value	0	13	4
An Angel,		0	10	0
A Noble,		0	6	8

Of Troy weight.

The leaſt fraction or denomination of weight uſed in England, is a grain of wheat gathered out of the middle of the ear, and well dried; from whence are produced thoſe following tables of weight, called Troy weight.

32 Grains of wheat	make	24 Artificial grains
24 Artificial grains		1 Penny weight
20 Penny weight		1 Ounce
12 Ounces		1 Pound.

And therefore,

lb.	oz.	pw.	grains.
1	12	20	24
1	22	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

Troy weight ſerveth to weigh bread, gold, ſilver and ſtuaries. It regulateth and preſcribeth a form how to ep the money of England at a certain ſtandard. The ldſmiths have divided the ounce troy weight into o- r parts, which they generally call mark weight. The ominative parts thereof are as followeth, viz. a mark ing an ounce troy) is divided into 24 equal parts, ed carects, and each carect into 4 grains; ſo that mark are 96 grains. By this weight they diſtin- h the different firmneſs of their gold; for if to 22 cts of gold be put 2 carects of alloy (which is of ſil- copper, or other baſer metal, with which they uſe ix their gold or ſilver to abate the fineneſs thereof) making when mixed but an ounce or 24 carects, this gold is ſaid to be 22 carects fine; for if it e to be refined, the 2 carects of alloy will fly away, leave only 22 carects of pure gold: the like to be idered of a greater or leſſer quantity. And as the neſs of the gold is eſtimated by carects, ſo the fine- of ſilver is diſtinguiſhed by ounces; for if a pound be pure, and loſeth nothing in refining, ſuch ſilver id to be 12 ounces fine; but if it loſeth any thing, ſaid to contain ſo much fineneſs as the loſs want- of 12 ounces; as if it loſt 1 ounce 14 penny weight, it is ſaid to be 10 ounces 6 penny weight fine, and which loſeth 2 ounces 4 penny weight 16 grains, is to be 9 ounces 15 penny weight 8 grains fine, &c. ike to be underſtood of a greater or leſs quantity.

Of apothecaries weight.

he apothecaries have their weights deduced from weight, a pound of troy being the greateſt integer; le of whoſe diviſion and ſubdiviſion followeth, viz.

And therefore,

			lb.	oz.	ſc.	dr.
12 Ounces	make	1 Pound	1	12	8	3
8 Drams	make	1 Ounce				
3 Scruples	make	1 Dram	1	12	96	288
20 Grains	make	1 Scruple		1	8	24

Thus much concerning troy weight, and its derivative weights, which, as was ſaid before, ſerveth to weigh bread, gold, ſilver, and electuaries. Now, beſides troy weight, there is another kind of weight uſed in England, commonly known by the name of avoirdupois weight (1 pound of which is equal to 14 ounces, 1 penny weight troy weight): and it ſerveth to weigh all kind of grocery wares, as alſo butter, cheeſe, fleſh, wax, tallow, roſin, pitch, lead, and all ſuch kind of garble, the table of which weight is as followeth.

4 Quarters of a dram	make	1 Dram
16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	make	1 Pound
28 Pounds	make	1 Quarter of a hundred
4 Quarters	make	1 Hund. wt. or 112 lb.
20 Hundred	make	1 Tun

Tun.	C.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	dr.
1	20	4	28	16	16
1	20	80	2240	25846	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28673
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16
					1

Wool is weighed with this weight, but only the diviſions are not the ſame, a table whereof followeth.

A table of the denominative parts of wool weight.

7 Pounds			1 Clove
2 Cloves			1 Stone
2 Stones		make	1 Todd
6 Todd	1 ſtone		1 Wey
2 Weys			1 Sack
12 Sacks			1 Laſt

Laſt.	ſack.	wey.	todd.	ſtone.	clove.	lb.
1	12	2	6½	2	2	7
1	12	24	156	312	624	4368
	1	2	13	26	52	364
		1	6½	13	26	182
			1	2	4	28
				1	2	14
					1	7

Note, that in ſome counties the wey is 256 lb. avoir-pois, as the Suffolk wey; but in Eſſex, there is 336 in a wey.

The leaſt denominative part of liquid meaſure is a t, which was formerly taken from troy weight (1 und of wheat, troy weight, making a pint of liquid aſure); but in regard of the difference between the ewers and farmers of his majeſty's exciſe, concerning e gauging of veſſels, occaſioned by the different opini-s of artiſts concerning the ſolid inches in a gallon, it s lately decided by act of parliament; the ſtatute now king 282 ſolid inches in a beer gallon, and 231 in a ne gallon; and conſequently the pint beer meaſure contain 35¼ ſolid inches, and the pint wine meaſure contain 28⅞ cubical or ſolid inches. From whence drawn the following table.

A table of liquid measure.

35¼ Cubical inches	make	1 Pint beer measure
28⅞ Cubical inches		1 Pint wine measure
2 Pints		1 Quart
2 Quarts		1 Pottle
2 Pottles		1 Gallon
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of ale, ſoap herring
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of beer
10 Gallons and a half		1 Fir. of ſalmon or c
2 Firkins		1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins		1 Barrel
42 Gallons		1 Tierce of wine
63 Gallons		1 Hogſhead
2 Hogſheads		1 Pipe or butt
2 Pipes or butts		1 Tun of wine

And therefore,

Tuns.	pipes.	hhds.	gall.	pints.
1	2	2	63	8
1	2	4	252	2016
	1	2	126	1008
		1	63	504
			1	8

The leaſt denominative part of dry meaſure is a
pint, and this is likewiſe taken from troy weight:
table of whoſe diviſion followeth.

The table of dry meaſure.

1 Pound troy	make	1 Pint
2 Pints		1 Quart
2 Qarts		1 Pottle
2 Pottles		1 Gallon
2 Gallons		1 Peck
4 Pecks		1 Buſhel
4 Buſhels		1 Comb
2 Combs		1 Quarter
4 Quarters		1 Chaldron
5 Quarters		1 Wey
2 Weys		1 Laſt

And therefore,

Laſt.	wey.	qrs.	com.	buſ.	pecks.	gall.	pints.
1	2	5	2	4	4	2	8
1	2	10	20	80	320	640	5120
	1	5	10	40	160	320	2560
		1	2	8	32	64	512
			1	4	16	32	256
				1	4	8	64
					1	2	16
						1	8

The leaſt denominative of long meaſure is a barley-orn well dried, and taken out of the middle of the ear; hoſe table of parts followeth.

3 Barley corns	make	1 Inch
12 Inches		1 Foot
3 Feet		1 Yard
3 Feet, 9 inches, or a yard and a quarter		1 Ell Engliſh
6 Feet		1 Fathom
5½ Yards and a half		1 Pole, perch or rood
40 Poles or perches		1 Furlong
8 Furlongs		1 Engliſh mile

And therefore,

ile.	furl.	poles	yards.	feet.	inches.	barley corns.
	8	40	5½	3	12	3
1	8	320	1760	5280	63360	190080
	1	40	220	660	7920	23760
		1	5½	16½	198	594
			1	3	36	108
				1	12	36
					1	3

And note, that the yard, as well as the ell is uſually ided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 4 nails. Note alſo that a geometrical pace is 5 feet, and there 1056 ſuch paces in an Engliſh mile.

The parts of the ſuperficial meaſure of land, are ſuch as are mentioned in the following table, viz.

A table of land meaſure.

40 Square poles or perches 4 Roods	make	1 Rood or quarter of an acre 1 Acre.

By the foregoing table of long meaſure, you are informed what a pole, or, which is all one, a perch, is; and by this, that 40 ſquare perches is a rood. Now, a ſquare perch is a ſuperficies very aptly reſembled by a ſquare trencher, every ſide thereof being a perch of 5½ yards in length, 40 of them is a rood, and 4 roods an acre; ſo that a ſuperficies that is 40 perches long and 4 broad is an acre of land, the acre containing in all 160 ſquare perches.

The leaſt denominative part of time is 1 minute, the greateſt integer being 1 year, from whence is produced this following table.

Table of time.

60 Minutes	make	1 Hour
24 Hours		1 Day natural
7 Days		1 Week
4 Weeks		1 Month
13 Months, 1 day, 6 hours		1 Year

But the year is uſually divided into 12 unequal kalendar months; whoſe names, and the number of days they contain follow, viz.

	Days.
January	31
February	28
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
Auguſt	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31
	365

So that the year containeth 365 days and 6 hours, but the 6 hours are not reckoned, but only every 4th year, and then there is a day added to the latter end of February, and then it containeth 29 days, and that year is called leap year, and containeth 366 days.

And here note, that as the hour is divided into 60 minutes, ſo each minute is ſubdivided into 60 ſeconds, and each ſecond into 60 thirds, and each third into 60 fourths, &c.

The tropical year, by the exacteſt obſervation of the moſt accurate aſtronomers, is found to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 4 ſeconds, and 21 thirds.

The following example will make this rule plain to the learner. Thus theſe following ſums being given to be added, viz. 136*l.* 13*s.* 4*l.* 2*qrs.* and 79*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* 3*qrs.* and 33*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* 1*qr.* and alſo 15*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* 0*qrs.* the numbers being diſpoſed according to order will ſtand as in the margin. Then begin at the denomination of farthings, and add them up; ſaying 1 and 3 are 4, and 2 makes 6. Now, I conſider that 6 farthings are 1 penny and 2 farthings; wherefore I ſet down the 2 farthings in its place under the line, and keep 1 in mind to be added to the next denomination of pence. Then I go on, ſaying, 1 that I carried and 5 are 6, and 9 are 15, and 10 are 25, and 4 are 29. Now I conſider, that 29 pence are 2 ſhillings and 5 pence; therefore I ſet the 5 pence in order under the line, and keep 2 in mind for 2 ſhillings, to be added to the ſhillings. Then I go on, ſaying, 2 that I carried and 9 are 11, and 18 are 29, and 7 are 36, and 13 are 49. Then I conſider that 49 ſhillings are 2 pounds and 9 ſhillings; wherefore I ſet the 9 ſhillings under the line, and carry 2 for the 2 pounds to the next and laſt denomination of pounds; and proceed, ſaying 2 that I carry and 5 makes 7, and three are 10, and 9 are 19, and 6 are 25. Then I ſet down 5, and carry 2 for the 2 tens, and proceed; ſaying, 2 that I carried and 1 is 3, and 3 are 6, and 7 are 13, and 3 makes 16. And I ſet down 6 and carry 1 for the 10, and go on; ſaying, 1 that I carried and 1 are 2; which I ſet in its place under the line, and the work is finiſhed. And thus I find the ſum of the foreſaid numbers to be 265*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* 2*qrs.* This to the ingenious practitioner is ſufficient. But I ſhall for the further illuminating of the weaker apprehenſions,

l.	*s.*	*d.*	*qrs.*
136	13	4	2
79	7	10	3
33	18	9	1
15	9	5	0
265	9	5	2

explain the operation of anothor example in troy weight. And here the learner muſt take notice of the table of troy weight mentioned before. The numbers given in this example are, 38 *lb.* 7 *oz.* 13 *pw.* 18 *gr.* and 50 *lb* 10 *oz.* 10 *pw.* 12 *gr.* and 42*lb.* 8*oz.* 5 *pw.* 16*gr.* And in order to the addition thereof, I place them as you ſee, and proceed to operation; ſaying, 16 and 12 are 28, and 18 are 46. Now, becauſe 24 grains make 1 penny weight, 46 grains are 1 penny weight, and 22 grains; wherefore I ſet down 22, and carry 1 for the penny weight: and going on, I ſay, 1 that I carry and 5 are 6, and 10 are 16, and 13 are 39; which is 1 ounce and 9 penny weight. I ſet down 9 in its place under the line, and carry one to the ounces; ſaying, 1 that I carry and 8 are 9, and 10 are 19, and 7 are 26. And becauſe 26 ounces make 2 pounds, 2 ounces, I ſet down 2 for the ounces, and carry 2 to the pounds going on, 2 that I carry and 2 are 4, and 8 makes 12; that is 2 and go 1: then 1 I carry and 4 are 5, and 5 are 10, and 3 makes 13; which I ſet down as in the margin, and the work is finiſhed: and I find the ſum of the ſaid numbers to amount to 132 *lb.* 2 *oz.* 9 *pw.* 22 *gr.* This is ſufficient for the underſtanding the following examples, or any other that ſhall come to thy view. The way of proving theſe, or any ſum in this rule, is ſhewed immediately after the enſuing examples.

lb.	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*
38	7	13	18
50	10	10	12
42	8	5	16
132	2	9	22

Addition of troy weight.

lb.	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*pw.*	*gr.*
15	7	13	12	145	9	12	18
18	6	4	20	726	8	14	10
11	10	16	18	389	7	6	13
9	4	10	22	83	10	16	20
19	11	18	4	130	0	10	12
22	0	0	0	74	7	18	0
97	5	4	4	1550	8	19	1

Addition of Apothecaries weight.

lb.	oz.	dr.	ſc.	gr.
48	7	1	0	14
74	5	5	2	10
64	10	7	1	11
17	8	1	0	16
34	9	6	1	9
240	5	6	1	0

lb.	oz.	dr.	ſc.	gr.
60	3	4	0	10
48	10	6	0	14
34	8	2	1	15
18	11	2	2	11
160	7	1	2	15
35	2	5	1	7
358	7	7	0	12

Addition of avoirdupois weight.

Tuns	C.	qrs.	lb.
75	13	1	15
48	7	3	21
60	11	1	17
21	7	0	25
12	16	0	11
218	17	0	5

lb.	oz.	dr.
36	10	12
22	11	13
11	7	4
15	4	10
20	10	9
106	13	0

Addition of liquid meaſure.

Tuns.	pipes.	hhds.	gall
45	1	1	48
15	0	1	17
38	0	0	47
12	1	0	56
21	1	1	18
133	0	1	60

Tuns.	hhds.	gall.	pints.
30	3	40	4
12	0	28	6
47	5	60	5
57	3	22	3
17	0	0	0
168	1	26	2

Addition of dry meaſure.

Chald.	qrs.	buſh.	pec
48	3	7	3
13	1	4	0
54	0	6	2
16	3	6	1
40	1	0	1
173	3	0	3

Qrs.	buſh.	pec.	gall.
17	3	1	1
50	1	3	0
14	5	3	1
40	2	0	1
30	0	3	0
152	5	3	1

Addition of long meaſure.

Yards	qrs.	nails.	Ells	qrs.	nails
35	3	3	57	1	3
14	1	2	13	3	2
74	2	3	48	2	1
38	0	1	50	1	0
30	1	0	74	0	2
15	0	0	17	1	0
208	1	1	260	0	0

Addition of land meaſure.

Acres	roods	perches	Acres	roods	perches
12	3	18	86	1	36
14	0	24	47	3	24
30	2	19	73	2	18
48	3	30	60	0	7
28	1	38	4	2	8
50	3	26	14	1	14
185	3	35	286	3	27

The proof of addition.

Addition is proved after this manner. When you have found out the ſum of the number given, then ſeparate the uppermoſt line from the reſt with a ſtroke or daſh of the pen, and then add them all up again as you did before, leaving out the uppermoſt line; and having ſo done, add the new invented ſum to the uppermoſt line you ſeparated; and if the ſum of thoſe two lines be equal to the ſum firſt found out, then the work was performed true, otherways not. As for example: let us prove the firſt example of addition of money, whoſe ſum we found to be 265 *l* 9*s* 5*d* 2 *qrs*, and which we prove thus. Having ſeparated the uppermoſt number from the reſt by a line, as you ſee in the margin; then add the ſame together again, leaving out the ſaid uppermoſt line, and the ſum thereof I ſet under the firſt ſum

l.	*s.*	*d.*	*qrs.*
136	13	4	2
79	7	10	3
33	18	9	1
15	9	5	0
265	9	5	2
128	16	1	0
265	9	5	2

or true ſum, which doth amount to 128*l.* 16*s.* 1*d* 0 *qrs.* then again I add this new ſum to the uppermoſt line that before was ſeparated from the reſt, and the ſum of thoſe two is 265*l.* 9*s.* 5*d* 2 *qrs*, the ſame with the firſt ſum; and therefore I conclude that the operation was rightly performed.

The main end of addition in queſtions reſolvable thereby, is to know the ſum of ſeveral debts, parcels, integers, &c. Some queſtions may be theſe that follow.

Queſt. 1. There was an old man whoſe age was required. To which he replied, I have ſeven ſons, each having two years between the birth of each other; and in the 44th year of my age my eldeſt ſon was born, which is now the age of my youngeſt. I demand, What was the old man's age?

Now, to reſolve this queſtion, firſt ſet down the father's age at the birth of the firſt child, which was 44; then the difference between the oldſt and the youngeſt, which is 12 years; and then the age of the youngeſt, which is 44; and then add them all together; and their ſum is 100, the compleat age of the father.

44
12
44
100

Queſt. 2. A man lent his friend at ſeveral times theſe ſeveral ſums, viz. at one time 63*l* at another time 50*l* at another time 48*l* at another time 156*l*, Now, I deſire to know how much he lent him in all?

Set the ſums lent under one another as you ſee in the margin; and then add them together, and you will find the ſum to amount to 317*l.* which is the total of all the ſeveral ſums lent, and ſo much is due to the creditor.

63
50
48
156
317

Queſt. 3. From London to Ware is 20 miles, thence to Huntington 29 miles, thence to Stamford 21 miles, thence to Tuxford 36 miles, thence to Wentbridge 25 miles, from thence to York 20 miles. Now I deſire to know how many miles it is from London to York, according to this reckoning?

Now to anſwer this queſtion, ſet down the ſeveral diſtances given, as you ſee in the margin; and add them together, and you will find their ſum to amount to 151; which is the true diſtance in miles between London and York.

20
29
21
36
25
20
151

Queſt: 4. There are two numbers, the leaſt whereof is 40, and the difference 14. I deſire to know what is the greater number, and alſo what is the ſum of both? Firſt ſet down the leaſt, viz. 40, and 14 the difference; and add them together, and the ſum is 54 for the greater number. Then I ſet 40 (the leaſt) under 54, (the greateſt,) and add them together, and their ſum is 95, equal to the greateſt and leaſt numbers.

	40
	14
Greateſt	54
Leaſt	40
	94

Of ſubtraction of whole numbers.

1. SUbtraction is the taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a 3d number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs or difference between the numbers given. Or, ſubtraction is that by which one number is taken out of another number given, to the end that the reſidue or remainder may be known; which remainder is alſo called the reſt, remainder or difference of the numbers given.

2. The number out of which ſubtraction is to be made, muſt be greater, or at leaſt equal with the other number given. The higher or ſuperior number is called the major number; and the lower or inferior is called the minor number; and the operation of ſubtraction being finiſhed, the reſt or remainder is called the difference of the numbers given.

3. In ſubtraction, place the numbers given reſpectively the one under the other, in ſuch ſort as like degrees, places, or denominations may ſtand in the ſame ſeries viz. units under units, tens under tens, pounds under pounds, &c. feet under feet, and parts under parts,

&c. This being done, draw a line underneath, as in addition.

4 Having placed the numbers given as is before directed, and drawn a line under them, ſubtract the lower number (which in this caſe muſt always be leſs than the uppermoſt) out of the higher number, and ſubſcribe the difference or remainder reſpectively below the line; and when the work is finiſhed, the number below the line, will give you the remainder.

As for example: let 364521 be given to be ſubtracted from 795836. I ſet the leſſer under the greater, as in the margin, and draw a line under them; then beginning at the right hand, I ſay, 1 out of 6 and there remains 5, which I ſet in order under the line. Then I proceed to the next, ſaying 2 from 3 reſts 1, which I note alſo under the line. And thus I go on till I have finiſhed the work. And then I find the remainder or difference to be 431315.

795836	
364521	
431315	

5. But if it ſo happen, as commonly it doth, that the lowermoſt number or figure is greater than the uppermoſt; then, in this caſe, add 10 to the uppermoſt number, and ſubtract the ſaid lowermoſt number from their ſum, and the remainder place under the line; and when you go to the next figure below, pay an unit, by adding 1 thereto for the 10 you borrowed before, and ſubtract that from the higher number of figures. And thus go on till your ſubtraction be finiſhed. As for example: let 437503 be given, from whence it is required to ſubtract 153827. I diſpoſe of the numbers as is before directed, and as you ſee in the margin; then I begin, ſaying, 7 from 3 I cannot, but, adding 10 thereto, I ſay, 7 from 13, and there remains 6; which I ſet under the line in order. Then I proceed to the next figure, ſaying 1 that I borrowed and 2 is 3 from 0 I cannot, but 3 from 10, and there remains 7; which I likewiſe ſet down as before. Then 1 that I borrowed and 8 is 9 from 5 I cannot, but 9 from 15, and there remains 6. Then 1 I borrowed and 3 is 4 from 7, and there remains 3. Then 5 from 3 I cannot but 5 from 13, and there remains 8. Then 1 I borrowed and 1 are 2 from 4, and

437503	
153827	
283676	

there reſts 2. And thus the work is finiſhed. And after theſe numbers are ſubtracted from one another, the inequality, remainder, exceſs, or difference, is found to be 283676. Examples for thy further experience may be theſe that follow.

From 3469916	From 361576
Take 738642	Take 5864
Reſts 2731274	Reſts 355712

6. If the ſum or number to be ſubtracted is of ſeveral denominations, place the leſſer ſum below the greater, and in the ſame rank and order as is ſhewed in addition of the ſame numbers. Then begin at the right hand; and take the lower number out of the uppermoſt, if it be leſſer; but if it be bigger than the uppermoſt, then borrow an unit from the next greater denomination, and turn into the parts of the leſs denomination, and add thoſe parts to the uppermoſt, noting the remainder below the line. Then proceed, and pay one to the next denomination for that which you borrowed before; and proceed in this order, until the work be finiſhed. An example of this rule may be this that followeth. Let 375 *l* 13 *s* 7 *d* 1 *qr* be given, from whence let it be required to ſubtract 57 *l* 16 *s* 3 *d* 2 *qrs*. In order whereunto I place the numbers as you ſee in the margin. And thus I begin at the leaſt denomination, ſaying, 2 from 1 I cannot, therefore I borrow 1 penny from the next denomination, and turn it into farthings, which is 4; and adding 4 to 1, which is 5, I ſay, 2 from 5, and there remains 3; which I put under the line. Then going on, I ſay, 1 that I borrowed and 3 is 4 from 7, and there reſts 3. Then going on, I ſay 16 from 13 I cannot, but borrowing 1 pound, and turning it into 20 ſhillings, I add it to 13, and that is 33 wherefore I ſay, 16 from 33, and there remains 17 which I ſet under the line; and go on, ſaying 1 that I borrowed and 7 is 8 from 5 I cannot, but 8 from 15 and there remains 7; the 1 that I borrowed and 5 is

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*qr.*
	375	13	7	1
	57	16	3	2
	317	17	3	3

from 7, there reſts 1, and o from 3 reſts 3. And I find the remainder or difference to be 317*l* 17*s* 3*d* 3*qrs*.

An example of troy weight may be this. I would ſubtract 17 *lb* 10 *oz* 11 *pw* 20 *gr* from 24 *lb* 5 *oz* 0 *pw* 8 *gr*. I place the numbers according to the rule; and begin, ſaying 20 from 8 I cannot, but borrow 1 penny weight, which is 24 grains, and add them to 8, and then are 32, wherefore I ſay, 20 from 32 reſts 12. Then 1 that I borrowed and 11 is 12 from 0 I cannot, but 12 from 20, borrowing an ounce, which is 20 penny weight, and there remains 8. Then 1 that I borrowed and 10 is 11 from 5 I cannot, but 11 from 17, and there reſts 6. Then 1 that I borrowed and 7 is 8 from 4 I cannot, but 8 from 14, and there reſts 6. Then 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2 from 2, and there reſts nothing. So that I find the remainder or difference to be 6 *lb* 6 *oz* 8 *pw* 12 *gr*.

	l	*oz*	*pw*	*gr*
	24	5	0	8
	17	10	11	20
	6	6	8	12

7. It many times happeneth, that you have many ſums or numbers to be ſubtracted from one number; as ſuppoſe a man ſhould lend his friend a certain ſum of money, and his friend hath paid him part of his debt at ſeveral times. Then before you can conveniently know what is ſtill owing, you are to add the ſeveral numbers or ſums of payments together, and ſubtract their ſum from the whole debt, and the remainder is the ſum due to the creditor. As ſuppoſe A lendeth to B 564*l* 16*s* 10*d* and B hath repaid him 79*l* 16*s* 8*d* at one time, and 163*l* 18*s* 11*d* at another time, and 241*l* 15*s* 8*d* at another time; and you would know how the accompt ſtandeth between them, or what more is due to A. In order whereunto I firſt ſet down the ſum which A lent, and draw a line underneath it; then under that line I ſet the ſeveral ſums of payment

		l	*s*	*d*
Lent		564	16	10
Paid at ſeveral payments		79	16	8
		163	18	11
		241	15	8
Paid in all		485	11	3
Remains		79	5	7

as you ſee in the margin: and having brought the ſeveral ſums of payment into one total, I find their ſum amounteth to 485*l* 11*s* 3*d*, which I ſubtract from the ſum firſt lent by A, and I find the remainder to be 79*l* 5*s* 7*d*, and ſo much is ſtill due to A.

When the learner hath good knowledge of what hath been already delivered, he will with eaſe underſtand the following examples

Subtraction of money.

	l.	s.	d.	l	s	d	qrs
Borrowed	374	10	3	700	10	11	1
Paid	97	15	11	9	3	11	2
Remains	276	14	4	691	6	11	3
Borrowed	1000	0	0	711	3	0	0
Paid	29	6	0	11	13	0	1
Remains due	980	13	9	699	9	11	3
Borrowed	-	-	-	3300	0	0	0
Paid at ſeveral payments				170	10	0	0
				360	13	10	1
				590	3	14	3
				74	4	21	3
Paid in all				1195	13	0	3
Remains due				2104	6	11	1

Subtraction of troy weight.

	lb	oz	dr	gr
Bought	174	0	13	0
Sold	78	4	16	15
Remains	95	7	16	9

	lb	oz	dr	gr
Bought	470	10	1	0
Sold at ſeveral times	60	0	0	0
	35	10	18	0
	16	7	9	8
	48	4	0	0
	61	11	19	23
	23	0	0	0
Sold in all	245	10	7	7
Remains unſold	224	11	13	17

Subtraction of apothecaries weight.

	lb	oz	dr	ſc	gr	lb	oz	dr	ſc	gr
Bought	12	4	3	0	0	20	0	1	0	7
Sold	8	5	1	1	15	10	0	1	2	12
Remains	3	11	1	4	5	9	11	7	0	15

Subtraction of avoirdupois weight.

	C	qrs	lb	T	C	qrs	lb	oz	dr
Bought	35	0	15	5	7	1	10	10	5
Sold	16	2	20	3	17	1	16	9	13
Remains	18	1	23	1	9	3	22	0	8

Subtraction of liquid meaſure.

	Tuns	hhds	gall	Tuns	hhds	gall	pints
Bought	40	1	30	60	3	42	4
Sold	16	1	40	15	0	46	6
Rem.	23	3	53	44	2	58	6

Subtraction of dry meaſure.

	Chal	qrs	buſh	pec	Chal	qrs	buſh	pec
	100	0	0	0	73	2	3	2
	54	1	4	3	46	2	3	3
Rem.	45	2	3	1	26	2	7	3

Subtraction of long meaſure.

	Yards	qrs	nails	Yards	qrs	nails
Bt.	160	0	0	344	0	1
Sold	95	1	2	177	0	3
Rem.	64	2	2	166	3	2

Subtraction of land meaſure.

	Acres	roods	perch	Acres	roods	perch
Bt.	140	2	13	600	0	0
Sold	70	3	12	54	0	16
Remains	69	3	2	545	3	24

Proof of ſubtraction.

Sums in this rule are eaſily proved, by adding their remainders to their leſſer numbers; which (if right) will make the greater.

MULTIPLICATION.

MUltiplication may be accounted the moſt ſerviceable rule in arithmetic; it performeth the work of many additions in the moſt compendious manner, brings numbers of great denominations into ſmall, as pounds into ſhillings, pence, or farthings; tuns into hundreds, quarters, pounds, or ounces, &c. and by knowing the value of one thing, we find the value of many.

In multiplication obſerve theſe three terms, multiplicand, multiplier, product.

1. The multiplicand (generally the greater of the two numbers) is the number to be multiplied.

2. The multiplier (generally the leſſer of the two numbers) is the number to be multiplied with.

3. The product, is the reſult of the work, or the anſwer to the queſtion. But before any thing can be done

to the purpoſe, it is neceſſary to learn the following table perfect by heart.

The multiplication Table.

3 times	3	9
	4	12
	5	15
	6	18
	7	21
	8	24
	9	27
4 times	4	16
	5	20
	6	24
	7	28
	8	32
	9	36
5 times	5	25
	6	30
	7	35
	8	40
	9	45
6 times	6	36
	7	42
	8	48
	9	54
7 times	7	49
	8	56
	9	63
8 times	8	64
	9	72
9 times	9	81
12 times	2	24
	3	36
	4	48
	5	60
	6	72
	7	84
	8	96
	9	108
	10	120
	11	132
	12	144

What is the amount of 3 times 654?

Anſwer, If you ſet the number 654, 3 times down on paper, one over another, the total will be 1962.

But ſuch queſtions are done by this rule of multiplication much readier, for being ſet down thus:

654 Multiplicand
3 Multiplier

Now to know how much 3 times 654 is, begin thus, ſaying, 3 times 4 is 12, the figure 2 of 12, ſet below

the line, and bear the 10 of the 12 in mind, as 1; next, 3 times 5 is 15, and the 1 bore in mind, makes 16, so I set 6 below the line, and bear the ten in mind as one; next, I say, 3 times 6 is 18 and 1 bore in mind makes 19, which I set down, and the work will stand as in the margin.

654
3
1962

How many is 3 times 472? Set the figures down as in the margin; then say 3 times 2 is 6, which place under the 2 in the multiplicand; then 3 times 7 is 21: set down 1 under 7, and carry 2 for 2 tens, as in addition of one denomination; then 3 times 5 is 12, and 2 is 14, which I set down, and the product is 1416, that is 3 times 472 makes so much; and may be proved by addition, by seting down 473 three times in additional order, and casting it up, which makes the assertion good in the second definition, that this rule compendiously performs the office of addition. Likewise the foregoing examples agree with the first definition; for as 3 times 472 makes 1416 so doth 472 times 3 make the same number.

472
3
1416

Examples. Again, How many makes 742 multiplied by 4?

742 Multiplicand
4 Multiplier
2968 Product

Here I say, 4 times 2 is 8, and 4 times 4 is 16; 6 and carry 1; and 4 times 7 is 28, and 2 is 29, which set down; so the whole product is 2968, as per example.

More examples of one figure in the multiplier, are these, viz.

Multiplicand	7420	4444	7468	90704	56789
	5	6	7	8	9
Product	37100	26664	52276	725632	511101

In compound multiplication.

When the multiplier consists of more figures than one, you must begin with that figure which is in the place of

its of the multiplier, and go thro' the whole multiplicand, by multiplying each figure of it firſt by that unit figure, and then by the next, to wit, by the figure in the place of tens in the multiplier, then with the third, &c. to the laſt; always remembering to place the firſt figure of every product or line (for you will ever have as many as you have ſignificant figures in the multiplier) I ſay, remember to place the figure of every line exactly and perpendicularly under the figure you multiply by, and then add the ſeveral lines or products together which ſo collected, gives the total product required, as in the examples following, viz.

Example.

How many is, or are, 23 times 7426? Firſt, begin with the unit figure 3 in the multiplier, ſaying, 3 times 6 is 18, 8 (which I ſet directly under 3, by which I multiply) and carry 1, then 3 times 2 is 6, and 1 is 7; then 3 times 4 is 12, 2 and carry 1, then 3 times 7 is 21 and 1 is 22. And ſo I have done with the firſt figure of the multiplier, viz. 3. Then I go to the next, that is 2, and ſay, twice 6 is 12, 2 and carry 1 (which 2 is placed in a direct line under 2 the multiplying figure) then twice 2 is 4 and 1 is 5, then twice 4 is 8, and laſtly twice 7 is 14, which I ſet down, and I add the two products together, ſaying, 8 is 8, &c. and the total is the right and proper product or reſult of the multiplication, viz. 170798.

7426	
23	
22278	
14852	
170798	

527535	275827
15728	19725
4220280	1379135
1055070	551654
3692745	1930789
2637675	2482443
527535	275827
8297070480	5440687575

When cyphers are intermixt with figures in the multiplier then multiply by the figures as above; and when you come to a cypher in the multiplier, then set down another cypher exactly and perpendicularly under it; then begin the multiplicand again with the next figure to the cypher in the multiplier, and go through it in the same line, placing the first figure of that product next to the cypher towards the left hand, but then heed must be taken, that the next figure or cypher of the next line must be set down one degree farther towards the left-hand, and not immediately under the last figure set down next to the cypher: as in the following example may be fully understood,

24393	7864371	327586
402	23604	60
87486	31457484	9827580
975720	471862260	19655160
	23593113	
9805986	15728742	19753430
	185630613084	

When you have a cypher or cyphers in the multiplier, at the beginning towards the right hand; then set it or them backwards from the place of units towards the right hand, and when you have multiplied by the figure or figures, annex the cypher or cyphers:

As in these examples:

4762	47962	4632
70	400	260
333340	19184800	27792
		9264
		1204320

If you have cyphers in the units place, &c. both the multiplicand and multiplier, then neglect the c

ers in both, and multiply by the figures, and annex many cyphers to the total product as is the sum of cyphers, both in multiplicand and multiplier.

As in theſe examples.

3600	42300	376400
220	12000	2400
352	846	15056
72	423	7528
372000	507600000	903360000

When you are to multiply by 10, 100, 1000, or 000, it is only adding or annexing ſo many cyphers the multiplicand, as is in the multiplier, that is, ei- r 1, 2, 3, or 4 cyphers, and the work is done. Ex- ple, Suppoſe I am to multiply 375 by the numbers ove, if I multiply it by 10, then I join 0 to 375, and n it makes, or the product is, 3750: if by 100, n I annex 00, and then it makes 37500: if by 1000, ut to it 000, and then it produces 375000: and laſt- if by 10000, I then add 0000, and then it makes 50000, &c. and thus may any number be multipli- when the multiplier conſiſts of an unit with any mber of cyphers.

Suppoſe you want to know how many half-crowns ere are in 246*l.* you know that 8 half crowns make a und, wherefore ſet them down thus:

246*l.*
Multiplied by 8 the half crowns in a pound.

Anſwer 1968 the half crowns in all.

Again, In 1968 half crowns how many pence?
ltiply by 30 the pence in half a crown.

ſwer 59040 pence in 1968 half crowns.

And this ſerves to make out, that great denomina-
ons are brought into ſmaller by this rule.

Admit you wanted to know the contents of a lar
table 34 feet long, and 4 feet wide.

Multiply 34 the length
By 4 the breadth, and the

Anſwer will be 136 ſquare feet for the true co
tents of ſuch a table.

Multiplication of money.

Multiplication of money (what moſt would learn a
bove every thing) hath great affinity with addition o
money, the ſame method being taken in carrying o
denomination to the next, viz. from farthings to penc
from pence to ſhillings, and from ſhillings to pound
And as in addition (and other multiplications) you be
gin at the right hand, and proceed towards the left; b
here you begin at the leaſt denomination, which is al
at the right hand.

This method of accompting is the moſt apt and ex
peditious of all others, for ſmaller quantities; and there
fore extremely neceſſary in making bills of parcels, &c
And is beyond all contradiction, as ſure and certain a
any way whatſoever.

The general rule,

Is always to multiply the price by the quantity.

The firſt ſtep is, for quantities from 2 to 12, and thi
is done by one multiplier, as in the following example

Example 1. What muſt I give for 6 pieces of cloth
if one coſt 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?

	l.	*s.*
	7	12
Multiply the price by		
And the product is the anſwer, viz.	45	15

Here I ſay 6 times 6 is 36 pence, which is juſt 3*s*. I ſet down 0 in the place of pence, and carry 3*s* to the place of ſhillings, exactly the ſame as in addition of money; then 6 times 12 is 72, and 3 is 75*s*. or 3*l*. 15*s*. Therefore I ſet down 15 in the place of ſhillings, and carry 3 to the pounds; then 6 times 7 is 42 and 3 is 45*l*. So the whole amount of the cloths, at 7*l* 12*s* 6*d*. per piece, is 45*l*. 15*s*. as in the work, and very concise.

Queſtions proper for this Rule.

Queſtion 1. What is the contents of a ſquare piece of ground, whoſe length is 28 perches, and breadth 13 perches?

Anſwer, 364 ſquare perches: for multiplying 28 the length by 13 the breadth, the product is ſo much.

Queſtion 2. There is a ſquare battle, whoſe flank is 19 men, and the files 19 deep; what number of men doth that battle contain? *Facit* 893: for multiplying 19 by 19, the product is 893.

Queſtion 3. If any one thing coſt 4 ſhillings, what will 9 things coſt? Anſwer, 36 ſhillings: for multiply 4 by 9, the product is 36.

Queſtion 4. If a piece of money or merchandize be worth or coſt 17 ſhillings, what ſhall 19 ſuch pieces of money or merchandize coſt? *Facit* 323 ſhillings, which is equal to 16*l* 3*s*.

Queſtion 5. If a ſoldier or ſervant get or ſpend 14*s*. per month, what is the wages or charges of 49 ſoldiers or ſervants for the ſame time? Multiply 49 by 14, the product is 686*s*, or 34*l* 6*s* for the anſwer.

Queſtion 6. If in a day there are 24 hours, how many hours are there in a year, accounting 365 days to conſtitute the year? *Facit* 8760 hours: to which if you add the 6 hours over and above 365 days, as there is in a year, then it will be 8766 hours. Now, if you multiply this 8766 by 60 you have the number of minutes in a year.

Diviſion of whole numbers.

1 DIviſion is the ſeparating or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned; or to find how often one number is contained in another; or from any two numbers given, to find a third that ſhall conſiſt of ſo many units, as the one of thoſe two given numbers is comprehended or contained in the other.

2. Diviſion hath three parts or numbers remarkable, viz. firſt, the dividend; ſecondly, the diviſor; thirdly, the quotient. The dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. The diviſor is the number given by which the dividend is divided; or it is the number which ſheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into. And the quotient is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers, the one by the other.

So 12 being given to be divided by 3, or into three equal parts, the quotient will be 4, for three is contained in 12 four times; where 12 is the dividend, and 3 the diviſor, and 4 is the quotient.

3. In diviſion ſet down your dividend, and draw a crooked line at each end of it; and before the line on the left hand place the diviſor, and behind that on the right hand place the figures of the quotient, as in the margin; where it is required to divide 12 by 3. Firſt, I ſet down 12 the dividend, and on each ſide of it do I draw a crooked line, and before that on the left hand do I place 3 the diviſor. Then do I ſeek how often 3 is contained in 12, and becauſe I find it 4 times, I put 4 behind the crooked line on the right hand of the dividend, denoting the quotient.

3)12

4. But if when the diviſor is a ſingle figure, the dividend conſiſteth of two or more places; then, having placed them for the work, as is before directed, put a point under the firſt figure on the left hand of the dividend, provided it be bigger than, or equal to the diviſor; but if it be leſs than the diviſor, then put a point under the ſecond figure from the left hand of the dividend, which figures, as far as the point goeth from the

and, are to be reckoned by themſelves, as if they had o dependence upon the other part of the dividend, nd, for diſtinction's ſake, may be called the dividual. hen aſk how often the diviſor is contained in the divi- ual, placing the anſwer in the quotient. Then multi- y the diviſor by the figure that you placed in the otient, and ſet the product thereof under your dividu- . Then draw a line under the product, and ſubtract the id product from the dividual, placing the remainder der the ſaid line. Then put a point under the next fi- re in the dividend on the right hand of that to which u put the point before, and draw it down, placing it the right hand of the remainder which you found by btraction, which remainder, with the ſaid figure an- xed to it, ſhall be a new dividual. Then ſeek again w often the diviſor is contained in this new dividual, d put the anſwer in the quotient on the right hand of figure which you put there before. Then multiply diviſor by the laſt figure that you put in the quotient, d ſubſcribe the product under the dividual, and make traction, and to the remainder draw down the next re from the grand dividend, (having firſt put a point der it,) and put it on the right hand of the remainder a new dividual, as before, &c. and proceed thus till work is finiſhed.

Obſerve this general rule in all kinds of diviſion.

Firſt, To ſeek how often the diviſor is contained in dividual. Then, having put the anſwer in the quo- t, multiply the diviſor thereby, and ſubtract the pro- t from the dividual. An example or two will make rule plain. Let it be required to divide 2184 by 6. ſuppoſe the numbers given as is before directed, and as ſee in the margin, in order to the work.

en becauſe 6 the diviſor is more than 6)2184(3
he firſt figure of the dividend, I put a
t under 1 the ſecond figure, which makes
for the dividual. Then do I aſk how often 6 the
ſor is contained in 21, and becauſe I can-
have it more than 3 times, I put 3 in the 6)2184(3
tient, and thereby do I multiply the divi- 18
(6) and the product is 18, which I ſet in ——
r under the dividual, and ſubtract it there- 3

from, and the remainder (3) I place in order under the line, as you ſee in the margin.

Then do I make a point under the next figure of the dividend, being 8, and draw it down, annexing it to the remainder 3; ſo I have 38 for a new dividual. Then do I ſeek how often 6 is contained in 38; and becauſe I cannot have it more than 6 times, I put 6 in the quotient; and thereby do I multiply the diviſor (6) and the product (36) I put under the dividual (38), and ſubtract it therefrom, and the remainder (2) I put under the line, as you ſee in the margin.

Then do I put a point under the next (and laſt) figure of the dividend, (being 4), and draw it down to the remainder (4); and putting it on the right hand thereof, it maketh 24 for a new dividual. Then I ſeek how often 6 is contained in 24: and the anſwer is 4, which I put in the quotient, and multiply the diviſor (6) thereby, and the product (24) I put under the dividual (24), and ſubtract it therefrom, and the remainder is 0. And thus the work is finiſhed; and I find the quotient to be 364; that is, 6 is contained in 2184 juſt 364 times, or 2184 being divided into 6 equal parts, 364 is one of thoſe parts.

Again, if it were required to divide 2646 by 7, or into 7 equal parts, the quotient will be found to be 378; as appeareth by the operation on the margin.

```
6) 2184 (364
   ..
   18
   ---
    38
    36
    --
     24
     24
     --
      0
```

```
7) 2646 (378
   ...
   21
   --
    54
    49
    --
     56
     56
     --
      0
```

So if it were required to divide 946 by 8 the quotient will be found to be 118, and 2 remaining after division is ended. The work appeareth on the margin.

```
8) 946 (118
   8
   --
   14
    8
   --
    66
    64
   --
     (2)
```

Many times the dividend cannot be exactly divided by the divisor, but something will remain; as in the last example, where 946 was given to be divided by 8, the quotient was 118, and there remaineth 2 after the division is ended. Now what is to be done in this case with the remainder, the learner shall be taught when we come to treat of the reducing (or reduction) of fractions.

And here note, that if, after your division is ended, any thing do remain, it must be less than your divisor, or otherwise your work is not rightly performed.

Other examples are as follow.

```
73164(9183
 72
 --
  14
   8
  --
   66
   64
  --
    24
    24
   --
    (0)
```

```
9)13758(1528
  9
  --
  47
  45
  --
   25
   18
  --
   78
   72
  --
   (6)
```

5. But if the diviſor conſiſteth of more places than one, then chuſe ſo many figures from the left ſide of the dividend for a dividual, as there are figures in the diviſor and put a point under the farthest figure of that dividual to the right hand, and ſeek how often the firſt figure on the left ſide of the diviſor is contain'd in the firſt figure on the left ſide of the dividual, and place the anſwer in the quotient, and thereby multiply your diviſor, placing your product under your dividual, and ſubtract it therefrom, placing the remainder below the line. Then put a point under the next figure in the dividend, and draw it down to the ſaid remainder and annex it on the right ſide thereof, which makes a new dividual; and proceed as before, till the work is finiſhed.

And if it ſo happen, that, after you have choſen your firſt dividual as is before directed, you find it to be leſs than the diviſor; then put a point under the figure next near to the right hand, and ſeek how often the firſt figure on the left ſide of the diviſor is contained in the two firſt figures on the left ſide of the dividual, and place the anſwer in the quotient, by which multiply the diviſor, and place the product thereof in order under the dividual, and ſubtract it therefrom, and then proceed as before.

Always remembering, that in all caſes of diviſion, if after you have multiplied your diviſor by the figure firſt placed in the quotient, the product be greater than the dividual, then you muſt cancel that figure in the quotient, and, inſtead thereof, put a figure leſs by an unit (or one) and multiply the diviſor thereby: and if ſtill the product be greater than the dividual, make the figure in the quotient leſs by an unit. And thus do, until your product be leſs than the dividual, or at the moſt equal thereto, and then make ſubtraction, &c.

So, if you would divide 9464 by 24, the quotient will be found to be 394. I firſt put down the given number, as is before directed in the third rule. Now, becauſe my diviſor conſiſteth of two figures, I therefore put a point under my ſecond figure from the left hand of my dividend, which is 4; wherefore I ſeek how often 2 (the firſt fi-

24)9464
72
22

ure on the left ſide of the diviſor is contain'd in 9 (the ke firſt in the dividual) the anſwer is 4; which I put the quotient, and thereby multiply all the diviſor, and nd the product to be 96, which is greater than the di-idual; wherefore I cancel the 4 in the quotient, and, ſtead thereof, I put 3 (an unit leſs) and by it multiply e diviſor 24, and the product is 72; which I ſubtract om 94 the dividual, and the remainder is 22. Then do make a point under the next figure 6 in the dividend, nd draw it down, and place it on the right ſide of the emainder 22, and it makes 226 for a new dividual, low, becauſe the dividual 226 conſiſteth of a figure ore than the diviſor, therefore I ſeek ow often 2 (the figure of the divi-r) is contained in 22, the two firſt of e dividual: I ſay 9 times: wherefore put 9 in the quotent, and thereby mul-ply the diviſor 24; the product (216) place under the dividual 226, and ſub-act from it, and there remaineth 10. Then I go on, and make a point un-er the next and laſt figure (4) in the ividend, and draw it down to the remainder 10, and it akes 104 for a new dividual: which is alſo a figure ore than the diviſor: and therefore I ſeek how often is contained in 10: I anſwer 5 times. ut multiplying my diviſor by 5, the roduct is 120; which is greater than e dividual: and therefore I make it ut 4: and by it multiply the diviſor, nd the product is 96, which being laced under, and ſubtracted from the ividual, there remaineth 8. And thus e whole work of diviſion is finiſhed; nd I find, that 9464 being divided by 4, or into 24 equal parts, is found to e 394, as was ſaid before, and the re-ainder is 8; as you ſee in the work the margin.

```
24) 9464 (39
    ...
    72
    ---
    226
    216
    ---
    10

24) 9464 (394
    ...
    72
    ---
    226
    216
    ---
    104
    96
    ---
    (8)
```

Another example may be this. Let there be required e quotient of 1183653 divided by 385. Firſt I diſ-poſe of the numbers in order to their dividing; and be-

cauſe 118, the three firſt figures of the dividend, is leſs than the diviſor 385, I therefore make a point under the fourth figure which is 3, and ſee how often 3 (the firſt figure of the diviſor) is contained in 11: the anſwer is 3, which I put in the quotient, and thereby multiply the diviſor 385, and the product is 1155, which I ſubtract from the dividual 1183, and there remains 28. Then, as before, draw down the next figure, which is 6, and place it before the remainder 28: ſo have I 286 for a new dividual: and becauſe it hath no more figures than the diviſor, I ſeek how often 3 (the firſt figure in the diviſor) is contained in 2 (the firſt figure of the dividual) and the anſwer is 0; for a greater number cannot be contained in a leſſer; wherefore I put 0 in the quotient: and thereby (according to the 5th rule) I ſhould multiply my diviſor; but if I do, the product will be 0; and 0 ſubtracted from the dividual 286, the remainder is the ſame. Wherefore I draw down the next figure (5) from the dividend, and put it before the ſaid remainder 286: ſo have I 2865 for a new dividual; and becauſe it conſiſteth of four places, viz. a place more than the diviſor, I ſeek how often 3 (the firſt figure of the diviſor) is contained in 28 (the two firſt of the dividual) and I ſay there is 9 times three in 28; but multiplying the whole diviſor (385) thereby, I find the pruduct to be 3465 which is greater than the dividual 2865: wherefore I chuſe 8, which is leſs by an unit then 9; and thereby I multiply the diviſor 285, and the product is 3080 which is ſtill greater than the ſaid dividual: wherefore I chuſe another number yet an unit leſs, viz. 7, and having multiplied my diviſor thereby, the product is 2695; which is leſs than the dividual 2865; wherefore I put 7 in the quotient, and ſubtract 2695 from the

385) 1183653 (3
1155
28

385) 1183653 (30
1155
286

385) 1183653 (307
1155
2865
2695
170

vidual 2865, and there remains 170. Then I draw down the laſt figure (3) in the dividend, and place it before the ſaid remainder 170, and it makes 1703 for a new dividual. Then (for the reaſon above ſaid) I ſeek how often 3 is contained in 17: the anſwer is 5, by multiplying the diviſor thereby, the product is 1925 greater than the dividual, wherefore I ſay it will bear 4, an unit leſs, and

385)1183653(3074
1155
2865
2695
1703
1540
(163)

by it I multiply the diviſor 385, and the product is 1540, which is leſs than the dividual, and therefore I put 4 in the quotient, and ſubtract the ſaid product from the dividual, and there remaineth 163. And thus the work is finiſhed, and I find that 1183653 being divided by 385, or in 385 equal ſhares or parts, the quotient or one of thoſe parts, is 3074, and beſides there is 163 remaining.

And thus the learner being well verſed in the method of the foregoing examples, may be ſufficiently qualified for the diviſion of any greater ſum or number, into as many parts as he pleaſeth, that is, he may underſtand the method of dividing by a diviſor that conſiſteth of 4, 5, or 6, or any greater number of places, the method being the ſame with the foregoing examples in every reſpect.

Other examples in diviſion.

27986)835684790(29860
55972
275964
251874
240907
223888
170199
167916
Remains 22830

196374)473986018(2413
392748
812380
785496
268841
196374
724678
589122
Remains 135556

So if you divide 47386473 by 58736, you will find the quotient to be 806, and 45257 will remain after the work is ended.

In like manner, if you would divide 3846739204 by 483064, the quotient will be 7963, and the remainder after diviſion will be 100572.

When the diviſor is 3, 4, 5, 6, or more figures, there is a ſure and eaſy way of performing the work truly, by making a table of the diviſor, which may be done by addition, or multiplying the diviſor by 2, 3, 4, &c.

Admit you are to divide 987654321 by 123456

123456)987654321(8000
987648...
6321

Here having noted the number of figures in the diviſor, which here is ſix, I make a point under the ſeventh figure, or place of the dividend, &c.

1	123456
2	246912
3	370368
4	493824
5	617280
6	740736
7	864192
8	987648
9	1111104

This table is made by doubling the firſt line, which is 246912, which added to the firſt or uppermoſt line, gives the third line 370368, which alſo added to the firſt line makes 493824 for the fourth line or product, and ſo of the reſt, ſtill remembering to add the ſubſequent line, till you come to the laſt line of 9 times, which is 1111104. The truth of which may be proved by multiplying the firſt or uppermoſt line by 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. and if you commit an error by addition it may be found out, or corrected by multiplication.

The uſe of the ſaid table.

When you have pointed out your number of places in the dividend, caſt your eye on the table, and at the firſt view you may know how many times you can take, as in this example, 7 times is too little, and 9 times too much, wherefore I ſet down 8 in the quotient, and then multiply and ſubtract, and the remainder is 6, to which I bring down 3, and put 0 in the quotient, then to the 63 I bring down 2, and place another 0 in the quotient, then to 632 I bring down 1 the laſt figure in the dividend, but ſtill it will not bear any time or times, wherefore I put another 0 in the quotient, and ſo the work is done, and the quotient is 8000, and the remainder 6321. as in the work.

Abbreviations.

(1ſt.) If there are any cyphers on the right hand of your diviſor, you may cut off ſo many cyphers, or figures, on the right hand of your dividend, but remember to bring them down (if figures) to the remainder.

Example,

21|00)8645|29(411
84

24
21

35
21

1429

(2dly.) By the foregoing rule you may obſerve, that to divide by 10, 100, 1000, &c. is only to cut ſo many figures from the right hand of the dividend, as there are cyphers in the diviſor.

Example.

11000)436821735)

So the quotient is 43682, the remander 735.

(3dly.) When your diviſor is 12, or conſiſts only of one ſingle figure, or can be reduced to one by cutting

off cyphers from its right hand, the work may be eas-ly performed in one line, thus:

Rule.

Drawing a line under the dividend, ſet down unde its firſt figure, how often the diviſor is contained it i what remains imagine placed before the next figure and, conſidering how often your diviſor is contained i the ſum it makes, ſet down the number underneath a before, and ſo proceed through all the figures, ſet dow what remains at laſt, in the place where your quotien uſed to ſtand.

Examples.

4)93645(1	12)83675(11	7100(5635[15
23411	6972	805

If you are to divide ſeveral numbers by one comm diviſor (as in the calculating of tables, &c.) that yo may know exactly at once how often your diviſor wi go, in ſome convenient corner make a table of your di viſor, by multiplying it ſeverally by all the nine digit thus, ſuppoſe 562 your diviſor:

562	1
1124	2
1686	3
2248	4
2810	5
3372	6
3934	7
4496	8
5058	9

Proofs of diviſion.

(1ſt.) Multiplication and diviſion mutually prove ea other: for as if you divide the product of a multiplic tion by the multiplier, the quotient will be the multip cand: ſo if you multiply the quotient of a diviſion the diviſor (taking in the remainder) the product w be the dividend.

(*2dly.*) Another proof of diviſion is, by adding together thoſe lines in the following example, marked with eriſms (being the particular products of the diviſor, ultiplied ſeverally by each figure in the quotient, together with the remainder of the diviſion) the total of hich, if right, will be the dividend.

(*3dly.*) Diviſion may alſo be proved as multiplication, a croſs, thus; caſting out the nines from the diviſor, d quotient, place the remainders on its right and left es, then multiplying the two figures ſo placed together d caſting the nines from the product, and what's left to e remainder of the diviſion, and ſtill caſting out the nes, let the overplus be placed at the top; then alſo ſting the nines from the dividend, ſet down the figure maining at the bottom, which if it agrees with that at e top, the work may be ſuppoſed right. See each proof the following

Example.

736)863256(

736*

1272

736*

5365

5152*

2136

1472*

664*

863256 2d Proof.

3 | —2

3 Proof

1172

736

7032

3516

8204

862592

664 Remainder

863256 1ſt Proof.

REDUCTION.

REduction is that which brings together two or more numbers of different denominations into denomination; or it ſerveth to change or alter num-, money, weight, meaſure, or time from one deno-ation to another; and likewiſe to abridge fractions he loweſt terms; all which it doth ſo preciſely, that

the first proportion remaineth without the least jot of error or wrong committed: so that it belongeth as well to fractions as integers; of which in its proper place. Reduction is generally performed either by multiplication or division. From whence we may gather, That,

2. Reduction is either descending or ascending.

3. Reduction descending is, when it is required to reduce a sum or number, of a greater denomination into a lesser, which number, when it is so reduced, shall be equal in value to the number first given in the greater denomination: as if it were required to know how many shillings, pence, or farthings, are equal in value to a hundred pounds? or, how many ounces are contained in 45 hundred weight? or, how many days, hours, or minutes, there are in 240 years? &c. And this kind of reduction is generally performed by multiplication.

4. Reduction ascending is, when it is required to reduce or bring a sum or number of a smaller denomination into a greater, which shall be equivalent to the given number; as suppose it were required to find how many pence, shillings or pounds, are equal in value to 43785 farthings? or how many hundreds are equal to, or in, 3748 pounds, &c. And this kind of reduction is always performed by division.

5. When any sum or number is given to be reduced into another denomination, you are to consider whether it ought to be resolved by the rule descending or ascending, viz. by multiplication, or division. If it be to be performed by multiplication, consider how many parts of the denomination into which you would reduce it are contained in an unit or integer of the given number, and multiply the said given number thereby, and the product thereof will be the answer to the question. As if the question were, In 38 pounds how many shillings? Here I consider, that in one pound are 20 shillings, and that the number of shillings in 38 pounds, will be 20 times 38: wherefore I multiply 38*l.* by 20, and the product is 760, and so many shillings are contained in 38*l.* as in the margin.

38
20
760

But when there is a denomination or denominations between the number given and the number required

u may, if you pleaſe, reduce it to the next inferior nomination, and then into the next lower than that, . until you have brought it into e denomination required. As for ample; let it be demanded, In 2 pounds how many farthings? rſt, I multiply 132 (the number pounds given) by 20 to bring it o ſhillings, and it makes 2640 illings. Then do I multiply the illings 2640 by 12 to bring them o pence, and it produceth 31680. d ſo many pence are contained 640 ſhillings, or 132 pounds. en do I multiply the pence, viz. 680 by 4, to bring them into things, (becauſe 4 farthings is a ny) and I find the product thereof to be 126720, d ſo many farthings are equal in value to 132 pounds. e work is manifeſt in the margin.

132 pounds	
20	
2640 ſhillings	
12	
5280	
2640	
31680 pence	
4	
126710 farthings	

6. And if the number propounded to be reduced is to divided, or wrought by the rule aſcending, conſider w many of the given numbers are equal to an unit or ger in that denomination to which you would re- e your given number, and make that your diviſor, the given number your divi- d; and the quotient thence a- g will be the number ſought required. As for example; let e required to reduce 2640 ſhil- into pounds. Here I conſi- that 20 ſhillings are equal to pound; wherefore I divide the given number, by 20, the quotient is 132, and ſo ma- pounds are contained in 2640 ings. In reduction deſcending aſcending, the learner is ad- to take particular notice of

	l.	
20)	2640	(132
	2	
	6	
	6	
	4	
	4	
	(0)	

tables delivered in the former part of this book, re he may be informed what multipliers or diviſors ake uſe of in the reducing of any number to any o-

ther denomination whatſover, eſpecially Engliſh monies, weights, meaſures, time, and motion. But in this place it is not convenient to meddle with foreign coins, weights, or meaſures.

But if in reduction aſcending it happen that there is a denomination, or denominations between the number given and the number required, then you may reduce your number given into the next ſuperior denomination, and when it is ſo required, bring it into the next above that, and ſo on, until you have brought it into the denomination required. As for example;

Let it be demanded, In 126720 farthings how many pounds? Firſt I divide my given number, being farthings, by 4, to bring them into pence, becauſe 4 farthings make one penny; and there are 31680 pence. Then I divide 31680 pence by 12, and the quotient giveth 2640 ſhillings. And then I divide 2640 ſhillings by 20, and the quotient giveth 132*l.* which are equal in value to 126720 farthings. See the work.

4) 126720	12) 31680	20) 2640 (132
12	24	2
6	76	6
4	72	6
27	48	4
24	48	4
32	(0)	(0)
32		
(0)		

7. When the number given to be reduced, conſiſts of divers denominations, as pounds, ſhillings, pence, and farthings, or of hundreds, quarters, pounds, and ounces, &c. then you are to reduce the higheſt, or greateſt denomination into the next inferior, and add thereunto the number ſtanding in that denomination, which your greateſt or higheſt number is reduced to. Then re-

at ſum into the next inferior denomination, adding ereto the number ſtanding in that denomination. Do until you have brought the mber given into the denomi- tion propoſed. As, if it were quired to reduce 48*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* o pence: firſt I bring 48 *l.* in- ſhillings, by multiplying it by , and the product is 960 ſhill- gs; to which I add the 13 ſhill- gs, and they make 973. Then multiply 973 by 12, to bring ſhillings into pence, and they ke 11676; to which I add the pence, and they make 11686 nce for the anſwer. See the rk done.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
48	13	10
20		
960 ſhillings		
Add 13		
Sum 973 ſhillings		
12		
1946		
973		
11676 pence		
Add 10		
Sum 11686 pence		

3. If in reduction aſcending, after diviſion is ended, thing remain, ſuch remainder is of the ſame deno- nation with the dividend.

Example. In 4783 farthings, I demand how many nds? View the following operation.

Firſt, I divide given number farthings, viz. 3, by 4, to g them into ce, and the tient is 1195 ce, and there aineth 3 af- the work of ſion is end- which is 3 hings.

Again, I divide 20 pence, the quotient, by reduce 'em

		12)	20)	
4)	4783	(1195	(99	(4 pounds
		••		
4		108	8	
7		115	19	ſhillings
4		108		
38		Rem. 7 pence		
36				
23		Facit 4	19	7 3
20				

3 farthings remains.

into ſhillings, and the quotient is 99 ſhillings, and there is a remainder of 7, which is 7 pence.

And then divide 99 ſhillings (the laſt quotient) by 20, to bring it into pounds, and the quotient is 4*l.* and there remaineth 19 ſhillings; ſo that I conclude that in 4783 (the propoſed number of farthings) there is *4l 19s 7d 3qrs.*

More examples in the reduction of coin.

Queſt. In 438*l.* how many ſhillings? Facit 8760 ſhillings; for multiplying 438 by 20, the product amounteth to ſo much. See the work.

438 pounds
20
Facit 8760 ſhillings

Queſt. In 467*l* how many pence? Firſt multiply the given number of pounds (467) by 20, to bring it into ſhillings; and it makes 9340 ſhillings, then multiply the ſhillings by 12, and it produceth 112080 pence, thus,

467 pounds
20
9340 ſhillings
12
1868
934
Facit 112080 pence

Or it may be reſolved thus, viz. Multiply the given number of pounds (467) by (240) the number of pence in a pound, and the product is the ſame, viz. 112080 pence, as by the operation appeareth

467 pounds
240
1868
934
Facit 112080

Queſt. In 5673 l. how many farthings? Firſt multiply the given number by 20, to bring it into ſhillings, and it produceth 113460 ſhillings, then multiply that product by 12, to bring it into pence, and it produceth 1361520 pence, then, laſtly, multiply the pence by 4, and it produceth 5446080 farthings. See the operation

5673 pounds
20
11346 ſhillings
12
22692
11346
1361520 pence
4
Facit 5446080 farthings

Or this queſtion might have been thus reſolved, viz. Multiply 5673. (the given number of pounds) by 960 (the number of farthings in a pound) and it produceth the ſame effect; as you ſee by the work.

5673 pounds
960
34038
51057
Facit 5446080

20 ſhillings
12
240 pence
4
960

Otherwiſe thus, Firſt bring the given number 5673 l into ſhillings, and multiply the ſhillings by 48, the number of farthings in a ſhilling, and the ſame effect is thereby likewiſe produced, viz.

5673 pounds
20
113460 ſhillings
48
90768
45384
Facit 5446080 farthings.

12 pence
4
48 farthings

These various ways of operation are expressed to inform the judgment of the learner with the reason of the rule. More ways may be shewn, but these are sufficient even for the meanest capacities.

Quest. In 458l. 16s. 7d. 3 qrs. how many farthings? To resolve this question, consider the seventh rule, and work as you are there directed, and you will find the foresaid given numbers to amount to 440479 farthings, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	qrs.
	458	16	7	3
	20			
	9160			
Add	16 shillings			
Sum	9176 shillings			
	12			
	18352			
	9176			
	110112			
Add	7 pence			
Sum	110119 pence			
	4			
	440476			
Add	3 farthings			
Sum	440479 farthings			

This last question, or any other of this kind, viz. where the number given to be reduced consisteth of several denominations, may be much more concisely resolved this way, viz. When you multiply the pounds by 20, to bring them into shillings, to the product of the first figure add the figure standing in the place of units in the denomination of shillings: but because the first figure in the

	l.	s.	d.	qrs.
	458	16	7	3
	20			
	9176 shillings			
	12			
	18359			
	9176			
	110119 pence			
	4			
Facit	440479 farthings			

multiplier is 0, I ſay, 0 times 6 is nothing, but 6 is 6, which I put down for the firſt figure in the product. Then becauſe the multiplier is 0, I go no further with it, for if I ſhould, the whole product would be 0; but proceed. And when I come to multiply by the ſecond figure in the multiplier, to the product of it I add the figure ſtanding in the place of tens in the denomination of ſhillings, which is 1; ſaying, 2 times 8 is 16, and (the ſaid figure) 17. Then I ſet down 7, and carry the unit to the product of the next figure, as has been directed before. So that now you may have the whole product and ſum of ſhillings at one operation, which is the ſame as before. And when you multiply the ſhillings by 12, to bring them into pence, after the ſame manner, add to the product the number ſtanding in the denomination of pence; and ſo when you multiply the pence by 4, to bring them into farthings, add to the product the number ſtanding under the denomination of farthings. See the laſt queſtion thus wrought on the margin of the preceding page.

Reduction of troy weight.

We now come to give the learner ſome examples in troy weight, wherein we ſhall be brief, having given ſo large a taſte of reduction in the former examples of coin. And now the learner muſt be mindful of the table of troy weight delivered in addition.

Queſt. In 482 lb. 7 oz. 13 pw. 21 gr. how many grains?

Multiply by 12, by 20, and by 24, taking in the figures ſtanding in the ſeveral denominations, according to the directions, given formerly and you will find the product to be 2780013 grains, which is the number required, or anſwer to the queſtion. See the whole work as followeth.

l.	oz.	pw.	gr.
482	7	13	21
12			
971			
482			
5791 ounces			
20			
115833 penny wt.			
24			
463333			
231668			

Facit 2780013

Queſt. In 2780013 grains, I demand how many lb. oz. pw. gr. ?

This is but the foregoing queſtion inverted, and is reſolved by dividing by 24, by 20, and by 12, and the anſwer is 482 lb. 7 oz. 13 pw. 21 gr.

24)2780013	20	12	(482
	(1158313	(5791	
24	10	48	
38	15	99	
34	14	96	
140	18	31	
120	18	24	
200	3	Rem. 7 ounces.	
192	2		
81	Rem. 13 penny weight.		
72			
93			
72			

Remains 21 grains.

	lb.	oz.	pw.	gr.
Facit	482	7	13	21

Reduction of avoirdupois weight.

In reducing of avoirdupois weight, the learner must ve recourse to the table of avoirdupois weight delive- d before.

Queſt. In 47 C. 1 qr. 20 lb. How ma- ounces? Multiply by 4, by 28, and by , and the laſt product will be the an- er, viz. 84992 ounes.

C.	qr.	lb.
47	1	20
4		
189		
28		
1512		
380		
5312		
16		
32872		
5312		

Facit 84992 oz.

Queſt. In 84992 ounces, I demand how many C. s. lb. and oz. ?

This is the foregoing queſtion inverted, and will be ſolved if you divide by 16, by 28, and by 4, and the ſwer is 47 C. 1 qr. 20 lb. equal to the given number the foregoing queſtion.

)84992	28) (5312	4) (189	C.	qrs.	lb.	oz
80	28	16	(47	1	20	0
49	251	29				
48	224	28				
19	272	1 qr.				
16	252					
32	20 pounds					
32						
(0)						

Reduction of liquid meaſure.

Queſt. In 45 tuns of wine, how many gallons? Multiply by 4 and 63, the product is 11340 gallons for the anſwer.

45
4

180
63

54
108

Facit 11340

Queſt. In 34 rundlets of wine, each containing 18 gallons, I demand how many hogſheads?

Firſt, find how many gallons are in the 34 rundlets which you may do if you multiply 34 by 18, the content of a rundlet, and the product is 612 gallons, which you may reduce into hogſheads, if you divide them by 63, and the quote will be 9 hogſheads, and 45 gallons. See the work.

34
18

272
34
---
63)612(9hhd
567

Rem. 45 gall.

Facit 9 hhds. 45 gall.

Queſt. In 12 tuns, how many rundlets of 14 gallons
rundlet?

Reduce your tuns into gallons, and divide them by
the gallons in a rundlet, and the quotient, 216, is
r anſwer. See the work.

12
4
48
63
144
288
14) 3024 (216 rundlets.
28
22
14
84
84 Facit 216 rundlets.
(0)

Reduction of long meaſure.

ueſt. I demand how many furlongs, poles, inches,
barley-corns will reach from London to York, it
g accounted 151 miles.

150 miles
8 furlongs in a mile

1208 furlongs
40 poles in a furlong

48320 poles
11 half yards in a pole

4832
4832

531520 half yards
18 inches in a half yard

425216
531520

9567360 inches
3 barley corns in a inch

28702080 Answer.

Queſt. The circumference of the earth (as all other circles are) is divided into 360 degrees, and each degree into 60 minutes, which, upon the ſuperficies of the earth, are equal to 60 miles; now I demand how many miles, furlongs, perches, yards, feet, and barley corns will reach round the globe of the earth?

360 degrees
60 minutes or miles in a degree

21600 miles about the earth
8 furlongs in a mile

172800 furlongs about the earth
40 perches in a furlong

6912000 poles or perches about the earth
11 half yards in a perch

6912
6912

2) 76032000 half yards about the earth

(38016000 yards, viz. the half yards divided by 2
3

114048000 feet about the earth
12 inches in a foot

228096
114048

1368576000 inches about the earth
3 barley corns in an inch

4105728000 barley corns

so many will reach round the world, the whole being 21600 miles. So that if any person were to go round, and go 15 miles every day, he would go the whole circumference in 1440 days, which is 3 years 11 months and 15 days.

Reduction of Time.

Quest. In 28 years, 24 weeks, 4 days, 16 hours, 30 minutes, how many minutes?

Years, weeks, days, hours, minutes.
28——24——4——16——30

52 weeks in a year.

60

142

1480 weeks.

7

10364 days.

24

41462
20729

248752 hours.

60

14925150 minutes.

Note, That in resolving the last question after the m
thod expressed, there are lost in every year 30 hour
for the year consisteth of 365 day and 6 hours; but
multiplying the year by 52 weeks, which is 364 da
you lose one day and 6 hours every year. Wherefo
to find an exact answer, bring the odd weeks, days
hours, into hours, and then multiply the year by
number of hours in a year, viz. 8766, and to the p
duct add the hours contained in the odd time, and
have the exact time in hours; which bring into minu
as before. See the last question thus resolved.

Days, hours.		Weeks, days, hou
28	365——6	24——4——1
8766	24	7
172	1466	172
172	730	24
197		
228	8766 hours in a y.	694
		345
249592 hours		4144
60		

14975520 min. in 28 years, and 4144 hours.

4144

So you ſee, that according to the method firſt uſed to reſolve this queſtion, the hours contained in the given time, are 248752, but according to the laſt, beſt, and truеſt method, they are 249592, which exceeds the former by 840 hours.

But for moſt occaſions it will be ſufficient to multiply the given years by 365, and to the product add the days of the odd time, if there by any; and then there will be only a loſs of 6 hours in every year, which may be ſupplied by taking a fourth part of the given years, and adding to the contained days, and you have your deſire.

The Golden Rule, or Rule of Three Direct.

So called from its extraordinary uſefulneſs, not only in arithmetical queſtions, but in all parts of the mathematics.

It is alſo called the rule of three, becauſe there are always three numbers given to find out a fourth: and it is properly called the rule of proportion, becauſe the firſt number bears ſuch proportion to the ſecond, as the third does to the fourth.

The deſign of this rule is, to ſhew how to find a fourth proportional number, by having three given numbers, which is deducible from the fixteenth propoſition of the 6th book of Euclid's elements.

The Rule is,

Multiply the ſecond and third numbers together, and divide the product by the firſt number, and the quotient gence ariſing is the fourth number ſought. Or,

Divide the ſecond number by the firſt, and multiply the quotient by the third, and the product is the number required: for the fourth number contains the third often as the ſecond contains the firſt. And this is called direct proportion.

All queſtions in this rule of three conſiſt of three numbers, whereof two are always of one kind or denomination. As in this example.

If I give 10*s.* for 5 yards, what ſhall I give for 15 yards at the ſame rate?

Now two of theſe are of the ſame kind, that is, the number 5 and 15, which are both yards, which place thus. The number concerning which the queſtion is aſked, muſt be in the third place.

Now in this queſtion the 15 yards is the number, and the price of which the queſtion requires the value, place it therefore in the third place.

Then ſeek out the other number of the ſame kind or denomination, which muſt be yards alſo, which in this queſtion is 5; ſet this in the firſt place, and then the other number, that is 10*s.* will conſequently claim the ſecond place, and the anſwer to the queſtion will be always of the ſame denomination with it, which here is ſhillings.

Now the queſtion ſtated according to the foregoing rule ſtands thus,

If 5 yards coſt 10*s.* what will 15 yards coſt?

15

5)150(30*s.* Anſwer.
15

00

Multiply the ſecond number by the third, and divide the product by the firſt.

Note, That the three numbers are 5, 10, 15.

Proof of the laſt queſtion.

What ſhall I pay for 5 yards, when 15 yards are ſold for 30*s.*?

If 15 yards coſt 30*s.* what will 5 yards coſt?

5

15)150(10*s.* Anſwer.
15

00

What is the intereſt of 75 pounds at the rate of 8*l.* per cent. per annum?

The numbers will be ſtated thus,

L. P.	L. I.	L. P.
100	8	75

In this example there are two numbers that are principal money, and one that is intereſt, therefore the intereſt (according to the rule) muſt ſtand in the middle, or ſecond place, the principal on which the intereſt dependeth, viz. 100*l.* (8 being the intereſt thereof) muſt ſtand in the firſt place towards the left hand, and the other principal on which the fourth number (which is the number ſought for) dependeth, muſt poſſeſs the firſt place towards the right hand.

By theſe rules foregoing, you may with eaſe and certainty perform any operation in direct proportion, and for your further information take the examples following.

Example. If the intereſt of 100*l.* for one year be 8*l.* what is the intereſt of 75*l.* for the ſame time?

L. P.	L. I.	L. P.
100	8	75

100)600(6*l.* Anſwer.

Example. If 32 rundlets of brandy coſt 96*l.* what will 4 rundlets coſt at that rate?

Run.	l.	Run.
32	96	4

32)384(12*l.* Anſwer.
64

0 Remains

Example. If 12 bags of cotton wool cost 148*l.* what will 17 bags cost?

Bags	*l.*	Bags
12	184	17
1288		1 second
184	260	13 4 Answer.

12)3128(260*d.*
72
8 pounds remain
20 shillings multiply.
12)160(13 shillings
40
4 shillings remain
12 pence multiply.
12)48(4 pence
0 remains.

Note, That in the laſt example, when any thing remains that is reducible to a lower denomination, after it is ſo reduced, it muſt be divided continually by the firſt number.

Caſe.] When any of the three given numbers happen to be of divers denominations.

Rule.] You may reduce them into the loweſt denomination. And if your firſt number require to be reduced, your third muſt be reduced likewiſe into the ſame denomination as the firſt: for the firſt and third numbers before you begin your operation, muſt be always of one name or denomination.

Example. If 17 hogſheads of ſugar coſt 320 l. 12 s. what will 5 of theſe hogſheads be worth?

Hhds.	l.	s.	hhds.
17	320	12	5
	20		

6412 ſhillings
5 Hhds. } multiply

20)s. l s d q
17)32060 (1883 (94 5 10 2 6/17

150 8

146 0 remains

100

15 ſhillings remain
12 pence in a ſhil. } multiply

30
15

17)180(10 pence
10 pence remain
4 farthings 1d. } multiply

17)40(2 farthings

6 farth. remain to be divided by 17

Note, That when you have multiplied the ſecond and 3rd numbers together, and divided the product by the 1ſt, the quotient is of the ſame denomination as the ſecond number is, after you have reduced it (as in the laſt example) into its loweſt denomination given.

Example. If 4 C 1 qr 24 lb of ſugar coſt 14 l. what will 18 C coſt?

C qr lb   *l.*   C
24 1 24   14   18
4   18
42   18
45   18

500 lb of ſugar   2016 lb of ſugar }
14 l. ſterling } multiply

8064
2016

l s d q
5|00)282|24(56 8 11 2 $\frac{40}{100}$

8
32
0

224 pounds remain }
20 ſhillings in 1 l. } multiply

5|00)44|80(8 ſhillings

480 ſhillings rem. }
12 pence in 1 s. } multiply

960
480
5|00)57|60

260 pence remain }
4 farthings 1 d. } multiply

5|00)10|40(2 qrs

40 farthings remain to be divided by 500.

Note further, That what farthings remain, to be divided by the common diviſor (as in the laſt example) becauſe you can reduce them into no lower denomination, you may place them over your diviſor, as fractions of a farthing, which ſhall be explained when we come to treat of vulgar fractions, &c.

Caſe.] When the firſt number of the three given, is but an unit, the operation is performed by multiplication only.

Example. If I give 15 s. for a pound of thread, what will 250 lb. coſt at that rate?

lb	s	d
1	15	250
	15	
	1250	
	250	
	3750 s. anſwer, or 187 l. 10 s.	

Example. At 14 l. 10 s. 6 d. per bag of hops, what coſt 55 bags?

Bag	l	s.	d.	Bags
2	14	10	6	55
	20			
	290 ſhillings			
	12			
	3486 pence			} multiply
	55 the 3d numb.			}
	17430			
	17430			
	191730 pence anſ. or 798 l. 17 s. 6 d.			

Caſe.] When the third number of the three given, or that towards the right hand, is an unit, ſuch operation is performed by diviſion only; if the number need no reducing.

Example. If 40 pieces of broad cloath coſt 590 l. what will one piece coſt?

Pieces	£.	Piece
40	590	1

410(590(14½ £. or 14 £. 15 s. answer

19

20 pounds remain

If one bushel of rye cost 3s. 6d. what will a last or 10 quarters cost after that rate?

First reduce the 3s 6d into pence, that is 42d and the 10 quarters into bushels, that is 80, and set the question thus:

If 1 bushel cost 42d. what will 80 cost?

80

3360

The first number or place being 1, will neither multiply nor divide, then bring the 3360d into shillings by dividing by 12 as followeth.

12)3360(280 shillings

24

96

96

0

280)2810(14l.

20

80

80

0

14l.

For the proof of this, and the like questions, reduce the answer into pence, to know whether your work be right, as appears in the work.

20

280

12

3360

If I paid 432l. for 525 quarters of malt, what is the price of 1 quarter after that rate?

Which being ſtated ſtands thus;

525 quarters coſt 432 *l.* what will 1 quarter coſt?
In this queſtion you cannot multiply the ſecond num-
by the third, becauſe the third number, or place, is
one.

Therefore to perform this queſtion with eaſe, reduce
l. into farthings by reduction, which makes 414720
things to be divided, which divide by 525, the quar-
of malt, and the quotient, the anſwer is 789 far-
gs; the remainder after the diviſion is ended are
the parts of a farthing.

Laſtly, The 789 farthings being reduced are 16 *s.*
l. Therefore, if 525 quarters of malt, or todds of
l or goods, be ſold for 432 *l.* one quarter will coſt
$5\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* after that rate. Or, which is better, reduce
432 *l.* into ſhillings, and it gives 8640, which divide
25, and the quotient is 16, and the remainder 240,
h multiply by 12 the product is 2880, which divide
25, the quotient is 5 pence, and the remainder 255,
multiplied by 4, and the product 1020 divided as
e, gives 1 farthing, and $\frac{495}{525}$ parts of another far-
g.

---

a grocer bought $5\frac{3}{4}$ C. weight of nutmegs, which
him 163 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* how may he ſell 1 pound weight
out gain or loſs?

educe the money into pence, it makes 39284 *d.* for
ividend, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ C. weight into pound weights by
ction, makes 644 pound weight for the diviſor;
divide the 39284 by 644, and the quotient gives
nce, the price of one pound, viz. 5 *s.* 1 *d.*

te, That what ſum of money you deſire to gain,
to the price; and work as above, to know what
et by every ſingle pound.

ſe the yearly rent of 20 *l.* belonging to 7 landlords.
duce the 20 *l.* into farthings, and they are 19200,
divide by 7, the quotient gives 2724$\frac{6}{7}$ farthings for
andlord, from which you may ſubtract the taxes.
the ſame rule you may draw a compariſon of
for if a man owe to ſeveral creditors, as ſuppoſe
es to in all 35 *l.* 16 *s.* reduce it into farthings, and
it by the number of pounds owing, &c. As,

Suppose a man leaveth 12*l.* to pay his debts, and he owes one man 5*l.* the second 6*l.* and the third 7*l.* which makes 18*l.* what is each man's share?

	l	*s*	*d*
To the first	3	12	2
—Second	4	06	8
—Third	5	01	2
	13	00	0

If 28 quarters of barley cost 30*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* tell me what 84 quarters come to at that rate?

28 qrs cost 30*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* what will 84 qrs cost?

20 12

Shillings 610 56

12 12

1226 28

610

7326

Pence 84

29304

58608

Sum 614584

28)615884(21978 pence

56

218

196

224

224

(0)

84 qrs comes to 91*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

20

1831

12

For a proof I reduce the 91*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* into pence.

3668

1831

21978

How many yards of cloth shall I buy for 21*l.* 10*s.* when 3¼ are sold for 2*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*?

First, reduce the 2*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* into farthings, which make 2604, for the first number; next the 3 yards

half into quarters, which make 14 for the ſecond mber, and the 21l 10s 1½d and it makes 20646 far-ings; then multiply that by 14 and the product is 0944, to be divided by 2604, and the quotient gives quarters of yards, to divide by 4 (the quarters in ard) and the quotient is 25 yards ½, viz. 3 quarters, anſwer.

Thus ſtated being reduced.

Farthings	Quarters	Farthings
2604	4	20646
		14

If one pound of iron coſt 3½d, what will 7C 3qrs 17lb coſt?

31 qrs of an hundred
28 lbs in ¼ of an C
—— take in 17 lb

255
63

Pounds 885 in 7 C 3 qrs 17 lb
14 farthings in 3½d

3540
885

4)12390 farthings anſwer

12)3097½

20)2518 1

Anſwer L 12 18 1½

Note, That this example may ſerve for a rule to re-e hundreds, quarters, and pounds into pounds; but ſt tradeſmen ſet the weights in ſhort, thus, 7—3—17 ead of ſetting them as above 7C 3qrs 17 lb Beſides this way of proof, of reducing the total to far-gs again, is moſt neceſſary for young learners, in ſt of the queſtions in the rule of three.

The Indirect Rule of Three.

IN the indirect rule of three, the numbers are in reciprocal proportion, that is, the fourth number to be found, is to bear the same ratio to the second as the third does to the first, but in an inverted order; that is, the greater the third term is in respect to the first, the less must the fourth be in respect to the second.

This rule differs in its operation, from the direct, in that, after the question is stated, and the numbers of the statings prepared (as in the direct rule) your first and second must be multiplied together, and your third number be your divisor. The quotient, as before, will be the answer.

EXAMPLES.

Ex. 1. What number of men must be employed to finish in 12 days, what 43 men would be 35 days about

days	men	days
35	43	12

43

105
140

12)1505

Answer, 125 men

Ex. 2. How many yards of stuff 3 qrs wide, will line a room which requires 420 yards of 5 qrs wide?

qrs	yds	qrs
5	420	3

5

3)2100

Answer 700

The reaſon of this operation will appear plain (after what has been ſaid in the direct rule) by conſidering the laſt example. Now it is clear, that if of the ſtuff, being 3 qrs wide, there are 420 yards required, then for the ſtuff but 1 qr wide, 3 times 420 yards, viz. 1260 yards muſt be allowed; conſequently, if the ſtuff be 3 qrs wide, one third part of thoſe yards will be ſufficient: therefore 2100 divided by 3, will give the true anſwer required, viz. 700 yards.

To know whether a queſtion belongs to the direct or indirect rule of three,

Obſerve, If the third number, being more than the firſt number requires more, or, being leſs, requires leſs, it is direct; but if the third number, being more, requires leſs, or being leſs, requires more, it is indirect.

Or, without any regard to the diſtinction of direct and indirect; if more is required, let the leſſer of the two extremes be the diviſor, if leſs, the greater.

More queſtions in the indirect rule of three.

If I lend A 136*l* for three months, how long muſt I forbear 42*l* of his, to requite myſelf?

Anſwer, 9 months, 2 weeks, 6 days.

If 46 clerks in 32 days finiſh a piece of writing, in what time would 55 clerks accompliſh the ſame?

Anſwer, 26 days, 9 hours, 9 minutes.

A garriſon, conſiſting of 1539 men, being beſieged, with proviſion only for 12 days; but it being neceſſary they ſhould hold out three weeks, how many men muſt be ſent out?

Anſwer 660 men.

The double Rule of Three.

QUestions in this rule have five numbers propoſed and are frequently anſwered by two ſtatings, tho they may be performed by one, as ſhall be ſhewn hereafter.

EXAMPLES.

Ex. 1. The carriage of 32 hundred weight 56 miles comes to 12s. After the ſame rate, what muſt I pay for 78 hundred carried 94 miles?

C	s	C
If 32	12	78
		12
		s d
		32)936(29 3 facit
		64
		296
		288
		8

Miles	s	d	Miles
Then, If 56	29	3	94
	12		12
	351		32)96(3
	4		96
	1404		0
	3159		
56)32994(589			
280			12)598(
499			210)419
448			
514			Facit 2l. 9s. 1d.
504			
10			

Note, The ſolution had been the ſame, if the miles had been made firſt and third numbers of the firſt ſtating; and the C. weights the firſt and third numbers of the laſt.

Note alſo, This example may be done by one ſtating, thus:

C.	s.	d.	
If 32	12	78	
56 miles		94 miles	
192		312	
160		702	
1792		7832	
		12	
		s.	d.
1792)187684(49		1	
7168		or	
		s.	d.
16304		2	9 1
16128			
176			
12			
1792)2112(1			
1792			
320			

Ex. 2. How many men muſt be employed to reap 320 acres in 17 days, if there were required 37 men to reap 54 acres in 5 days?

Acres men acres
First, If 54——37——420
37
2940
1260

Days men days
Then, If 5——287——17 54)15440(287
5 108
17)1435(84 474
136 432
75 420
68 378
42
Anſwer 84 men

Note, If you would work ſuch queſtions of the double rule of three as have one of their proportions indirect, by one ſtating, you muſt multiply the third number of your ſtating by that number you would otherwiſe have placed under your firſt; and your firſt number by that you would have placed under your third, as in the following example.

Example.

Acres men acres
If 54——37——420
* 17 5
378 2100
54 37
918 14700
6300
* The number of days which have relation to the 54 acres
——men
918)77700(84 anſwer as before
7344
4260
3672
588

Of Exchange.

HAving explained the nature of the Rule of three, and the manner of reſolving queſtions therein, it naturally led to treat of its particular uſe in the exchange of coins.

In the exchange of coins, it is neceſſary that the par or value of the money in each place be exactly known: for the word par ſignifies to equalize the money of exchange from one place with that of another place. As when I take up ſo much money per exchange in one place, to pay the juſt value thereof in another kind of money in another place, without having reſpect to the price current of exchange for the ſame, but only to what the money does currently paſs for in each place, from whence may be eaſily found out the profit and loſs of all money drawn and remitted by exchange. But this par being grounded principally upon the current value of coin, the plenty and ſcarcity thereof, the raiſing and falling, inhancement and debaſing of the ſame, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that the value of coin is ſubject unto changes. An example whereof you have in France, where their coin has been changed, inhanced and lowered ſeveral times in a few years; and in the year 1720, the French crown, which was ſixty ſous, or three livres, is now raiſed to ſeventy five ſous, or three livres, fifteen ſous.

The denomination in which England and the following places exchange with others are, viz.

The exchange of monies from London to Antwerp, Amſterdam, Hamburgh, Liſle, Middleburgh, and other parts of Flanders and Holland, is valued on the pound ſterling of 20 ſhillings: that is, to pay after the rate of ſo many ſhillings and pence Flemiſh, for every pound ſterling.

The exchange from London to Paris, Roan, and moſt parts of France, is valued on the French crown at 54 *d.* that is, to pay ſo many pence, or ſo many ſhillings and pence ſterling, for the French crown.

The exchange from London to Venice is made on the ducat at 52 *d.* ſterling, to pay ſo many pence and parts of a penny ſterling for every ducat.

The exchange from London to Leghorn, Genoa, Calais, Madrid, and other parts of Spain, is made on the dollar or piece of eight, at 54d. sterling, that is, to pay so many pence or parts of a penny sterling for every dollar.

The par at Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Lisle, Middleburgh, and other parts of Flanders, with one pound sterling, is thirty three shillings four pence Flemish, for a pound sterling: which thirty three shillings four pence do make 20 guilders at two shillings sterling the guilder, or 20 livres Tournois.

The par at Paris, Roan, and other parts of France has been reckoned sometimes at 72 sous the crown of 3 livres Tournois, generally at 60 sous the crown of 3 livres, every livre valued at 1s. 6d. sterling, the crown valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

The par at Leghorn, Madrid, Calais, Genoa, is at 54 pence sterling for the dollar or piece of eight.

The par at Venice with our sterling money is at 6 livres, 4 sous of Venice per ducat, or 51 pence sterling, sometimes 52 pence.

The Hamburgh par is sometimes reckoned at 4 marks dollars and a half, which makes 32 shillings Flemish for 20 shillings sterling.

The par at Lisbon is at 6s. 8½d. on the milreas of 1000 reas.

The par at Oporto is the same as that at Lisbon.

The value of the most usual coins with which England does chiefly exchange are, viz.

		Sterling money.
Holland and Flanders.	1 stiver is	0— 1
	6 stivers of 1s. Flemish is	0— 7½
	1 Flemish shilling	0— 8
	20 stivers is 1 guilder, or	2— 0
	6 guilders 13 st. Flemish, or is	12— 0
	33s. 4d. Flemish is	20— 0
	1 Zealand common dollar is	3— 0
	1 Ducatoon	5— 6
	1 specie dollar	5— 0

Sterling money.

	£	d
12 deniers, or 1 soluz is		1 0—$\frac{3}{5}$
20 soluz or livre is		1—6
3 livres, or a French crown		4—6

$13\frac{77}{100}$ malvadees		0—0$\frac{1}{4}$
372 malvadees, or 1 royal		0—6$\frac{3}{4}$
$7\frac{20}{217}$ royals is 1 ducat		4—4
8 royal piece of copper		4—6
1 royal copper		3—0
$17\frac{1}{5}$ ditto copper is 1 piece of eight, or		4—6

$12\frac{8}{5}$ reas of Portugal		0—1
1 milrea, or 1000 reas		6—8$\frac{1}{2}$
1 teſtoon is		1—3

1 livre at Leghorn is		0—9
1 crown current at Florence is		5—3
1 ducat du banco at Venice		4—4
1 St. Mark		2 10
1 Palermo florin is		2—6

1 rix dollar of the empire		4—5$\frac{3}{4}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars makes 32 Flemiſh at Hamburgh, &c.		20—0
1 guilder of Noremburg		7—1

A merchant in London remits to Rotterdam 375 l. 10 s. ſterling, at 34 s. 8 d. for 20 s. ſterling, how many guilders Flemiſh muſt be paid at Rotterdam, and what is gained per exchange?

s.	d.		l.	s.	
20	35	8 Flemish	what 375	10	
	12		20		
	416		7510		
			416		
			45060		
			7510		
			3004	0	
Guilders, ſtivers.			210)3124	16	0
Anſw. 3905	4		2)156208		
			210)78104		
			3905		

To find the gain or loſs in one pound, ſubtract 33 s. 4 d. out of 34s. 8d. the courſe of exchange, the difference is 1s. 4d. Flemiſh per pound, and ſo much gain in the courſe of exchange in our favour.

If the courſe of exchange be under par, it muſt by parity of reaſon become a loſs to us, and then the courſe of exchange is to our prejudice.

The like to be obſerved for the coins exchanged in all other countries.

I will give but one example of loſs by exchange, by which, with the foregoing example of gain, the ingenious may with eaſe, travel through the general courſe of exchange with all countries.

A merchant in London remits a bill of exchange to Amſterdam for 2971 15 ſterling, at 31s. 3d. Flemiſh for 20s. ſterling. I demand how much Flemiſh money was paid for the ſaid bill at Amſterdam, and what is loſt per pound by exchange?

s.	d.		l.	s.
20	31	3 Flemiſh.	297	15 ſterling

Anſwer, 2791 guild. 8s. paid, and 2s. 1d. Flemiſh per pound loſt by the exchange.

Arithmetical Progreſſion

S when a rank or ſeries of numbers differ orderly from one another, by ſome common number.

To find the ſum of any arithmetical progreſſion, add e firſt and laſt numbers together, and multiply that m by half the number of places, and that product is e ſum. But if the number of places be odd, multiply e ſaid number of places by half of the firſt and laſt ad-, and that product is the ſum.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

What the ſum?
16 Laſt
1 Firſt
17 Sum
8 Half of the number of places
136 Sum of the whole

Suppoſe a man hireth a room for a year, and agreeth pay the firſt week 5d. the ſecond week 9d. and for third week 13d. ſo paying every week 4d. more un- 52 weeks or a year is finiſhed, I demand what the t will come to?

Anſwer 23l. 3s. 8d.

Here you are to conſider that the common increaſing mber is 4d. ſo that the laſt week muſt amount to 51 s 4 added to the pay of the firſt week, which is 5d. n will the laſt week come to 209 pence, then work the example.

436

51
4

Product 204
6

Added 209 the laſt week
5 the firſt week

Added 214
26 half weeks in the year

1284
428

Pence 5564

12)5564(463l.
48

76
72

44
36

8d.

240)4613(23l. 3s. 8d.

Geometrical Progreſſion.

SUppoſe one ſold 12 ells of cloth, to receive for the firſt ell 1d. the ſecond 2d. the third 4d. and ſo doubling what is paid for the 12 ells?

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64.

32
128
192
2084
2

Anſwer 4095 Pence.

Note, That if this queſtion had been for a farthing button, or the like, the anſwer would have been fa things.

Suppoſe one ſold a horſe having 4 ſhoes, and eve ſhoe 6 nails, to receive for the firſt nail 1 farthing, ſecond nail 2 farthings, the third nail a penny, and

doubling, how much is paid for the laſt nail, and the ice of the horſe? Anſwer 17476*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096

4096
12288
18432
81920
8388608
2
Earth. 16777216

Or if this queſtion had been of a coat ſold at a barley corn a button, and ſo doubling to 24 buttons (accounting 900 corns to a pint) I divide the 16777216 by the 900 corns, the quotient gives about 11641 pints, which divide by 64 (the pints in a buſhel) the quotient gives about 262 buſhels, or about 36 quarters of barley for the coat.

The Rule of Fellowſhip or Company

MAY fitly be divided into gain, loſs, and time.

A general Rule,

As general ſtock to general profit bears;
So each man's ſtock in general profit ſhares.

That is to ſay,

Every man's particular ſtock being added together, the total muſt be the firſt number in the rule of three, the gains the ſecond, and every man's particular ſtock the third; as,

Suppoſe two bookſellers in company, Y laid in 20*l.* and in 40*l.* whereby was gained 58*l.* what is each man's part of the gain?

Y 20
Z 40
60

If 60l gain 50l, what will 20l gain?

20

60)1000(16l 13s 4d
6

40
36

4

If 60l gain 50l, what will 40l gain?

40

60)2000(33l 6s 8d
18

20
18

2

Proof 50 00

Suppose two merchants make a ſtock, B laid in 45 and C laid in 68l. whereby they gained 32l. how m the gain be divided?

If 113l gain 32l, what will 45l gain?

B 45
C 68
113

45

160
128

113)1440(12l $\frac{84}{113}$ B's part
113

310
226

84

If 113*l* gain 32*l*, what will 68*l* gain?

68

256
192

113)2176(19*l* 29/113 C's part
113

1046
1017

29

The 29 of the fraction multiplied by 240, the pence in a pound, and the product divided by 113, the quotient is the pence.

Suppose three merchants F, G and C, join their monies to make a stock of 25000*l*, of which F laid in 10000*l*, G 8000*l* and C 7000*l*, with this, after a certain time of trading, they gained 7500*l*, how must this be parted?

If 25000*l* gain 7500, what will 10000*l* gain?

10000

25000)75000000(3000*l* F's part.
75

0000.

If 25000*l* gain 7500*l*, what will 8000*l* gain?

8000

25000)60000000(2400*l* G's part
50

100
100

0

If 25000*l* gain 7500*l*, what will 7000*l* gain?

7000

251000)525000000(2100*l* C's part

50	F	3000*l*
	G	2400*l* } Stocks added
25	C	2100*l*
25		
0		7500

The Rule of Fellowship with Time.

The Rule.

EVERY man's ſtock muſt be multiplied by his time, and the total of theſe products added together is the firſt number, the gain or loſs the ſecond number, and the product of every man's particular ſtock and time the third number.

Suppoſe two merchants in company, A laid in 100*l* for 4 months, B put in 136*l* for 3 months, and they gained 50*l*, what is each man's part?

A put in 100*l* } multiplied by { 4 } give { 400
B put in 136*l* } { 3 } { 408

808

If 808*l* gain 50*l*, what will 400*l* gain?

400

808)20000(24*l* $\frac{48}{101}$ A's part
1616

3840
3232

608

If 808l gain 50l, what will 408 gain?

408

400
2000

808)20400(25l $\frac{200}{808}$ B's part
1616

4240
4040

200

Suppose three farmers, as A, B and C hold a pasture, for which they pay 45l per annum, A hath 24 oxen 32 days, B hath 12 48 days, and C fed 16 oxen there 49 days, what must every man pay of the rent?

Oxen		Days		
A 23		32		768
B 12	multiplied by	48	give	576
C 16		49		1384
				1728

RULES of PRACTICE.

The even parts

Of a pound			Of a shill.		Of a hund.	
s	d	l	d	s	lb	C
10	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	56	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	8	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	84	$\frac{1}{3}$
5	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	28	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	16	$\frac{1}{7}$
3	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	1	$\frac{1}{12}$	14	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	6	$\frac{1}{8}$			8	$\frac{1}{14}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{10}$			4	$\frac{1}{28}$
1	8	$\frac{1}{12}$				

1. When the given price is pence, take your part in ſhillings, the product divided by 20 gives the anſwer in pounds.

Or, You may bring it into pounds, at once, by cutting off the laſt figure, and by conſidering that 240 pence is 1 pound, whereof 8d is $\frac{1}{30}$, 6d is $\frac{1}{40}$, 4d is $\frac{1}{60}$, 3d is $\frac{1}{80}$, 2d is $\frac{1}{120}$.

EXAMPLES.

	254 lb of tobacco at 1d	d	716 ells at 3d
			s d
$\frac{1}{12}$	21 1 2d	$3\frac{1}{80}$	L 8 19 0 fac
L.	1 1 2 facit	d	215 lb at 4d
			s d
	254 lb at 2d	$4\frac{1}{60}$	L 3 11 8 fac
		d	
$\frac{1}{6}$	42 4	$6\frac{1}{40}$	643 gall. at 6d
			s d
L.	2 2 4 facit		L 16 1 6

The three laſt examples are brought into pounds one operation, after which manner any ſum of practi may be readily caſt up.

Here you may ſee that 254 pounds of tobacco at a pound, divided by the $\frac{1}{12}$, gives 21s 2d, and that vided by 20, by cutting off the laſt figure, and taking of it, gives 1l 1s 2d, the price of 254 pounds of toba co: and for 2d the pound take the $\frac{1}{6}$, becauſe 2d is t $\frac{1}{6}$ part of a ſhilling, and for 3d a pound take $\frac{1}{8}$, and for the others at 4d and 6d.

2. When the given price is ſuch pence as are no ven part of a ſhilling, take firſt the greateſt even p of a ſhilling, and then part of that part: add them gether, and divide the product by 20, or cut off the figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$.

d		2121 ells at 5d	748 lb at 7d
			6d is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 374
4	$\frac{1}{3}$	707 s	
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	176—9	of which 1d, or $\frac{1}{6}$ is 62—4
		883—9	436
		44—3—9 facit	L 21—16—4

254 lb of tobacco at 9d and 10$\frac{1}{2}$ a pound.

d			254 at 10$\frac{1}{2}$ d
6	$\frac{1}{2}$	127	
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	63—6	127 shillings in 254 6 d
			84—8 in 254 groats
9	$\frac{1}{2}$	190—6	10—7 in 254 halfpence
		9—10—6 facit	5—3$\frac{1}{2}$ in 254 farthings
			2217—6$\frac{1}{2}$
			11—7—6$\frac{1}{2}$ facit

Demonſtration. In 254 pounds of tobacco at 10$\frac{1}{2}$d a pound, there muſt be 254 ſixpences, which is 127 ſhillings, and 254 groats, which is 84 s 8d, and 254 halfpence, which is 10 s 7d, and 254 farthings, which is 5 s 3$\frac{1}{2}$ d, all theſe added together, make 227 s 6$\frac{1}{2}$ d, which divided by 20, gives the anſwer 11 l 7 s 6$\frac{1}{2}$.

d		614 lb at 11 d			563 lb at 11$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
6		307	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	281—6d
4	$\frac{1}{2}$	204—8d	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	187—8
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	51—2	1$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	70—4$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$				
11		562—10			539—6$\frac{1}{2}$
		2—2—10 facit			67—19—6$\frac{1}{2}$ fa

3. If the given price be any number of pence above 12, and leſs than 21, take the aliquot parts in pence, as in the laſt precedent, to which add the given quantity for 1s, and proceed as before.

EXAMPLES.

d	254 lb at 15 d	254 lb at 17 d
¼	63—6	⅓ 84—8
		¼ 21—2
	3117—6	3519—10
	15—17—6 facit	17—19—10 facit

	264 yds at 18 d	295 gallons at 19 d
½	132	½ 147—6
		⅛ 24—7
	3916	4617—1
	19—16—0 facit	23—7—1 facit

	672 lb at 22½ d	456 ells at 25½ d
½	336	½ 228
⅓	224	⅓ 152
⅛	42	⅛ 38
		⅕ 9—6
	12714	8813—6
	63—14—0 facit.	44—3—6 facit.

In 672 lb at 22½ d a lb I take ⅓ for 6 d, the ⅓ for 1 d, and the ⅛ for the ¼ because ¾ is the ⅛ of 6 d, which you will find that in 672 sixpences there is 33 shillings, and in 672 groats there is 224 shillings, and in 672 three farthings there is 42 shillings.

4. If the given price be such shillings as are an even part of a pound sterling, take such a part of the given quantity, and the quotient is pounds.

	Ells s d	Yards
	433 at 1—8	271 at 2 s
1/12	36—1—0 facit	1/10 27—2—0 facit
	674 at 2 s 6 d	495 at 3 s 6 d
⅛	84—5—0 facit	½ 82—10—0 facit

Crowns		Dollars	
457 at 5 s		612 at 4 s	
114 5 0 facit	1/4	122 8 0 facit	1/5
295 at 6 s 8 d		372 at 10 s	
98 6 8 facit	1/3	186 0 0 facit	1/2

In this first example of 433 ells at 1 s 8 d, I take the , because 1 s 8 d is the 1/12 of 1 l, and say, 12 in 43 is 3 es, reſt 7, which makes the 3 to be 73, then 12 in 73 times, reſt 1, which is 1 s 8 d, I put down as above. . If the given price be ſuch ſhillings and pence as are even parts of a pound, multiply the given quantity by number of ſhillings, and take the aliquot parts of ce, and proceed according to the ſecond rule.

Ells		Ells	
375 at 8 s 6 d		493 at 15 s 10 d	
8		15	
3000		2465	
187 6	1/2	493	
3187 6		246 6 d	1/2
159 7 6	1/20	164 4 d	1/3
		7801 5 10	
		390 5 10 facit	

C	s	d		C	s	d	
295 at	12	9		214 at	7	4	1/4
12				7			
3540				1498			
47	6		1/2	107			
73	9		1/4 1/8	53	6		1/2
				35	8		1/3
3761	3			1691	4	2	
1881	11	3	fa.	84	14	2	facit

6. If your given price be any number of pounds, shillings and pence; reduce first your pounds and shillings into shillings, and proceed according to the last rule.

Pieces	l	s	d	Tuns	l	s	d
754 at	4	3	7	176 at	3	7	10
83		20		67		20	
2262		83		1232		67	
6032				1056			
377							
62		10		11792			
				88			
630211		10		58		8	
4151	1	10	facit	119318		8	
				596	18	8	facit

7. If your given price be any number of pounds, and exceeding five pounds, then multiply your given quantity by the number of pounds, and take your aliquot parts in shillings and pence, viz.

C	lbs	s	d	Hhds	l	s	d
74 at	11	12	6	394 at	16	16	8
11				16			
814				2364			
36		d		394	at 16l		
9	5	0		197 at 10s			
				98	10 at 5		
860	5	0	facit	19	14 at 1		
				4	18	6 at 3d	
				6624	0	6	facit.

8. If the given quantity be any number of C. qrs. pounds, or tuns, C. qrs. or pounds, &c. work as before where no part is, and take your aliquot parts in quarters and pounds, or in C. qrs. and pounds, and add them to your first work. An example or two will make this plain

C		s	d
75	½ at	22	6
22			
150			
150		½	
37	6	¼	
11	3		
1698	9		
84	18	9	facit

C		s	d
63	½ at	12	10
12	mul.		
756		s	
31	6	d	
21			
9	7½	C.	
818	1	Sum	
40	18	1½	

In the example of 63 C ½ at 12s 10d the C weight, multiply the C by 12s, and take the parts in pence for the odd pence; then for the ¼ of C I first take the ½ of the price of a C, and that makes 6s 5d, the price of ½ a C, and then I take the half of that, which gives 3s 2½d the price of a qr of a C. Add them together it gives the price of ¾ of a C, which is 9s 7½d, and must be added to your first work. Two or three examples more will make it familiar and easy to any capacity.

84	C	3	qrs	11	lb	at	—	—	—	—	21s	10d
21												
							½		10		11	
84							lb ¼		5		5	½
168							7¼		1		4	½
42							4½		0		9	¼
28												
18	6								18		6	
1851	2	6										
92	12	6										

The price of 3 qrs 11 lb

Tun	C	qr	lb		l	s	d	
12	14	3	14	at	15	17	06	a tun
							12	
					190	10	00	
					7	18	9	
					3	3	6	
					0	7	11¼	
					0	3	11½	
					0	1	11¾	
					202	06	01½	

The Order of deducting Tare and Tret.

GROSS is the weight of a commodity, with the ho head, cheſt, box, or whatever elſe contains

TARE is the allowance given for the weight of caſk, hogſhead, &c.

TRET is an allowance of 4 pounds in 104 pounds, waſte and duſt on ſome ſort of goods.

	C	qr	lb		lb
Example 11 hhds. qt.	45	3	15	groſs, tare 14 per	
14 ⅛ ½				how many lb neat?	
	5	2	26	tare	
Anſwer	40	0	17		

1. Here 14 pounds tare being ⅛ of 112 pounds, ½ of the groſs, the quotient gives the whole tare, w ſubtract from the groſs, gives the neat weight.

The operation is performed thus: divide the gro 8, ſay 8 in 45, 5 times, and 5 C remains, which qrs, and 3 is 23: then 8 in 23, 2 times, 7 qrs re which turned into pounds by 28, and added to th pounds, make 211 pounds, then 8 in 211 is 26 t So the tare is 5 C, 2 qrs, 26 pounds.

	C	qr	lb
Example	40	0	17
	22		
	80		
	80		
	20		
	0	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	90	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	l. 45	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$

Neat at 22 6

lb	s	d	
$14\frac{1}{8}$	2	9	$\frac{1}{4}$
$2\frac{1}{7}$	0	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
facit	3	4	$\frac{3}{4}$

price of 17 lb

If the tare be 16 pounds in 112 pounds, take $\frac{1}{7}$ of the groſs, and work as before.

If 18 pounds per 112 pounds, for tare, take the aliquot parts, viz.

For 16 lb take the $\frac{1}{7}$ } Add the tare of 16, and the
For 2 take the $\frac{1}{8}$ } tare of 2 together, the total
ſubtract from the groſs, and work as before.

lb lb

If 20 in 112 for tare { for 16 take $\frac{1}{7}$ lb
for 4 take $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16

When an allowance is made for tret, then (after the tare is ſubtracted from the groſs) the remainder is called ſuttle, which divide by 26 (becauſe 4 pounds is the 26th part of 104, the allowance always given for it) the quotient gives the tret, which ſubtracted from the ſuttle, gives the neat weight.

	C	qr	lb		lb	lb	lb	
Example.	45	3	15	gr. tare	16	in 112	tret 4	in 16
16⅔	6	2	06	tare				
	39	1	09	ſuttle			4)104	
	4							26
	157							
	28							
	1265							
	324							
	4405	pounds ſuttle					26)4405	
	169	tret					180	
							169	245
	4236	neat pounds at 6d						11
6½	211	8 s						
£105	18	0 facit.						

3. If the allowance for tare be 8 pounds, 10 pou 12 pounds, in 112, or any other leſſer number, w ther an aliquot part of 112 or not, in ſuch caſes, di the groſs into two parts by 2, which will make it hundreds, then ſay, 8 is ⅛ of 1 ½ C. or of 12 pound 112 pounds.

Rule. From ⅛ of the groſs, take ⅛ of that 8th tare at 12 per cent. When you have found tare tract it always out of the whole groſs.

I might enumerate examples, but theſe being ſu ent to inſtruct any ordinary capacity in tare and tre I ſhall proceed to ſhew ſome other abbreviated of caſting up goods and merchandize.

For retailers of ſmall parcels, as mercers, linnen woollen drapers, haberdaſhers of hats, &c.

THE moſt abbreviate and ready way is, to mul the price by the quantity.

Example. Sold 7 yards of cloath, at 14*s* 6*d* a yard.

7

Anſ. L. 5—1—6

ay 7 times 6 is 42, which is 3*s* 6*d*, ſet down 6 pence carry 3 ſhillings to the place of ſhillings, and ſay, 7 es 4 is 28, and 3 I carry is 31, ſet down 1*s*, and carg angels to the place of tens of ſhillings, and ſay, 7 es 1 is 7, and 3 I carry is 10 angels, which is 5*l*. the 5*l* in the place of pounds: So the price of 7 yards *l* 1*s* 6*d*.

Example. Sold 11 yards and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 23*s* 3*d*.

11.

L. 7—5—9

the $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 6—7$\frac{1}{2}$

Anſ. L. 7 12 4$\frac{1}{2}$

For half a yard, take half of 13*s* 3*d* and add to the duct of 11 yards.

Object. There are many numbers under 100 that are included in the multiplication table, or being multid together, will not produce the given quantity; ſo conſequently cannot be done by this new way practice.

Anſ. It is very true, there are ſeveral numbers under that no two numbers multiplied together can proe them, ſuch as 13, 17, 19, 25, 29, 31, 33, 37, many more.

Rule. In ſuch caſes, multiply by two ſuch numbers, eing multiplied together will come neareſt to ſuch numbers; then multiply the price by that, part ch wants to make up the given quantity. An exle of which follows.

	£	s	d
Example. 29 ells at	7	—	9
		7	
	2	14	3
		4	
	10	17	0
	7	—	9
Anſ.	11	04	9

Here I multiply by and 4, becauſe 7 times is 28, and for the odd to make it 29, I add price of the ell to product.

Anſ. 11 l. 4 s. 9 d.

FRACTIONS

Are of two kinds { VULGAR, and DECIMAL.

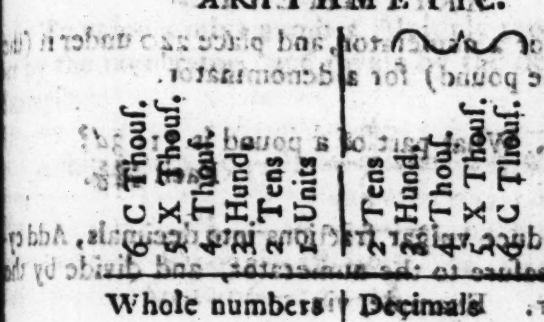
A Vulgar fraction is cauſed by diviſion of numbers, the remainder of which being leſs the diviſor, called the numerator, is always the dend, and the denominator is the diviſor.

3 Numerator.
4 Denominator.

A decimal fraction is ſuch a one, whoſe denomina is underſtood, and therefore need not be expreſſed: is an unit with as many cyphers following it, as th be figures and cyphers in the numerator.

Decimal fractions, whether they ſtand alone, or joined with integers, have always a comma or point fore them to diſtinguiſh them from integers, as, 5, 5600

In decimals the value of every figure or cypher creaſes by a tenfold proportion from the units place wards the right hand, as the whole numbers do incr the value towards the left hand, by the like propor as you may ſee in the following table.



Cyphers before integers, and at the end, or right hand of decimals are of no value; but after integers, and before decimals they have their value; for in integers they increaſe, and in decimals they diminiſh the value of the other figures joined with them.

The integers 005 is but 5, and 004 is but 4, and 06 is but 6.

But in decimals, ,005 is $\frac{5}{1000}$, and ,004 is $\frac{4}{1000}$, and ,06 is $\frac{6}{100}$.

and again, in integers 500 is five hundred, and 400 is four hundred.

In decimals 500 is but 5, and 400 is but 4, &c.

Next to abbreviation and valuation of vulgar fractions, there is little required, but to know how to bring a fraction of a leſſer name into a fraction of a greater name, and to reduce fractions of diverſe unequal denominators to one common denominator, which being well underſtood, you may with as much eaſe add, ſubtract, multiply and divide a fraction as you can a whole number.

In decimals a fraction is ſeldom abbreviated: therefore,

1. To abbreviate any vulgar fractions, find ſuch a number for dividing both the numerator and denominator thereof ſo, that no remainder be on either of the diviſions.

Example. Abbreviate $\frac{96}{120}$ into $\frac{4}{5}$ its loweſt term.

Say, 12 in 96, 8 times, and 12 in 120, 10, then the fractions is $\frac{8}{10}$; then ſay, 2 in 8, 4 times, and 2 in 10, 5 times, then the fraction is $\frac{4}{5}$, ſo that 4 is to 5, as 96 to 120.

2. To know what part of a pound ſterling any number of ſhillings and pence is, bring the ſhillings and pence

into pence for a numerator, and place 240 under it (the pence of one pound) for a denominator.

Example. What part of a pound is 11s 3d?
Facit $\frac{135}{240}$.

3. To reduce vulgar fractions into decimals, Add cyphers at pleasure to the numerator, and divide by the denominator. Example, viz.

Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ or 3d into a decimal fraction.

240) 1350000 (5625
1200
1500
1440
600
480
1200
1200
0

Numer. facit 5625

Or, $\frac{5625}{10000}$, or ,5625

Example. Reduce $\frac{4}{5}$ into a decimal fraction.

5) 4000

Or rather ,8 Facit ,800

4. To value a vulgar fraction, Multiply the integer into the numerator, and divide by the denominator.

What is the $\frac{2}{5}$ of a pound sterling?

20
5
8) 100 (12 — 6
4
84d

Facit s. d.

An ell worth 7s — 8 what is $\frac{3}{5}$, worth;

2

5) 15 — 6
facit 3 — 1 $\frac{2}{5}$

5. To value a mixt number, Multiply the mixt number by the numerator, and divide by the denominator. Example.

	l	s	d
A ship worth	794	11	9 what is $\frac{5}{8}$ worth?
			5
8)	3972	18	9
facit	496	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$

6. To value a decimal fraction, expressing coin; every prime or unit in the first place is 2s value; every in the second place 1s, and the rest farthings; but if ey exceed $\frac{25}{1000}$ there must be one farthing abated.

Reduce $\frac{7}{9}$ of a pound into a decimal fraction.

9) ,700000

,77777

Here 7 primes is 14s, and 5 taken out of the second ace is 1s which makes 15s, then 2 remains, which is to the thirds, or place of farthings, out of which a- e 1 for $\frac{25}{1000}$, it makes 15s $6\frac{1}{2}$d, which is the $\frac{7}{9}$ of pound sterling.

7. To reduce vulgar fractions to a common denominator, Multiply the numerator of each fraction into every denominator, except its own, which makes the roduct of a new numerator; then multiply all the denominators together, and that product is one common enominator to all the new numerators. Example.

Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ to a common denominator.

Facit $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$.

Here 12 is the common denominator to both the new umerators, viz. 8 and 9, and you find that 8 is to 12 as o 3; and 9 is to 12, as 3 to 4.

So that $\frac{8}{12}$ is to $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{9}{12}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pound to a common denominator.

To prove your work, Divide your new numerator by the numerator of that fraction, and divide the common denominator of the fraction by the denominator, if both quotients are equal, your work is true.

4			
6	18	40	4
3	8	4	
24			
8	144	160	16
3	18	40	4
192	192	192	19

Exam. $\frac{144}{192}$, is $\frac{48}{48}$ here divided by 3, make 48, and 192 divided by 4, gives 48, which was to be proved. Or, you may prove your work by abbreviation of fractions; but it is attended with much difficulty, where 4 or more fractions are reduced to a common denominator.

Now this reduction of fractions is of little use otherwise than to prepare a fraction to be either added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided.

As if the $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ were to be added together, reduce them first into a common denominator, as in the last rule, it makes $\frac{144}{192}$ and $\frac{160}{192}$ and $\frac{168}{192}$. Add all the new numerators together, make 472, which divided by 192, the common denominator, makes $2/\frac{88}{192}$ as in the following example.

Addition of Vulgar Fractions $\left\{\begin{matrix}144\\160\\168\end{matrix}\right.$

192)472

2) 88

Facit $2\frac{88}{192}$ or $9\frac{2}{2}$

And if the $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ were to be added together in decimals, reduce them first into decimal fractions according to the third rule, and the operation stands, viz.

Addition of Decimals. $\left\{\begin{matrix}\frac{3}{4},75\\\frac{5}{6},8333\\\frac{7}{8},875\end{matrix}\right.$ rests

Say, 4 in 30 is 7 times, and 4 in 20 is 5 times; and so for the

l s d

Facit 2,4583, or, 2 9 2

By this addition you see how much less work is made by decimals than in vulgar fractions, and how easy their value is found out according to the sixth rule.

8. To reduce the compound fractions, or fractions of lesser name into the fractions of a greater, Multiply the numerators together for a new numerator, and the denominators multiply together for a new denominator.

Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny into the proper fraction of a pound sterling.

Say $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{240}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2880}$, facit $\frac{3}{11520}$.

9. To reduce a mixt number of a lesser name into the fractions of a greater, Reduce the mixt number into an improper fraction, and work as before.

Reduce $3\frac{5}{12}d$ into the proper fraction of a pound sterling.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{5}{240}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{2880}$, facit $\frac{5}{5760}$.

By the same rule you may reduce any sort of weight or measure.

For compound fractions, their use is chiefly to bring fractions of divers denominations to one and the same denomination.

As if the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a shilling, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pound were added together.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny must be reduced into the fraction of a pound and the $\frac{2}{3}$ of a shilling, must be reduced into the fraction of a pound, thus:

of $\frac{3}{240}$ fac. $\frac{3}{960}$
of $\frac{1}{240}$ fac. $\frac{2}{960}$

Then the fractions to be added are $\frac{3}{960}$ and $\frac{2}{960}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$, which reduce to a common denominator, and add them together, either by decimals or vulgar fractions.

Addition of Fractions.

1. If the fractions to be added have one common denominator, add all the numerators together, and divide the product by the common denominator.

Example. Add $\left\{\begin{matrix}\frac{3}{12}\\ \frac{5}{12}\\ \frac{11}{12}\end{matrix}\right\}$ of a pound together.

12) 20 = 1 $\frac{8}{12}$

Facit 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.

2. If the fractions to be added be of different denominators, reduce them to a common denominator, and proceed as before.

Example. Add $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ together.

8	—	—	8	84
4	28	24	8	72
3	3	3	—	64
32	—	—	$\frac{64}{96}$	—
8	84	72	96	220
—	—	—	—	—
96	96	96	Facit 2 $\frac{28}{96}$	

To add $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound in decimals, reduce them into decimal fractions, and add them up as whole numbers, keeping the place of units just under each other.

Add $\left\{\begin{matrix}\frac{7}{8} & ,875\\ \frac{3}{4} & ,75\\ \frac{2}{3} & ,6666\end{matrix}\right.$

2,2916

8) 7,1000

,875

4) 3,00

,75

3) 2,00

,66

l. s. d.

Facit 5 — 4 — 10

Subtraction of Fractions.

1. To subtract fractions of different denominators, reduce them to a common denominator, and subtract the leſſer fraction from the greater.

Example. From $\frac{3}{8}$ *l.* take $\frac{2}{3}$ *l.* from $\frac{8}{12}$
take $\frac{9}{12}$

9 8

Facit $\frac{1}{12}$

2. If you have a mixt number (or integer and fraction) and the fraction to be ſubtracted be greater than the fraction from which you are to ſubtract,

Borrow an integer from the mixt number, and work in ſubtraction of whole numbers.

Example. From $11\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{8}{12}$ Here I cannot take $\frac{9}{12}$
$2\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{9}{12}$ out of $\frac{8}{12}$, therefore, I
borrow an integer, viz.
$8\frac{11}{12}$ 12, and ſay, 9 out of 12,
reſts 3, to which add $\frac{8}{12}$,
reſt $\frac{11}{12}$. and carry 1 to 2, is 3 *l.* out of 11 *l.* reſt 8, and
facit $\frac{11}{12}$.

From $25\frac{3}{12}$ from 42
Take $19\frac{7}{12}$ take $16\frac{15}{24}$

Facit $15\frac{8}{12}$ facit $25\frac{9}{24}$

Subtraction of decimals is the ſame as in whole numbers, keeping the place of units juſt under each other of the integers, and primes under primes of the decimals, &c.

l.		l.	s.	d.
From $\frac{7}{8}$,875		the $\frac{7}{8}$ is	17	6
Take $\frac{3}{4}$,75		$\frac{3}{4}$ is	15	0
Reſt ,125	s. d. or 2 6	Reſts	2	6

Equal to the Decimal ,125

Multiplication of Fractions.

TO multiply proper fractions, multiply the numerators together for a new numerator, and the denominators multiply together for a denominator.

Example. Multiply $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$, facit $\frac{14}{24}$.

2. If a mixt number and a fraction are to be multiplied together, reduce the mixt number into an improper fraction, and work as in the last.

Example. Multiply $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{23}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ facit $\frac{69}{8}$.

l. l.

Example. Multiply $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$

l. s. d

$\frac{23}{2}$ by $\frac{11}{4}$ fac. $\frac{253}{8}$ or 32 1

3. To multiply a mixt number by an integer, make the integer an improper fraction, by placing (1) under it, and reduce your mixt number into an improper fraction, and work as in the first rule.

Example. Multiply $7\frac{1}{3}$ by 4

$\frac{21}{3}$ by $\frac{4}{1}$, facit $\frac{84}{3}$.

4 Multiplication of decimals is the same as in whole numbers, saving as many decimal parts as are in the multiplicand and multiplier, so many must be cut off from the product, which if it have not so many places the defect must be supplied with cyphers towards the left hand.

Multiply ,1005	11 ,83
by ,631	2 ,87
1005	8281
3015	9464
	2366
Facit ,0031 155	33 ,9521

Division of Fractions.

1 TO divide single fractions, there is no need to reduce the fractions to a common denomina-

but multiply the numerator of the divisor, by the denominator of the dividend. And contrary for the terms of the quotient thus:

Example. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$ ($\frac{28}{24}$, or $1\frac{4}{6}$

2. If it happens that the fraction of the divisor be greater than the fraction of the dividend, the facit of such division is a fraction.

Example. Divide $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{7}{8}$) $\frac{1}{4}$ ($\frac{8}{28}$

Facit $\frac{8}{28}$

3. To divide an integer by a fraction, multiply the integer into the denominator, and divide by the numerator.

Example. Divide 8 by $\frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{5}{6}$) $\frac{8}{1}$ ($\frac{48}{5}$

$9\frac{3}{5}$ Facit.

4. To divide a fraction by an integer, place the numbers as follows, and work as by the first rule.

Example. Divide $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3

3) $\frac{1}{4}$ ($\frac{1}{12}$

Facit $\frac{1}{12}$

5. To divide a mixt number by an integer, reduce the mixt number into an improper fraction, whose denominator multiply by the integer for your divisor.

Divide $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2

2) $\frac{7}{2}$ or $1\frac{5}{4}$ facit.

6. To divide a mixt number by a fraction, reduce the mixt number into an improper fraction, and work as before.

Example. Divide $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{4}{7})\ \frac{13}{4}\ (\frac{105}{112}$ facit, or $6\frac{90}{\ldots}$

7. To divide an integer by a mixt number, reduce the mixt number and integer into improper fractions and proceed as before.

Example. Divide 5 by $3\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{18}{5})\ \frac{5}{1}\ (\frac{25}{18}$ facit
Or, $1\frac{7}{18}$ facit

8. To divide a mixt number by a mixt number, reduce them into improper fractions, and divide as before.

Example. Divide $2\frac{3}{5}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$

Or. $\frac{13}{5}$ by $\frac{11}{4}$
Facit $\frac{52}{55}$ or $1\frac{57}{55}$

Division of Decimals is the same as in whole numbers till the work be done, and then use the converse of the rule for multiplication, viz. so many decimals as are in the dividend, so many there must be in the divisor and quotient; and if there be not so many, the quotient must be supplied with cyphers towards the left hand

Example. Divide 33,9521 by 2,87

2,87) 525

2382
Facit 11,83 861

00

See the converse in multiplication of decimals.

The Rule of Three in Fractions.

RULE: You must multiply your ſecond and third numbers together, and divide by your firſt. Obſerving the ſame method as in whole numbers, viz. that the firſt and third numbers be of one name or denomination.

Example. If $3\frac{1}{2}$ d buy $\frac{7}{8}$ lb of tobacco, What ſhall $96\frac{3}{4}$ l buy?

$\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{240}$ — $\frac{7}{1920}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ — 1 lb — 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 1 l

$\frac{4}{383}$ $\frac{766}{12}$ by $\frac{7}{1}$

Divide $\frac{766}{12}$ by $\frac{7}{1920}$

7 — 766

84 — 2880

2880

3360

84) 367680

316

648

600

12

it 4377 lb of tobacco

Menſuration of plain Superficies (or flat Meaſure) uch as Board, Glaſs, Wainſcot, Painting, and the ke.

e 1. THat in ſuperficial meaſure, 12 times 12 inches, being 144 inches, are the number nches contained in a ſquare foot of ſuperficial mea-

2. That to ſquare any number, is to multiply it by itſelf, as if you would know how many ſquare feet are contained in a yard ſquare, multiply 3, the feet in one yard by 3, the product is 9, and ſo many feet make a yard ſquare.

Example. How many ſquare inches are there in a yard ſquare.

1 yard is 3 feet

12

36 inch

36

216

108

Facit 1296 inch

The general rule is to multiply the length by the breadth, the product is the content.

Example 1. A board 12 feet long, and 14 inches broad, how many ſquare feet?

12
12

144
14

576
144

144) 2016

576 Facit 14 ſquare feet.

00

Example 2. A piece of wainſcot 24 feet, 9 inches long and 12 feet deep, how many ſquare yards?

Feet. Inch.		Yard. Feet. Inch.
24——9		
11	Mul.	Facit 30——2——3
		Or, 30——2——$\frac{3}{11}$
9)272——3		

Example. A painter hath done a room, 90 feet about, and $11\frac{5}{11}$ feet high, I demand the ſquare yards therein.

Feet

11,5 High

90 About

9) 1035 (115 yards for anſwer.

13

45

Note, This way 'tis done much truer and with fewer figures, and no charge to the memory.

Example. A glazier hath done a pane of glaſs of 5 feet 73, high, and 5 feet 54, broad, at 6 d the foot ſquare.

	5, 73
Note, The glazier's foot divided into 10 parts, and every part into 10 parts more	5, 54
	2292
	2864
	2864

Facit, feet, 31,7442

A general rule to meaſure round or ſquare pillars.

Multiply the length by the circumference of round pillars.

And for ſquare pillars, add the ſides or breadth together, and multiply the total by the length.

Example. A painter hath done a pillar of 6 feet 3 inches circumference, and 14 feet 9 inches long, I demand the ſquare yards of painting?

The common and beſt way to do this, is by croſs multiplication thus,

Feet.	Inch
24	9
6	3
3	8 3
88	6

Facit, feet 92—2—3 anſwer.
Or, yards 10—2—2—3

Multiplying 9 by 3, gives 2 feet 3, put down the 3 and carry 2; then 3 times 14 is 42, and 2 is 44, which is 3 feet 8, which put down as you ſee.

Then 6 times 9 is 44, which is 4 feet 6, put 6 under the 8 (as being 12ths of a foot as the 8 is) then 6 times 14 is 84, and 4 is 88. So the ſum of the 2 lines is 92 feet 2'—3''. Or the feet divided by 9, is 10 yards 2 feet, 2 primes (or 12ths of a foot) and 3 ſeconds or 12ths of a 12th.

The ſame is done decimally thus:

14, 75 Feet
6, 35

7375
2950
8850

9) 92,1875
Or yards 10, 2,1875 feet.

For regular polygons, add all the ſides together, and multiply the total by half the neareſt diſtance from the center to one of the ſides.

For cones, multiply half the length by the circumference.

For pyramids, add all the breadth at the baſe together, and multiply half the length by the total.

For globes, multiply the area of the greateſt circle by , it gives the content.

Menſuration of Solids.

olids; ſuch as ſtone, timber, &c. are meaſured by the cubic or ſolid foot; now a cube is a figure like a dye of 6 equal ſides, and a cubic foot contains 12 inches ſquare on every ſide.

THE rule is, multiply the length by the breadth, and that product multiplied by the depth, which divide 1728, the cubic inches in a foot ſolid.

Example.

A piece of timber 16 foot long, 14 inches broad, and inches deep, how many ſolid feet doth it contain?

```
12          16
 2          12
---        ---
144        192
 12         14
---        ---
1728       768
           192
          ----
          2688
             9
          ----
1728) 24192 Facit 14 Feet
      6912
      ----
14    0000
```

Example.

A ſtone 7 feet 3 inches long, 4 feet 5 inches broad, d 2 feet 3 inches deep, how many ſolid feet?

7—3	4—5	2—
12	12	12
87 length	53	27
53 breadth		
261		
435	1628)	12449
4611		1355
27 deep Facit 72 ſolid feet		81
		reſts
32277		167
9222		Or 6'—9

Facit 124497 cubic inches

But the way moſt uſed, and which is ſhorter and mo like the artiſt, is this.

Inch	Feet
4—5 broad	
2—3 deep	
1— 1—2	
8—10—6	
9—11—3	
7— 3— long	
2—5—9—9	
69—6—9	
Feet 72—0—6—9	

Only carrying the 12's both in your multiplicatio and addition.

To find how many inches in length make a ſolid foo of timber, multiply the number of inches ſquare in it ſelf for a diviſor, and make 1728, the cubical inches o a foot your dividend.

Example.

A piece of timber 18 inches ſquare, what length will require to make a foot ſolid?

18
18
144
18
324) 1728
Facit 5 inches 108

Example.

How many inches in length will make a foot, at 12 ches ſquare?

12
12
144)1728
288
Facit 12 inch.

PLANK MEASURE.

table ſhewing how many feet make a load of plank of any thickneſs.

Inch thick	Foot to the load	Inch thick	Foot to the load
1	600	5	120
1½	400	5½	109, 0912
2	300	6	100
2½	240	6½	92, 076
3	200	7	85, 714
3½	171, 428	7½	80
4	150	8	75
4½	133, 31	8½	70, 588

The way to make this table, or to know how many of plank make a load of any thickneſs.

Rule. Say, if 12 inches thick, require 50 feet to ma a load: what will 4 inch thick require? This by the r verſe rule of three, gives 150, as you ſee by the op ration.

12. 50 4.
12

4) 600 (150 feet for anſwer.

So that if you divide 600 by any thickneſs of plan the quotient ſheweth how many feet thereof make load.

2 Exam. If it were required to know how many lo are in 5762 feet of plank 5 inches thick.

By the table 120 feet make a load; therefore div 5762 by 120, and the quotient is loads.

120) 5762) 48 $\frac{2}{120}$ or $\frac{1}{60}$ loads.

Or multiply the feet given by 144, and that prod by the thickneſs of the plank, then divide by 1728 t inches in a ſolid foot, and that quote is feet, which vide by 50 the feet in a load, and you have the lo without the table.

5762
144

829728
5

1728) 4148640 (2400 (43 $\frac{1}{60}$ load.
6926 50)
1440

Note, The remainder $\frac{1440}{1728}$ is equal to 56 feet, $\frac{1}{60}$ of $\frac{1}{120}$ is equal $\frac{1}{120}$ of the load as above.

Exam. 3. In 1234 feet of 4 inches plank, how m load and ſolid feet?

150) 1234 (8 load.
3) 34 (11 ſolid feet.

For the ſolid feet, divide the remainder by the n ber of 50's contained in the diviſor; or by the times the thickneſs of the plank is found in 12 as above.

Alſo, if the laſt example were done by the ſec rule, under the ſecond example, 1234 multiplied

gives 177696, and that by 4 inches thick, 710784, ich divided by 1728, the quote is 411 feet, or 8 d (divided by 50) and 11 foot, as in the laſt rule example.

3dly, To know how many feet of plank of any ickneſs make a tun. Say by the inverſe rule of three, 12 to 40, ſo the thickneſs to the anſwer.

12. 40 4.
12

4) 480 (120 feet in the tun.

nd ſo may you make a table of the feet of any thick- s in a tun (as is before ſhewed for the load) by only ding the 480. by the thickneſs of the plank.

So in thickneſs of	Feet make a tun
1 inch	480
2	240
3	160
4	120
5	96
6	80, &c.

A Short and Easy

METHOD

OF

BOOK-KEEPING

INSTRUCTIONS.

Quest. WHat is the first thing I must do, who desi to keep my books of accompts after t method.

Answer. You must make an inventory; an exam of which is at the end of these instructions.

Q. How must I post the first part of this inventory

A. You must post it on your ledger, *viz*, merchandi to the debit of that accompt.

Cash, to the debit of your cash book.

George Mason's debt, to the debit of his accomp

Germain Bell's debt, to his debit also.

And for the whole sum (*viz.* 730*l*) you must g counterpart in credit of stock.

Q. How must I post the other part of this invento

A. To the credit of Thos. Richards, the sum you o him.

To the credit of John Fair, the sum you owe hi

And for the whole sum (*viz.* 100*l*) you must d stock. See the several accompts, fol. 1, 2.

Q. I see by the first page of the day-book, that it c tains entries of goods sold to sundry persons: How m these be posted.

A. To debit of Richard Hughs, what sold him.

To debit of Anthony Coule, the like.

To debit of James Gray and company, the like.

To debit of Richard Hunt, the like. See their ac-
mpts, Fol. 3 ledger.
And counterpart muſt be given for the whole ſum of
page (viz. 16l 10s 10d.) on credit of merchandize
the ſaid ledger. See accompt of merchandize, Fol. 1.
ger.
And the like muſt be done for the pages 2, 3, 4, 5
6 of the ſaid day-book.
ote, That the ready money taken for goods ſold is
ed each month to the debit of your caſh-book.
Q. How muſt I enter the monies I receive (of debtors
y ledger?)
A. On your debit ſide of your caſh-book. See that
k.
Q. How muſt I poſt thoſe ſums received into my
ger?
A. To the credits of the perſons, of whom received,
the accompts of.

Richard Hughs ——	Fol. 3
Anthony Coule ——	Fol. 3
John Gray and company	Fol. 3
Thomas Wilſon ——	Fol. 3
Henry Trap ——	Fol. 4

Q. How muſt I poſt (into my ledger) the total receipts
he month of Auguſt (viz. 57l 3s and 10d.
A. You muſt poſt that total to the debit of your caſh,
our ledger, writing,
o ſundries. Received *per* caſh-book. See the ac-
t of caſh, in the ledger, Fol. 1.
o the like for September and October's receipts.
Q. How muſt I enter the monies I pay to thoſe I owe
nd who have credit in my ledger.
A. On the credit-ſide of your caſh-book. See the
book.
Q. How muſt I poſt thoſe ſums paid?
A. To the debits of the perſons to whom paid. See
ccompts of Thomas Richards, Fol. 2. and John Fair,
2 in your ledger.
Q. How muſt I poſt (into my ledger) the total pay-
t of the month of Auguſt (viz. 30l.)

A You muſt poſt it to the credit of your caſh, in y ledger, writing,

By ſundries paid *per* caſh-book. See the accompt caſh in your ledger, Fol. 1.

Q I underſtand by theſe directions, how to ſtate poſt my books, How muſt I proceed in balancing ledger?

A Value your merchandize remaining unſold, and ter the ſum of their value on credit of the accompt merchandize, in your ledger. See the accompt of m chandize, Fol. 1.

And give the counterpart in debit of the accompt balance in the ſaid ledger. See the debit of bala Fol.

Which done, ſubtract the debit ſide of the ſaid compt of merchandize from its credit, and place the mainder (viz. 97*l* 10*s*) on the debit ſide of it. See accompt, Fol. 1.

And give counterpart on credit of profit and lo the ſaid ledger. See accompt of profit and loſs, Fo

Then add up debtor and creditor to the accompt caſh in the ſaid ledger, and ſubtract the credit from debit, and place the caſh remaining (viz. 297*l* 7 on credit of the ſaid accompt of caſh. See the acco Fol. 1. and give counterpart in debit of the accom balance. See ſaid accompt of balance, Fol. 4.

Q How muſt I do with the accompt of expences

A Write on its credit ſide (the 32*l*) by profit loſs, and give counterpart in debit of the accompt profit and loſs. See both the accompts, Fol. 2, 4

Q How muſt I do with the accompt of George ſon, who I find by his accompt, owes me 10*l*.

A You muſt write on credit of his accompt by bal now owing to me 10*l*.

And give counterpart, on debit of balance. See the accompts, Fol. 2, 4.

Do in the ſame manner by the accompts of

Germain Bell —— — F
Richard Hughs — — F
John Gray and company F
And Thomas Wilſon—F

See their particular accompts in your ledger.

Q How must I do with the accompt of Thomas Richards, to whom I find I owe 20*l*

A You must write on the debit of his accompt. To balance now due to him 20*l*

And give counterpart on credit of balance. See both the accompts, Fol. 2. 4.

Do the like with the accompt of John Fair. See his accompt. Fol. 2.

Q How must I do to balance or close the accompts of stock, profit and loss.

A Subtract the debit, or profit and loss from its credit, and set the remainder (viz 65*l* 10*s*) being your clear gains during the time of this trade, on the debit of profit and loss. See the accompt, Fol. 4.

And give counterpart in credit of stock. See accompt of stock, Fol. 4.

Q How must I do to balance the accompts of stock.

A Subtract its debit from its credit, and set the remainder (viz. 685*l* 10*s* being your present net stock) on the debit of stock. See the accompt, Fol. 1.

And give counterpart in credit of balance. See accompt of balance, Fol. 4.

This done, your ledger is balanced, and the accompt of balance, Fol. 4.

This done your ledger is balanced, and the accompt of balance (if you have proceeded right) will be equal on both sides.

The INVENTORY.

London, August 1. 1762.

I have merchandize of sundry sorts to the value of ——		*L.* 520—00—00
I have cash or ready money ——		180—00—00
Owing to me, by		
Richard Mason —— ——	——	20—00—00
Captain Bell —— ——	——	10—00—00
Owing by me, to		
Thomas Richards ——	*L.* 60—00—00	
John Fair —— ——	50—00—00	
	L. 110—00—00	
My net stock		620—00—00

Cash-Book. I.

Receipts——— Debtor.

			£.	s.	d.
	August, 1762.				
1	To stock by inventory ——	1	180	00	0
8	Richard Hughs, of him —— —	3	4	00	0
12	Anthony Coule, ditto — ——	3	3	6	0
16	John Gray and company, ditto —	3	1	10	0
20	Thomas Wilson, ditto — ——	3	4	13	6
30	Henry Trap, ditto — —— —	4	0	5	0
pt. 31	Merchandize since 1st of August		42	18	3
	L. 57—03—10 Received		237	03	9
	September, 1762.				
	Last balance		207	02	9
11	Richard Hughs, of him ——	3	8	15	0
—	Anthony Coule, ditto —— —	3	3	00	0
15	George Mason, ditto — ——	2	10	00	0
20	Germain Bell, ditto —— ——	2	5	00	0
24	Henry Trap, ditto —— ——	4	2	06	0
30	John Gray and company, ditto —	3	2	00	0
—	Merchandize since 1st of September		38	06	3
	L. 69—18—08 Received		276	12	0

I.

Payments —— Creditor.		l.	s.	d.
Auguſt, 1762.				
by Thomas Richards, to him ——	2	20	00	00
John Fair, ditto —— ——	2	10	00	00
Paid this month		30	00	00
Reſting per balance		207	03	00
		237	03	10
September, 1762.				
John Fair, to him —— ——	2	5	00	00
Thomas Richards, ditto —— ——	2	10	00	00
Paid this month		15	00	00
Reſting per balance		261	12	06
		276	12	06

2.

Receipts——Debtor.

			l.	s.
	October, 1762.			
	Last balance		261	12
11	To Anthony Coule, of him	3	2	00
20	John Biddy, ditto	4	2	18
21	John Gray and company, ditto	3	5	15
pt	Merchandize since 1st of October		86	11
	L. 97—04—07 Received		358	17
	November, 1762.			

2.

Payments——Creditor.

	l.	s.	d.
October, 1762.			
By Thomas Richards, to him ——	2	10	00
John Fair, ditto —— ——	2	20	00
Expences, &c. since 1st of August	1	32	00
Paid this month——		62	00
Resting per balance——		296	17
		358	17
November, 1762.			

A

DAY-BOOK,

OR

JOURNAL.

Day-Book. I.

Accompts debtor to merchandize.

			l.	s.
	Sold.			
	August 1. 1762.			
3	Richard Hughs,			
	29¾ ells linnen at —— ——	s. 3—2	6	05
	ditto —— —— ——			
3	Anthony Coule,			
	58¾ ells linnen, at —— ——	s. 2—4	6	16
	ditto 5 —— ——			
3	John Gray and company,			
	3 doz. sciſſars, at 4—0 ——	l. 0—12—0		
	3 doz. ditto 3—9 ——	0—11—3		
	6 doz. round points, at 3—9	1—02—6		
	6 doz. middling 2—8	0—16—0		
			3	01
	ditto 10 —— ——			
3	Richard Hughs,			
	3 maſſes of pearl, at ——	l. 0—2—6	0	07
		Merchandize ſold	16	10

Day-Book. 2.

Accounts debtor to merchandize.

Sold.

August 17. 1762.

Thomas Wilson,

				l.	s.	d.
2 doz. scissars	4—3	l.	4—12—6			
6 doz. middling	4—3	——	1—05—6			
9 doz. ditto	2—8	——	1—04—0			
20 doz. small	1—6.	——	1—10—0			
				8	13	00
——— ditto 20						

Anthony Coule,

1 looking glass	——	——	l.	0—08—6		
1 ditto middling	——	——		0—09—6		
2 tortoise shell combs	——	——		0—06—8		
					1	04 00
——— ditto 23						

Henry Trap,

1 doz. scissars with cases			l.	0—09—6		
7 doz. without cases	——	——		0—05—6		
					0	15 00

Sold.

August 27. 1762.

Richard Hughs,

3 pair scissars half barb	——	——	l.	0—06—0		
1 doz. ditto, small set	——	——		0—05—0		
2 knives at 20d.	——	——		0—03—4		
1 doz. comb-brushes	——	——		0—03—0		
6 pen knives at 8d	——	——		0—04—0		
2 doz. clasp knives	——	——		1—17—0		
4 doz. knives horn handed	——	——		3—00—0		
					5	18 04
Merchandize sold—					16	10 04

Day-Book. 31

	Accompts debtor to merchandize.	*l.*	*s.*
	Sold.		
	August 31. 1762.		
1	Receipts in ready money for goods since the 1st of August —— ——	42	18
	September 3. 1762.		
4	Henry Trap,		
	A parcel of sciſſars —— — ——		0 12
	—— ditto 6 —— —— ——		
3	Richard Hughs,		
	2 maſſes of pearl, at —— *l.* 2—6		0 05
	—— ditto 11 —— ——		
3	Richard Hughs,		
	13 ells cloth, at — —— *l.* 2—6	1	12
	—— ditto 15 —— —— ——		
3	Anthony Coule,		
	4 maſſes pearl 2—6 *l.* 0—10—0		
	1½ doz. pendants 4—6 —— 0—06—0		
		0	16
	—— ditto 16 —— ——		
4	Henry Trap,		
	12 doz. horn trumpets, 2 *l.* 1—1—4		
	2 doz. comb bruſhes, 3 —— 0—06—0		
	2 doz. ditto, 2 —— — 0—04—0		
	—— ——	1	14
	Merchandize ſold ——	47	18

Day-Book. 4.

Accompts debtor to merchandize.				l.	s.	d.
Sold.						
September 30. 1762.						
John Biddy,						
3 maſſes Ven. pearl, at	l.	1	00 0			
2 doz. ſciſſars, at —— —		0	09 0			
3 doz. fine combs, at ——		1	09 0			
				2	18	00
—— —— ditto —— ——						
John Gray and company.						
piece white gauſe qt. 24 ells			— —			
piece —— ditto	22		— —			
piece —— ditto	20		— —			
piece —— ditto	18		— —			
piece yellow ditto	20		— —			
piece black ditto	19		— —			
Ells —— 123 at 21d				10	15	03
—— —— ditto —— —— —						
Receipts in ready money for goods ſince the 1ſt of September ——				33	6	06
October 2. 1762.						
Thomas Wilſon,						
doz. ſciſſars with caſes, at l.		0	12 0			
maſſes pearl, at 2s		0	08 0			
maſſes ditto, at —— —		3	17 4			
				4	17	04
Merchandize ſold ——				56	17	01

Day-Book. 5.

					l.	s.
Accompts debtor to merchandize.						
Sold.						
October 29. 1762.						
Thomas Wilson,						
2 pieces tabby, qt. 61 ells——8s 6d		l.	25	18	6	
1 piece ditto, qt. 28 ells——8s 6d			11	18	6	
					37	16
ditto 31						
Receipts in ready money for goods since the 1st of October					86	11
Merchandize sold					124	07

THE

LEDGER.

ALPHABET.

Ledger. I.

				l.	s.
		Stock——Debtor.			
1762 Aug.	2	To ſundry to whom I owe——		110	00
Oct.	31	To balance N. ſtock	4	685	11
				795	11

		Merchandize, Debtor.			
1762 Aug.	1	To ſtock per inventory ——	1	520	00
Oct.	31	To P. and L. carried thither	4	97	10
				617	10

		Receipts or Caſh, Debtor.			
1762 Aug.	1	To ſtock, money per inventory	1	180	00
	31	To ſundries per book, page 1		57	02
Sept.	30	To ſundries —— ——1		69	18
Oct.	31	To ſundries —— ——1		97	04
				404	07

		Expences, &c. Debtor.			
1762 Oct.	3	To payment hereon ſince 1 Aug.	1	31	1[illegible]

Ledger. 1.

				l.	s.	d.
		Stock——Creditor.				
13	By	ſundry per inventory ——	0	730	00	00
31	By	profit and loſs in 3 months	4	65	11	00
				795	11	00
		Merchandize, Creditor.				
10	By	ſundries ſold, day-book 1		16	10	10
27	By	ſundries —— —— 2		16	10	04
16	By	ſundries —— —— 3		47	18	04
20	By	ſundries —— —— 4		56	17	01
31	By	ſundries —— —— —— 5		124	07	10
				262	14	05
	By	bal. value of remains——	4	354	15	07
				617	10	00
		Payments or Caſh, Creditor.				
31	By	ſundries per book —— 1		30	00	00
30	By	ſundries —— —— 1		15	00	00
31	By	ſundries —— —— —— 1		62	00	00
				107	00	00
	By	balance, reſt in caſh —— 1	4	297	07	01
				404	07	01
		Expences, &c. Creditor.				
31	By	profit and loſs carried there	4	31	11	00

Ledger. 2.

				l.	s.	
1762		George Mason, Debtor,				
Aug	1	To stock, now owing me	1	20	00	
1762		Germain Bell, Debtor.				
Aug	1	To stock, due to me	1	10	00	
1762		Thomas Richards, Debtor,				
Aug.	23	To payment, to him	1	20	00	
Sept	28	To ditto	1	10	00	
Oct.	25	To ditto	1	10	00	
		To balance now due to him		40	00	
				20	00	
				60	00	
1762		John Fair, Debtor,				
Aug.	31	To payment, to him	1	10	00	
Sept.	23	To ditto	1	5	00	
Oct.	29	To ditto	1	20	00	
				35	00	
		To balance now owing him	4	15	00	
				50	00	

Ledger. 2.

					l.	s.	d.
		George Maſon, Creditor,					
1762 Sept.	15	By receipt of him		1	10	00	00
Oct.	31	By balance now owing to me		4	10	00	00
					20	00	00
		Germain Bell, Creditor,					
1762 Sept.	20	By receipt of him		1	5	00	00
Oct.	31	By balance now owing me		4	5	00	00
					10	00	00
		Thomas Richards, Creditor,					
1762 Aug.	1	By ſtock now owing him		1	60	00	00
		John Fair, Creditor,					
1762 Aug.	1	By ſtock now due to him		1	50	00	00

Ledger. 3.

					l.	s.	
		Richard Hughs, Debtor,					
1762							
Aug.	1	To merchandize sold him		1	6	05	
	10	To ditto		1	0	07	
	27	To ditto, a parcel		1	5	18	
Sept.	6	To ditto, 3 masses of pearl		1	0	5	
	11	To ditto. 13 ells of cloth		1	1	12	
					14	08	
		Anthony Coule, Debtor.					
1762							
Aug.	5	To merchandize sold him		1	6	16	
	20	To ditto, a parcel		1	1	04	
Sept.	15	To ditto, a parcel		1	0	16	
					8	16	
		John Gray and comp. Debtor.					
1762							
Aug	5	To merchandize, a parcel		1	3	01	
Sept.	30	To ditto, a parcel		1	10	15	
					13	17	
		Thomas Wilson, Debtor.					
1762							
Aug.	17	To merchandize, a parcel		1	8	1	
Oct.	2	To ditto, a parcel		1	4	17	
	29	To ditto, a parcel		1	37	16	
					51	06	

Ledger. 3.

					l.	s.	d.
		Richard Hughs, Creditor,					
1762							
Aug.	18	By receipt of him		9	4	00	00
Sept.	11	By ditto		1	8	15	11
		By balance now owing me		4	1	12	6
					14	8	5
		Anthony Coule, Creditor,					
1762							
Aug.	12	By receipt of him		1	3	06	6
Sept.	11	By ditto		1	3	00	00
Oct.	11	By ditto		1	2	00	00
		Balance				10	00
					8	16	6
		John Gray and comp. Creditor,					
1762							
Aug.	16	By receipt of them		1	1	10	6
Sept.	30	By ditto		1	2	00	3
Oct.	31	By ditto		1	5	15	3
		By balance now owing me		4	4	11	00
					13	17	00
		Thomas Wilson, Creditor,					
1762							
Aug.	20	By receipt of him		1	4	13	00
Oct.	31	By balance now owing me		4	46	13	10
					51	06	10

Ledger 4.

		Henry Trap, Debtor,			l.	s.	d.
1762							
Aug.	25	To merchandize, a parcel		1	0	15	00
Sept.	3	To ditto		1	0	12	00
	16	To ditto		1	1	13	00
					3	00	00
1762		John Biddy, Debtor,					
Sept.	30	To merchandize, a parcel		1	2	18	00
1762		Profit and loss, Debtor,					
Oct.	31	To expences, &c. brought here		2	31	19	00
		To stock gained since Aug. 1st		1	65	11	00
					97	10	00
1762		Balance, Debtor,					
Oct.	31	To merchandize now remaining		1	354	16	
		To receipts, or cash resting		1	297	17	
		To George Mason, now owing		2	10	00	00
		To Germain Bell, ditto		2	5	00	00
		To Richard Hughs, ditto		3	1	12	
		To John Gray and comp. ditto		3	4	11	00
		To Thomas Wilson, ditto		3	46	13	00
		To Anthony Coule, ditto		3	08	10	00
					720	11	00

Ledger. 4.

				£.	s.	d.
		Henry Trap, Creditor.				
1762						
Aug.	30	By receipt of him	1	1	15	00
Sept.	24	By ditto in full	1	2	06	00
				3	01	00
		John Biddy, Creditor,				
1762						
Sept.	20	By receipt in full	1	2	18	00
		Profit and loss, Creditor,				
1762						
Sept.	31	By merch. to close that accompt	1	97	10	00
		Balance, Creditor,				
1762						
Sept.	31	By Thomas Richards, I owe him	2	20	00	00
		By John Fair, ditto	2	15	00	00
				35	00	00
		By stock, for its neat	1	685	11	00
				720	11	00

Directions for Book-keeping.

Quest. HAving taught me how to ſtate, poſt, and balance my books, what method muſt I uſe at the going out of theſe books into others?

Anſw. From the balance of theſe books (ſee ledger, fol. 4.) you muſt draw out another inventory, as follows:

The INVENTORY.

London, October 31. 1762.

I Have in merchandize of ſundry ſorts, to the value of	L.	354	16 07
In caſh, or ready money — —		297	07 01

Owing to me, by

George Maſon — — —		10	00 00
Germain Bell — — —		5	00 00
Richard Hughs — —		5	12 00
John Gray and company — —		4	11 00
Thomas Wilſon — — —		46	13 00
Anthony Coule — — —		00	10 00
		720	11 00

Owing by me, to

Thomas Richards	L.	20	00	00	
John Fair —		15	00	00	
				35	00 00
My neat ſtock				685	11 00

And poſt it into your new ledger, as by the directions given for the poſting your other inventory.

Q. In the caſh book, on debtor ſide (for inſtance in the month of Auguſt) are figures juſt before the money lines, as 1 before 180*l.* and 2 before 4*l.* &c. I deſire to know what thoſe figures ſhew.

A The figure 1 (before 180*l* in the firſt line) ſhews the folio of the ledger, on which the accompt of ſtock ſtands.

The figure 3 following *Richard Hughs*, in the next line, ſhews the folio of the ledger, whereon the accompt of *Richard Hughs* ſtands.

The like is to be underſtood of the figure 3 following Anthony Coule: the 3 following John Gray and compa-ny: the 3 following Thomas Wilſon, and the 4 follow-ing Henry Trap, on debtor ſide of the ſaid caſh-book for the month of Auguſt, and of thoſe on debtor ſide, of the ſaid book for the months of September and Oc-tober.

Q What do the figures (on the creditor ſide of the ſaid caſh-book) which come juſt before the money lines ſhew? For inſtance, in the month of Auguſt on credi-tor's ſide, of the figure 2 following Thomas Richards juſt before the 20*l*, and the 2 following John Fair, juſt be-fore 10*l*.

A The figure 2 following Thomas Richards, ſhews that his accompt ſtands in ledger, folio 2. And the 2 following John Fair, ſhews that his accompt ſtands alſo in the ſaid ledger, folio 2.

The like is to be underſtood of the figures 2, 2 on creditor ſide of the caſh book for September.

And of the figures 2, 2, 2 on creditor ſide of the caſh book for October.

Q What does the *L.* 57 : 3 : 10, at the foot of the creditor ſide of the caſh book for the month of Auguſt, ſhew.

A It ſhews the total ſum received during the month of Auguſt, and is produced by ſubtracting the 180*l.* in the firſt line from the *L.* 237 : 3 : 10, on the debtor ſide that accompt.

The like is to be underſtood of the *L.* 69 : 18 : 8, at the foot of September, and of the *L.* 97 : 8 : 7, at the foot of October.

And as thoſe ſums ſhew the total receipt during each month, ſo the ſum 30*l* on credit ſide of the caſh book for Auguſt, the ſum of 175*l* for September, and the 62*l* for October, ſhew the total payment during each of thoſe months.

Q. How is the balance (or reſt of money) in caſh found.

A You muſt ſubtract the 30 *l* (on credit of Auguſt's caſh book) from the *L.* 237 : 10, on the debit ſide, and the remainder being *L.* 207 : 3 : 18, the balance, or reſt of money, in caſh, which placed under the 30 *l* paid, and added to it, makes a juſt balance with the debtor ſide. See the caſh book for the month of Auguſt.

You are to do in the like manner to find the balance, or reſts of caſh for the months of September and October. See the caſh book for theſe months.

Q. What does figure 3 againſt Richard Hughs (in the day book) and the 3 againſt Anthony Coule, and the other figures in the margin of the day book, ſhew.

A They ſhew the folios of the ledger whereon the accompt of Richard Hughs, Anthony Coule, and the other accompts ſtand.

And alſo ſhew that theſe perſons or accompts are debtors; as the figure 1 under the ſmall line of the margin and at the foot of each page of the day book, juſt againſt the words merchandize ſold, ſhews that the accompt of merchandize ſtands in the ledger, on folio and is creditor.

Q. What do the figures in the ledger coming juſt before the money lines on debtor ſide, ſhew.

A As the words of each line on the debtor ſide of the ledger, immediately following the word to, ſhews what accompts or perſons are to be credited, or counterpaced, ſo thoſe figures ſhew on what folios in the ledger thoſe accompts or perſons are to be found.

Q. What does the figures coming juſt before the money lines on the creditor ſide of the ledger ſhew.

A As the words in each line on creditors ſide of ſaid ledger immediately following the word by, ſhews what accompts or perſons are debited or counterpaid, ſo thoſe figures ſhew on what folios in the ledger the accompts or perſons are to be found.

Q. How muſt I enter the goods I buy.

A You muſt enter them in a bought book: as inſtance.

Merchandize debtor to persons.

Bought

Of (suppose) Richard Thomas, viz.

56 ells linnen, at 3s per ell . . . } L. 6—18—0

52 ells ditto, at 4s per ell . . . } 10—08—0

L. 17—6—0

This article (and others of the like nature) must be posted in your ledger, to the credit of the accompt of the persons of whom bought, here Richard Thomas: and the total of each page in the bought book, must be posted in the said ledger to the debit of accompt of merchandize.

¶ I have been told that a good method of book-keeping will shew the owner of the books or others concerned, these following necessary (and many other) particulars, viz.

Concerning merchandize.

No 1. What goods (during the whole, or any time of the accompt) have been bought, brought into charge, when, of whom, and at what prices.

2. What goods (as above) have been sold, issued out of the charge, when, to whom, and at what price.

3. The whole quantity bought and sold, and the profit, or loss, arising on those so disposed of.

Concerning cash or money.

4. What sums of money have been received (as above) of whom, and on whose account. Also whether in part or in full.

5. What sum total has been received and paid (during the whole) or during any time as above, and consequently the sum resting in cash.

Concerning persons with whom I deal.

6. For what sums they stand indebted, from what dates, and for what.

7. For what sums I stand indebted to them, from what dates, and for what.

8. Whether any balance, or remainder, be due from them to me, or from me to them, and what sum.

Concerning my expences.

9. What expence I have been at (during the time of the accompt, or any part of it) and ſuch expence conſidered and allowed; then what neat gain or loſs has attended.

Concerning my ſtock.

10. What ſtock I began with, and what my preſent ſtock is, and what particulars compoſed each.

Now I deſire you to ſhew me how this method will anſwer all theſe particulars.

A Concerning merchandize, your bought book will ſhew you the particular demands of numb. 1

And your day book thoſe in numb. 2.

The debtor ſide of accompt of merchandize in your ledger will ſhew the whole quantity bought, and its creditor ſide the whole quantity ſold, and the ſame accompt ſhews you alſo the profit and loſs ariſing on thoſe you have diſpoſed of. See the accompt of merchandize in ledger, folio. 1. thus the demands of number 3. are ſhewn.

Concerning caſh or money, the debtor ſide of your caſh book anſwers the damands in number 4. and the creditor ſide of the ſaid book ſhews the demands in number 5, and conſequently thoſe in number 6. by comparing the debtor and creditor ſides.

The creditor ſide alſo of the ſaid book, ſhews the balance (or reſt that ſhould be found) in caſh.

Concerning perſons with whom you deal.

The debtor ſides of their accompts ſhew the demands of number 6. and creditor ſides thoſe of number 7.

And conſequently their accompts compared in debtor and creditor, ſhew the demands of number 8.

Concerning your expences.

The accompt of expences in your ledger ſhews your expences, as in number 9. and the accompt of profit and loſs, will ſhew the neat gain or loſs.

Concerning your ſtock.

The accompt of ſtock in your ledger ſhews what you began with, and the accompt of balance ſhews your preſent ſtock, and of what particulars it conſiſts, and anſwers the demands in number 10.

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

Numb	1 *Farthing.*				2 *Farthings.*				3 *Farthings.*			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	2
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	17	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	10	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	0	0	31	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.	Numb	1 Penny.			2 Pence			3 Pence.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
	6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
	7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
	8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
	9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
	10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
	20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
	30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
	40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
	50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
	60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
	70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
	80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
	90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
	100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
	200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
	300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
	400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
	500	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0
	600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
	700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
	800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
	900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
	1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
	2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
	3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
	4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
	5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
	10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or ſold.

Numb	4 Pence			5 Pence			6 Pence		
	l.	s.	d	l.	s	d	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
800	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	8	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	4	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	8	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	4	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	208	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold	Numb.	7 Pence			8 Pence			9 Pence		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
	2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
	3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
	4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
	5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
	6	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	6
	7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	9
	8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	3
	9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	0
	10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
	20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
	30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
	40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
	50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
	60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
	70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12	6
	80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	6	0
	90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
	100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
	200	5	16	8	9	13	4	7	10	0
	300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
	400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
	500	14	11	8	16	13	4	8	15	0
	600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	0	0
	700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5	0
	800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
	900	25	5	0	30	0	0	33	5	0
	1000	29	3	4	33	6	8	37	10	0
	2000	58	6	8	66	13	4	75	0	0
	3000	80	10	0	100	0	0	22	10	0
	4000	116	13	4	133	6	8	50	0	0
	5000	145	16	8	166	13	4	87	10	0
	10000	291	13	0	333	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	0	0	11
2	0	1	8	0	1	10
3	0	2	6	0	2	9
4	0	3	4	0	3	8
5	0	4	2	0	4	7
6	0	5	0	0	5	6
7	0	5	10	0	6	5
8	0	6	8	0	7	4
9	0	7	6	0	8	3
10	0	8	4	0	9	2
20	0	16	8	0	18	4
30	1	5	0	1	7	6
40	1	13	4	1	16	8
50	2	1	8	2	5	10
60	2	10	0	2	15	0
70	2	18	4	3	4	2
80	3	6	8	3	13	4
90	3	15	0	4	2	6
100	4	3	4	4	11	8
200	8	6	8	9	3	4
300	12	10	0	13	15	0
400	16	13	4	18	6	8
500	20	16	8	22	18	4
600	25	0	0	27	10	0
700	29	3	4	32	1	8
800	33	6	8	36	13	4
900	37	10	0	41	5	0
1000	41	13	4	45	16	8
2000	83	6	8	91	3	4
3000	125	0	0	137	10	0
4000	166	13	4	183	0	8
5000	208	6	8	229	3	4
10000	417	13	4	458	6	8

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	1 Shilling.		2 Shillings.		3 Shillings.	
lb.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb	4 Shillings		5 Shillings.		6 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	11	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2500	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Ton, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb	7 Shillings		8 Shillings		9 Shilling		10 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s	l.	s	l.	s
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	1	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	0
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10
6	2	2	2	8	2	14	3	0
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10
8	2	16	3	4	3	11	4	0
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0
20	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0
90	31	10	26	0	40	10	45	0
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0
2000	700	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0
5000	1750	0	2000	0	2250	0	2500	0
10000	3500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

No.	1 Lib.	2 Lib.	3 Lib.	4 Lib.	5 Lib.
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

The uſe of the foregoing Tables.

THeſe tables will ſerve for many uſes; but that wh they'll be moſt uſed about, as being moſt neceſſa is to find out the true account of any number of e yards, or pounds, being ſold for ſo much the ell, ya or pound.

Example. What will 5000 ells of linnen, at 11 pe the ell come to? To find this, Firſt look to the pric the ell at the head of the table, then look down the of the table for the number of ells, ſo you ſhall find the laſt column but one in the table, and in the laſt but one thereof that 5000 of any thing at 11 pen piece, comes to 229*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

If you cannot find your price in one column, or num of things in one line, you muſt take two or three p thereof, and add them together.

Another Example.

What will 1500 ells, at 9½ come to
In the table of nine pences you find,

	l.	s.
For 1000 nine pences	37	10
For 500 nine pences	18	15
In the table of half pence,		
For 1000 halfpence	2	1
For 500 halfpence	1	0
	59	7

A Compleat

COMPENDIUM

OF

GEOGRAPHY;

Describing all the

pires, Kingdoms, and Dominions,

In The

Whole WORLD.

Shewing their

ds, Situation, Dimensions, Religions, Languages, Commodities, Divisions, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, &c. &c.

To which is prefixed,

ethod for learning Geography without a Master, for the Use of such grown Persons as have neglected this useful Study in their Youth.

And also,

ble shewing the Parallel of Latitude, the Breadth, and the Length of the Day in every Climate.

In a most plain and easy Method.

To learn Geography without the Directions of a Master

THE perſon who deſires to learn Geography, muſt have a ſet of maps, and after reading over the ſituation of each empire, &c. he ſhould be very exact in finding out in the map, the ſeveral places mentioned therein; and thus by reading each article ſeveral times over, and comparing them with the maps, any grown perſon may ſoon know the moſt remarkable places in the world, their ſituation, boundaries, &c and will inſenſibly, by degrees remember the names of them.

The following maps, which may be purchaſed at a ſmall expence may be ſufficient to inſtruct any reader and render this treatiſe eaſy and intelligibly, viz.

The World, Europe, Aſia, Africa, North America, South America, England, Scotland and Ireland.

'Tis highly neceſſary, that the different parts of each of thoſe maps ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by different colours or at leaſt by points or lines.

A Table ſhewing the Parallel of Latitude, the Breadth and the Length of the Day in every Climate.

Climates	Paral.	Brdth	Day.	Clim	Paral.	Brdth	Da
	Climates betwixt the Equator and the Polar Circles						
	D° M.	D M	H. M.		D. M.	D M	H.
1	8 34	8 34	12 30	13	59 59	1 33	18
2	16 43	8 09	13 00	14	62 18	1 19	19
3	24 11	7 28	13 30	15	62 25	1 07	19
4	30 47	6 36	14 00	16	63 23	0 52	20
5	36 50	5 41	14 30	17	64 16	0 58	20
6	41 22	4 52	15 00	18	64 55	0 39	21
7	45 29	4 07	15 30	19	65 25	0 30	21
8	49 01	3 32	16 00	20	65 47	0 22	22
9	51 58	2 57	16 30	21	66 06	0 19	22
10	54 29	2 31	17 00	22	66 20	0 14	23
11	56 37	2 12	17 30	23	66 28	0 08	23
12	58 26	1 49	18 00	24	66 31	0 03	24
	Climates between the Polar Circles and the Pole						
1	67 31	1 00	1 Mo	4	78 20	5 00	4
2	69 31	2 00	2 Mo	5	84 00	5 40	5
3	73 21	3 50	3 Mo	6	90 00	6 00	6

A

Description of the World.

GEography is a science which teacheth the description of the earth. It differs from Cosmography a part from the whole, and from Chronography and Topography as the whole from its parts. The earth is a spherical body, which together with the water make up one globe of so perfect and exact a form, and so beautified and adorned by the God of nature, that from its elegancy and beauty, it was called by the Greeks Κοσμος, and by the Latins Mundus. It is situate according to Ptolomy and Tycho, in the center of the universe, but according to Copernicus, between the orbs of Mars and Venus; its substance so wonderful, as may well express that unlimited power that performs infinitely beyond our imagination. As to its magnitude, it is 21600 miles in circuit, (allowing, according to the vulgar account 60 to a degree) its diameter 6874 miles; its semidiameter 3436; its superficies in square miles 148510584, and its solid content 169921796242 cubical miles.

For the better understanding all its parts, it may be divided into four general heads, viz. 1. Its imaginary parts; 2. its real parts; 3. in respect to its inhabitants; and, 4. its national parts.

1. Imaginary Parts.

The imaginary parts are only supposed, for the clearer understanding of this science; they are, 1. Poles, 2. Circles, 3. Zones, and, 4. Climates.

1. The poles are the extream points of the axis which is ſuppoſed to paſs through the center of the earth, and on which it is ſuppoſed to move daily about. They anſwer to the poles of the heavens (as the other imaginary parts) being the fartheſt diſtant from the Equator; in number two, viz. 1. The arctick, or north pole; and, 2 The antarctick, or ſouth pole.

2. The circles are divided into the gretear and leſſer: the greater divide the world into two equal parts; number four, viz. 1. The equator, compaſſing the earth equally between, and fartheſt from the poles; when the ſun is here, the days and nights are equal 2. The Zodiack (in which is the Ecliptic) cutting the Equator obliquely, through which the ſun paſſes in a year. Theſe two are immoveable. 3. The horizon, dividing the viſible parts of the heavens from the inviſible. 4. The Meridian, dividing the horizon into two equal parts when the ſun is here it is noon. Theſe two are moveable.

The leſſer circles divide the world into two unequal parts; they are, 1. The Tropics, which terminate the ſun's diſtance from the equator, being 23 degrees and a half from it: when the ſun is here it is either ſummer or winter. They are two, viz. of Cancer on the north and of Capricorn on the ſouth ſide of the equator. 2. The polar Circles, 66 degrees and one half of the Equator, and 23 and one half of the Poles; they are called the Arctic and Antarctic circles. 3. The Parallels, which are parallel to the Equator, ſet in maps to ſhew the latitude, as the meridian lines are to ſhew the longitude or paces. (Note, That the latitude is the diſtance from the equator, and longitude from the firſt meridian, made commonly at the Canary iſles.)

3. The Zones are certain ſpaces of earth included between two leſſer circles. In number five; viz. one torrid Zone, which lies between the tropics: two temperate Zones, between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid Zones, between the polar circles and the poles.

4. A Clime, or Climate, is a ſpace of earth, between two parallels, in which the longeſt day is increaſed half an hour; as for example, in the firſt Clime, the long-

day is 12 hours and a half; in the second 13 hours; in the third, 13 hours and a half, &c. they are in number 24 that is from the equator to the polar circles.

2. Real Parts.

The real parts are such as have a real existence upon the superficies of the earth, divided into, 1. Water and 2. Land.

1. Water is divided into, 1. Ocean, called a general collection or rendezvous of all waters, giving bounds to the regions of the earth. 2. Sea, a part of the ocean encompassed with land, except one streight, such as the Mediterranean and Baltic. 3. Streight, a part of the ocean, restrained into narrow bounds, opening the way to sea, as those of Magalonica and Gibraltar. 4. Lake, a large space of water, wholly encompassed with land, as Parima and Zaire. 5. Creek or Gulf, a crooked shore, shrulling forth as it were two arms to hold the sea, as those of Venice and Lepanto; as for Rivers, Ditches, Brooks, Fountains, &c. they need no description.

2. Land, divided into, 1. Continent, a vast tract of land where many nations are joined together, as Europe, Asia, &c. 2. Island, a space of land wholly incompassed with sea, as Britain, Japan, &c. 3. Peninsula, a space of land encompassed with sea except one small part, as Morea, Malacca, &c. 4. Isthmus is that space of land that joins a peninsula to a continent. 5. Promontory, a mountain shooting itself into the sea, the end of which is called a Cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, &c. As for Mountains, Rocks, Valleys, Fields, Forests, Woods, Plains, &c. they are all well known.

3. Inhabitants.

The earth is divided in respect of its inhabitants into the right hand and left. 1. To poets the north was counted the right hand, and the south the left. 2. To Jewish, the south is the right hand, and the north the left. 3. To Astronomers, the west is the right hand, and the east the left. And, 4 to Geographers, the east

is the right, and the west the left. The inhabitants themselves are distinguished; 1. In respect of their Situation, 2. According to their Shadows. 3. In respect to the position of the globe. And, 4. according to the countries.

1. Those according to their situations are divided into, 1. Antæci, which ly under the same meridian, and same longitude, but on different sides of the equator, 2. Periæci, which live on the same sides of the equator, and the same latitude, but on opposite sides of the globe. 3. Antipodes, that live diametrically opposite to each other.

2. Those according to their shadows, are divided into, 1. Amphiscii, (called also Ascii) who live in the Torrid Zone, whose shadows, tend both ways. 2. Periscii, which live in the Frigid Zones whose shadows tend all ways. 3. Heteroscii, in the Temperate Zones whose shadows tend one way.

3. Those according to the position of the Globe, are distinguished into, 1. Such as live in a Right Sephere (under the Equator) where the stars rise and set at right angles. 2. Such as live in an oblique sphere, (between the Equator and Poles) where the stars rise and set obliquely. 3. As live in a Parallel Sphere, (under the Poles) where the stars are always parallel to the Horizon.

4. Those according to the countries, are distinguished into a great many nations and people, as French, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, &c. all which shall be more particularly treated of hereafter.

4. National Parts.

The earth in respect to its countries is divided into four parts, viz 1. Europe. 2. Asia. 3. Africa, and 4. America; to which may be added, 5. Terra borealis incognita, and 6. Terra australis incognita. Those are divided into Empires, Kingdoms, Regions, Countries, Nations, &c. subdivided into Provinces, Governments, Profectures, Circles, Territories, Districts, Counties, &c.

As for the Empires, there are ſix of ſpecial note at preſent, viz. Turky, Ruſſia, Perſia, Tartary, India, and Ambiſſina; to theſe we may add three others that go by the name, viz. Germany, Morocco, Monomotopa. The deſcription of theſe, with the kingdoms, inferior provinces, and ſovereignties, is the main deſign of this compendium.

Countries are for the moſt part divided according to princes dominions (but not always ſo;) they are ſeparated from each other, 1. Sometimes by ſea, as Germany, and Denmark from Swedeland, 2. Sometimes by rivers, as Natolia from Turcumania, 3. Sometimes by mountains, as France frome Spain, 4. Sometimes by walls, as China from Tartary, and 5. Sometimes divided only according to the towns and forts of the princes, as France from the Low Countries. Thus much for the world in general.

A Deſcription of EUROPE.

THE continent of Europe is ſituated between 36 and 72 degrees of north latitude, and between 10 degrees weſt, and 65 degrees of eaſtern longitude, being bounded by the frozen ocean on the north; by Aſia on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean ſea, which ſeparates it from Africa on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt.

This continent with its iſlands, is divided into three grand diviſions, viz. the northern, containing Ruſſia, or Moſcovy, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, Great Britain and its iſlands, Iceland, Greenland and the iſlands of the Baltic.

The middle diviſion conſiſts of Poland, Germany, and the adjoining hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, the Low Countries, or Netherlands, France, and its conqueſts on the Rhine.

The ſouthern diviſion contains Turky in Europe, the tributary provinces of Moldavia, Walachia, the Crim and leſſer Tartary, Switzerland and their allies,

Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the iſlands in the Mediterranean.

Ruſſia, or Moſcovy, contains a very large part of Europe, but though the north is but little inhabited, as producing few of the neceſſaries of life, yet many of the middle and ſouthern provinces are as fruitful as any in Europe, producing every ſpecies of corn and fruits which do not require a very warm climate. The inhabitants were civilized, and from Barbarians, were, in ſome meaſure, made a warlike and induſtrious people, by the conduct and example of Peter the Great. But they have not yet learned to trade much in their own bottoms, their goods being exported in foreign ſhipping; from which alſo they receive the produce of the ſouthern countries of Europe. Our Ruſſia merchants export thither coarſe woollen cloths, long ells, worſted, ſtuffs, tin, and tobacco; and from thence import hemp, flax, coarſe linnen, linnen yarn, Ruſſia leather, furs, tallow, iron, and pot aſhes. The dominions of the Ruſſian Empire extend far into Aſia, and even reach to the pacific ocean, being in length from eaſt to weſt upwards of 3000 miles, and 1500 in breadth from north to ſouth. The government is arbitrary and deſpotic, and their religion, that of the Greek Church.

Sweden is a cold country, encumbered with barren rocks and mountains, and a great part of the year covered with ſnow; it has few navigable rivers, but abundance of torrents, which running precipitately from their rocks and mountains, after a ſhort courſe, run into the Baltic ſea, which is frozen up four or five months in the year. The country is filled with great lakes and marſhes; Lapland and the northern part produce ſcarce any vegitables, but between the mountains there are fruitful valleys. The riches of this country chiefly conſiſts in their mines of ſilver, copper and iron. They export from Sweden hard-ware, pitch, tar, roſin, maſts, deals, and wooden ware; and import thither ſilks, ſtuffs, wine, brandy, ſugar, ſpices, tobacco, fineco, paper, and haberdaſhery wares. Their trade to England has been hitherto moſt advantageous, the Engliſh taking the produce and manufactures of the coun-

try, and giving them near two thirds of silver in return: but the encouragement now given for importing iron from New England, must put a stop to a commerce so disadvantageous to us. The inhabitants are protestants of the Lutheran persuasion.

Denmark consists of Jutland, the islands of Zealand and Funen, and the little islands about them. The peninsula of Jutland was antiently called the Cimbrian Chersonese, or the peninsula of the Cimbri. The country is generally flat, barren, and sandy; and the air is commonly thick and foggy, occasioned by the seas which almost surround it, and by the numerous lakes in the heart of the country; however, in some parts there is plenty of corn and pasturage. Its chief commodities are fish, furniture for ships, ox hides, tallow, fir, wainscot, &c. The longest day is seventeen hours and an half, and the shortest eight and an half. Their kings have been sometimes, hereditary, and at others elective; and sometimes limited, and at others absolute, as they have been ever since the year 1660. when the peasants, groaning under the oppressions of the nobility and gentry agreed to make the crown absolute and hereditary; they were joined by the clergy, and the king having assembled the nobility and gentry in a garrisoned town, in a manner compelled them to resign their liberties. Their religion is Lutheran, as is that of Norway, which is subject to Denmark, and the church lands being seized by the government at the reformation, the Clergy depend on the state for their subsistance.

Norway is extremely cold and barren, and on that account is but thinly inhabited. The poor people dry their stock fish, and use it instead of bread. Their chief commodities are stock fish, furs, train oil, pitch, masts, cables, and deal boards, which they exchange for corn, wine, fruits, and the other necessaries, and conveniencies of life.

As to the islands of Greenland and Iceland, they are cold miserable countries, and but thinly inhabited.

As we are most concerned in the history of Great Britain and Ireland, we shall give a more particular description of them, and place it in an article by itself.

We shall now treat of the middle division of Europe.

Poland is a large and level country, being 660 miles in length from north to south, and 560 from east to west. It is a flat level country, well watered by lakes and rivers, the land fruitful, and producing great quantities of wheat and rye; with rich meadows and pastures which feed vast flocks and herds of cattle; it abounds with wax, pitch, salt, soap, rosin, flax, butter, cheese, corn, and rich furs. The government is an elective monarchy but the king is so restrained by laws, that he has little else besides the shadow of royalty; and while the nobility and gentry are absolutely free, the people are in the most abject slavery, without property, or any thing they can call their own. The nobility and gentry, who are their landlords, or rather masters, are all as despotic as kings, and have the liberty of doing what mischief they please; they pay only an inconsiderable fine for taking away the life of a tenant; they seize and destroy at pleasure, so that, under the appearance of freedom this seems to be the worst constitution on earth. As the whole nation is composed of absolute masters and abject slaves, the latter are only employed in cultivating the earth; all the manufactures necessary for the country are carried on by foreigners, and in general by the Jews who are almost the only people who keep shops, and work at trades. The religion of the country is that of the Romish profession, but Jews and protestants are tolerated. The metropolis of Poland is Warsaw, a large and populous city.

Germany is generally on the north and east, a level country, consisting of barren sands, or marshy grounds; on the south it is encumbered with the mountains of the Alps, but in the middle there is a variety of hills, valleys, fruitful fields and meadows, more particularly along the banks of the Rhine, the Danube, &c. and is adorned with abundance of fine cities, castles, and palaces. This vast country is divided into ten circles, viz. three on the north, the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and that of Westphalia. Three on the south, the circles of Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia. Three about the middle, the circles of Franconia, of the Upper and Lower Rhine. And lastly the circle of Burgundy

ich formerly conſiſted of the dutchy of Burgundy, d the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; but theſe laſt ve been long ſevered from the empire. There are in rmany upwards of three hundred ſovereign princes d ſtates, moſt of them arbitrary within their own ter- ories. The emperor is the fountain of honour, and poſes of almoſt all theſe places that are not hereditary, d which have a relation to the government of the ole empire. When an emperor dies, his ſucceſſor is oſen by the nine electors; but if a king of the Ro- ns has been choſen in the preceeding reign, he ſuc- eds of courſe. By the golden bull, the perſon elected ght to be a Chriſtian prince, of German extraction, d 28 years of age. Before he is inſtalled, he ſigns a itulation preſented him by the electors, princes, and es of the empire; that he will not alienate the lands evenues of the crown, introduce foreign, forces, or ploy foreigners in his ſervice. In return, they are all ged to aſſiſt him, and to join their forces in a time common danger, and to maintain them at their own ence; and, ſuppoſing them unanimous, they are able raiſe and pay 500,000 men. The people are of va- s opinions in religion; the principal ſects are thoſe he Papiſts, Lutherans, and Calviniſts; and there are Independents Baptiſts, Quakers, the Moravian bre- en, &c. but the emperor is always a Papiſt. Ger- ny produces corn, wine, oil, bacon, beer, mum, flax, mp and fine timber; alſo black cattle, ſheep, and ex- ent horſes. They have mines of iron, copper and er, of which the ſilver mines of Hanover are of more e than all the other ſilver mines in Europe put to- her. They have alſo lead, ſalt, coal, vitriol, quick- r, nitre, oaker, and ſulphur. The people are excel- artiſts, and are remarkable for their honeſty and erity, in their dealings. Vienna is the metropolis he German empire, and the ſeat of the emperor. The hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, are emia, Hungary, Tranſilvania, Sclavonia, and Cro- .

The Netherlands are only about 300 miles long, and broad; theſe contain ſeventeen provinces, of which are poſſeſſed by the Dutch, and are called the U-

nited provinces, and the others are called the Auſtri and French Netherlands. The names of the united pr vinces are Holland, Zealand, Friezland, Groningen, veriſſel, Gelderland, Zutphen and Utrecht. The oth ten provinces are Brabant, Flanders, Hainalt, Limbu Luxemburg, Namur, Artois, the Cambreſis the M quiſate of Antwerp, the Lordſhip of Malines, or Mec lin. Of theſe the French poſſeſs the entire provinces Artois and Cambray, part of Flanders, Hainalt, a Luxemburg; the Dutch the north of Brabant and Fl ders, and all the reſt are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtr

France is one of the moſt flouriſhing kingdoms in E rope, but is not ſo populous as Germany. The ſoil exceeding fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, ſilk and f in great abundance, and is extremely well ſituated fo foreign trade, as it lies on the Atlantic ocean, the E liſh channel, and the Mediterranean ſea, and is wate by many large and navigable rivers. Their manuf tures are of linnen, woollen, ſilk and lace, with wh they trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the eaſt weſt Indies. The air is temperate, agreeable and hea ful; the manners of the people are polite, and they the moſt active and enterprizing of any nation in rope. They are under an abſolute government, and ſeſs the Romiſh religion, though they pay leſs regar the pope than any other of his children: but, never leſs, the proteſtants, which are here very numerous, ſeldom free from perſecution.

Of the ſouthern diviſion of Europe, Turkey is moſt eaſterly, and therefore to preſerve the ord which we proceeded with the others we ſhall begin that firſt.

Turkey in Europe is a very extenſive empire, prehending ſome of the richeſt countries in this pa the world, extending upwards of 1000 miles from to weſt, and 500 in breadth from north to ſouth, the numerous iſlands in the Archepelago, or Egean but part of them are in Aſia, where, as well as in ca, their dominions are very conſiderable. In E the Turks are poſſeſſed of Romania, Bulgaria, S Boſnia, Raguſa, Wallachia, Moldavia, Beſſarabia, ziac, and Oczakow, Tartary, Crim and Little Ta

ith Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Theſſaly, and all the ient Greece. Situated as they are, in the centre of e continent, they might command the trade of the hole world: but this advantage they have loſt by their dolence and inactivity, and the deſtructive maxims of eir government. The goods imported from Turkey e raw ſilks, carpets, goats hair, mohair, yarn, goats ool, cotton wool, and yarn, dimities, burdets, ſkins, rdovants, blue, red, and yellow; coffee rhubarb, rpentine, opium, gum ſenega, terralemnia, cluna root, d abundance of other drugs; wine, oil, figs, raiſins, tes, almonds, piſtachio nuts, allom, vitriol, boxwood, es wax, ſaffron, &c. Conſtantinople is the ſeat of the and ſeignior, who is an abſolute prince.

Italy, has a pure, temperate and healthful air, and the il is in general exceeding rich, but the people are ſo oke with ſlavery, and harraſſed with the tyrannies, preſſions, and impoſitions of their prieſts, that it is far om being ſufficiently cultivated. It is in length from rth weſt to ſouth eaſt, 600 miles, and upwards, but breadth very unequal, as it is ſaid to reſemble a boot; is deſcribed, as having the top 400 miles broad from t to weſt; in the calf of the leg, or middle, it is about 0, and towards the inſtep 80 miles broad. In the rth are the dutchies of Savoy, Piedmont, and Mont-rat, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; the territory of noa, ſubject to the Genoeſe; the dutchies of Milan, antua, and the reſt of Montferrat, ſubject to the houſe Auſtria; the dukedom of Mondena, ſubject to its own ke; and the large territories of Venice, ſubject to that ublic. In the middle of Italy is the dukedom of Tuſ-y, ſubject to the duke of Lorrain; the popes domi-ns, which almoſt ſurround Tuſcany; and the ſtate of cca. In the ſouthern diviſion is the kingdom of Na-s, ſubject to the king of the two Sicilies. The peo-have a taſte for the polite arts, and excel in archi-ture, ſtatuary, muſic and painting. Our trade to I-y is carried on by ſeparate merchants, who export ad cloths, long-ells, bays, druggets, calimancoes, blets, and other ſtuffs; leather, tin, lead, fiſh, pep-, and eaſt India goods; for which they in return im-

port raw and wrought ſilk, velvets, wine, oil, ſoap, o
lives, anchovies, and drugs for dying.

Switzerland is ſituated in the valleys between th
Alps, the higheſt mountains in Europe, which, thoug
lying between 45 and 48 degrees of north latitude; ar
for a great part of the year covered with ſnow, and th
air is here much ſharper than in countries that lye mor
to the north. From theſe mountains the largeſt river
in Europe have their ſource. particularly the Rhine, th
Rhone, the Danube, the Ruſs, and the Inn. Here ar
alſo extenſive lakes, thoſe of Conſtance and Geneva ar
each ſixty miles long. The ſoil produces ſome corn an
wine, but as the fruits of the earth are frequently de
ſtroyed by ſtorms, or cold rains, they, to prevent th
poor from periſhing, in plentiful years, lay up their cor
in magazines. They breed and ſupply the neighbour
ing countries with abundance of cattle. They hav
ſome crape and linnen manufactures; but as almoſt a
their cloathing is imported from abroad, they wiſel
reſtify this inconvenience, by retrenching all ſuperflu
ties. Switzerland is divided into three claſſes. Swi
zerland Proper, or the thirteen cantons, the ſubjects o
Switzerland, or the conquered countries, and the allie
of Switzerland, as the Griſons, the republic of Genev
&c. Of the thirteen cantons ſome are proteſtant, an
other popiſh cantons, but they all unite againſt a com
mon enemy.

Spain enjoys a fine air, and generally ſerene ſettle
weather, except in ſpring and autumn; the winter is
moderate in the valleys, that for nine months in th
year they have very little occaſion for fires; but in Jun
July and Auguſt, the heats are very troubleſome. Th
ſoil produces excellent wheat and barley; they hav
rich paſtures, and their wool is the beſt in Europe
they abound in wine, oil, and ſilk, and in oranges, l
mons, raiſins, citrons, prunes, figs, capers, cheſnut
almonds, and pomegranates; they have valuable mines
copper, lead, allom, and ſulphur, and the iron and ſte
of Biſcay is reckoned the beſt in Europe. But, no
withſtanding ſo fine a country, and the vaſt treaſur
they have drained from their American mines, Spain
poor, and but thinly peopled; but their poverty ma

e, in a great measure, ascribed to their pride and in-olence. Their land is cultivated by foreigners, and hey export great part of the produce of their country nwrought. Those of our merchants, who trade to pain, export broad cloths, druggets, bays, long ells, alimancoes, and other stuffs, tin, lead, leather, fish, orn, hose, and haberdashery wares, and from thence mport wine, oil, salt, and fruit. It is computed that rom this trade England receives a greater balance than rom that of any other nation, except the Portugueze.

Portugal is the most westerly kingdom in Europe, be-g about 300 miles long, and 100 broad; it is neither o hot nor so fruitful as Spain, and is encumbered with ome of the most barren and unprofitable mountains; hich, however, towards the bottom, being planted ith vines, produce most excellent wine; and though he soil produces plenty of olives, as well as oranges nd lemons, yet they have not corn enough for their bsistance. The foreign trade of the Portugeze con-sts either in the exportation of the produce of their own il, or in the merchandize they receive from their settle-ents in Asia, Africa, and America. There is no coun-y to which the English trade to greater advantage; r though we import the greatest part of their wine and uit, they take our woollen manufactures in return. he inhabitants of Spain and Portugal are the most bi-otted Papists in Europe.

A Description of ASIA.

ASIA is situated between 25 and 148 degrees of east-ern longitude, and between the equator, and 72 egrees of north latitude, being bounded by the frozen ean on the north, by the Archipelago, the Euxine sea, which separates it from Europe on the north west; the Red sea, which separates it from Africa on the uth west, by the Indian ocean on the south; and by e pacific ocean on the east.

This quarter of the world is thrown into three grand divisions, the first containing the empire of China, Chinesian Tartary, and the oriental islands on the east. The second, India, Usbec Tartary, Calmuc Tartary, and Siberia in the middle. And the third containing Persia, Arabia, Astracan, Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia on the west.

China, including Chinesian Tartary, is divided from Siberia by the river Argun, and is 2000 miles in length from north to south, and 1000 in breadth from east to west. This vast empire is usually divided into 16 provinces, in which are computed 155 capital cities, 131 of the second rank, and 2357 fortified towns. On the limits of China, there is a stone wall 1500 miles long, built to defend them against the incursions of the Tartars; but, notwithstanding this, about an hundred years ago they made a conquest of China. This is thought to be the most populous empire in the world. In the north and very far to the south, the air is very cold, occasioned by the height of the land. The chief produce of the country is silk, tea, china ware, gold dust, and japan work, of which England, Holland, Portugal, and France, import a great deal, sending them silver in return. Their religion is pagan, of which several sects are tolerated. Europeans complain of them as a very deceitful people.

Of all the eastern islands, those of Japan are the most famous; that called Japan, and which gives its name to all the rest, is about 600 miles long, and from 100 to 150 broad, besides which, there are several others of considerable bigness, all subject to the emperor of Japan, who has fifty or sixty vassal princes under his dominions. The revenues of this emperor are said to be greater than those of any monarch upon earth. The trade with the Chinese, but no European nation are allowed this priviledge except the Dutch, who carry to Japan spices, sugar, silks, woollen and linnen cloth; elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares, and they receive in return gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other Japan and lacquered wares.

The peninsula of India, or India Proper, is the most southern part of the second division of Asia, and is also

2000 miles from south to north, and is the broadeſt part 1500 from eaſt to weſt. The northern part of this vaſt country, has a temperate healthful climate, but in the ſouth it is extremely hot, eſpecially when the winds blow in April and May. They have periodical rains, which, beginning in June laſt till October, which is the ſeaſon for planting and ſowing; but they have ſcarce any grain beſides rice, except in the north. The produce of the continent of India, and what the Europeans export from hence, are chints, calicoes, muſlins, pepper, and diamonds, which moſt nations purchaſe with ſilver, but the Dutch frequently barter ſpices for them. Their religion is paganiſm, and they all believe in the doctrine of tranſmigration. They are under the government of the great Mogul, an arbitrary and deſpotic prince, who is the ſole landlord and proprietor as well as ſovereign.

India beyond the Ganges extends near 2000 miles from north to ſouth, but is of a very unequal breadth, and comprehends the kingdoms of Aſem, Ava, Pegu, Laſſ, Siam, Cambodia, and Malacca; the laſt is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, and the reſt is governed by as many Indian princes. Great part of this country would be intolerably hot, were is not for the periodical rains, which, when the ſun is vertical, overflow the country, and the breezes which come from the ſea. The natives are of an olive colour, and their religion various ſects of paganiſm. There is no country where there are ſuch numbers of elephants. Our merchants here meet with gold and precious ſtones, canes, opium, and ſuch other articles as are uſually found between the tropics, but they have no corn except rice.

Tartary, which is the ſame as the ancient Scythia, comprehended all the north of Europe and Aſia, of which the Ruſſians poſſeſs the principal part, and have given it the name of Siberia; and this part of their dominions extend even to the pacific ocean, and is 2000 miles in length, and 1300 in breadth. The Tartars of Aſtracan, and the Calmuc Tartars, are alſo ſubject to Moſcovy, thoſe of Circaſſia and Dagiſtan, ſometimes put themſelves under the protection of the Turks, and Perſians, and ſometimes of the Ruſſians. The Uſbec Tartars are tributary to the ſovereign of Perſia. Nor-

thern Tartary is a barren country, almoſt always co
vered with ſnow, in which are few houſes or inhabi
tants. But in the ſouth the Tartars enjoy a temperat
climate, and a fruitful ſoil; yet they do not apply them
ſelves to cultivate the land, but are continually movin
from place to place to find paſture for their numerou
flocks and herds.

Perſia is the firſt country we ſhall mention in the thir
diviſion of Aſia. It is 1200 miles long, and almoſt
many broad. In the ſouth, which lyes near the tropi
of Cancer, the air is ſo exceſſive hot, that for two
three months in the year it is dangerous to ſtir out
noon; for at that time the winds blowing over a va
tract of burning ſands, are heated to ſuch a degree
frequently to prove mortal. There is very little wate
but what they have is managed with the greateſt car
and conveyed through innumerable aqueducts to the
towns, their fields and gardens. It is a country incum
bered with barren mountains, but whoſe valleys ar
fruitful. They have a prodigious variety of the riche
fruits, but ſcarce any corn except rice. The ſoil al
produces abundance of medicinal drugs; and they hav
a fine breed of horſes, but as the country is very ſandy
and filled with large deſarts, there camels and dromeda
ries are their moſt uſeful animals. One of the princip
manufactures of Perſia, is embroidery in gold and ſilve
on cloth, ſilk, or leather. Turkey-leather is chief
brought from hence and carried thro' Turkey; as al
thoſe called Turkey carpets are really made here. B
the principal manufacture of the country is that of ſil
which they either work up alone or mix with cotton
camel or goats hair; their brocades, gold tiſſue, an
gold velvet are admirably fine. They alſo manufactur
camel hair ſtuffs, camblets, ſilk and worſted druggets
Their greateſt men are merchants, but the Armenian
and Indian banyans, who reſide there, carry on the mo
diſtant foreign traffic. They take broad cloth from Eng
land, in exchange for their raw ſilk, and an act has late
ly paſſed hear for carrying on the ſame trade throug
Ruſſia. Our Eaſt India company have long traded th
ther by the way of Gombroon and the Perſian gulph
The people are civil to ſtrangers, but, live in a luxurio

manner; their religion is that of the mahometan, and the ſophy of Perſia is an abſolute prince.

Arabia joins on the eaſt to Perſia, and is a country of great extent, governed by ſeveral princes, and divided into many ſtates. The people generally live in tents, and move from place to place to find paſture and water for their cattle, great part of their country being a dry and barren deſart.

Turkey in Aſia, contains Chaldea, now called Eyraca, Arabia Meſopotamia, now Diarbeck; part of Aſſyria, now called Curdiſtan, Armenia, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circaſſia; part of Arabia, Syria, Paleſtine, Natalia, or Aſia Minor. Some which are as fine and fruitful countries as any in the world.

A Deſcription of AFRICA.

AFRICA is joined to Aſia by the narrow iſthmus of Suez, and ſituated between 37 degrees north, and 35 degrees ſouth latitude, and between 18 weſt, and 15 degrees of eaſt longitude, bounded by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from Europe on the north, by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the eaſtern ocean, which divides it from Aſia on the eaſt; by the ſouthern ocean on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean, which ſeparates it from America on the weſt.

Africa is divided into ten diviſions, Egypt, Abyſſinia, or the Upper Ethiopia; the coaſt of Anian and Zanguebar; Monoemugi, Mononotopa, and Caffraria, or the lower Ethiopia; Congo, Angola, and Guiney; Nigritia, or Negroland; Zaara; Biledulgerid; the antient Numidia; the empire of Morocco; and the coaſt of Barbary.

Egypt is ſituated near the extremity of the Mediterranean, and is 600 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 100 to 200 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The air is here very hot and the ſoil extremely fertile occaſioned by the overflowing of the Nile, without which, it

would be a barren waſte, as it very ſeldom rains in th
country. The lower Egypt is a triangular iſland, ma
by the Levant, and the two principal branches of t
Nile. No place in the world is better furniſhed wi
corn, fleſh, fiſh, fruits, and the moſt excellent gard
ſtuff, but the people are very ſubject to have ſore eye
The Egyptians were the inventors of almoſt all ar
and there are ſtill to be ſeen their antient pyramids, o
of which is 700 feet high. Egypt is ſubject to the gra
ſeignior, but his authority is extremely limited by th
Egyptian princes.

Ethiopia ſuperior, comprehending Abyſſinia, Nubi
and Abex, joins to Egypt on the ſouth. The river Ni
riſes from a lake almoſt in the middle of Abyſſini
which being ſwelled by the periodical rains, that fall a
nually between the tropics, overflow Egypt and all th
low grounds which border on that river. The count
produces plenty of corn, rice, wine, ſugar, flax, and a
the fruits proper to the climate; but the Turks being
poſſeſſion of Abex, have ſhut up all the avenues to th
country. Camels, horſes, oxen, ſheep and aſſes a
their cattle. The Abyſſines are perfectly black, b
have neither flat noſes nor thick lips. It was the k
of this country who was called Preſter John. Th
keep both the Chriſtian and Jewiſh ſabbath, and bo
baptize and circumciſe their children, and even their f
male children.

The coaſt of Anian is a barren country, on the e
of Abyſſinia, ſubject to ſeveral African princes.

Zanguebar, is another country on the eaſt of Aſia, l
ing on the ſouth of Anian and contains the provinces
Mojadoxa, Melinda, Quiloa, Mozambique and Sofo
The Portugueze have here made ſeveral ſettlement
and trade with the natives for gold, ſlaves, ivory, oſtri
feathers, wax and drugs.

Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots, lyes in t
ſouthermoſt part of Africa, and almoſt ſurrounds the i
land country of Monomotopa, a part very little know
the Hottentots are a ſavage and naſty people. In th
country the Dutch have built a town and caſtle ne
the moſt ſouthern promontory, called the Cape
Good-Hope.

Congo and Angola lyes on the weſt of Caffraria. Thither the European merchants reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Theſe countries are ſubject to ſeveral Negro princes; but as the Portugueze have a great many ſettlements on this coaſt, and in the inland country, they pretend to the dominion of the whole, and that theſe princes are their vaſſals; however the trade is open to all the nations that pleaſe to traffick with the natives. The chief town on this part of the continent is St. Salvador; but the capital of all the Portugueze ſettlements in this part of Africa, is the city of Loango, in a ſmall iſland near the coaſt. The ſlaves of Angola, as they are not bred to labour, are generally agreed to be the larieſt and moſt intractable of any of the ſlaves purchaſed on the coaſt.

Guiney coaſt has the Atlantic ocean on the ſouth and weſt, and is divided into the grain coaſt, from its chiefly producing Guiney grain; the ivory coaſt, from the plenty of elephants teeth found there; the gold coaſt, from its furniſhing much gold; and the ſlaves coaſt, from its furniſhing the greateſt number of ſlaves. The Engliſh, Dutch, and French, have forts and factories on this coaſt; for the Portugueze, after having poſſeſſed the whole for upwards of 100 years, were drove from hence by the Dutch. The princes of the inland country being almoſt always at war, ſell their priſoners to the Europeans for ſlaves.

Negroland is a fruitful country, producing rice, Guiney grain, and Indian corn; alſo coeoa nuts, plantains, pulſe, palm trees, and tropical fruits. The Europeans trade thither for ſlaves, gold, ivory, bees-wax, gum-ſenega, and other drugs.

Zaara is a barren deſart country that produces ſcarcely any thing to ſuſtain life; it has no towns, but the few inhabitants who know where to find ſprings of water, live in tents, and wander from one country to another, to find graſs and water for their cattle. Theſe people are of an olive complexion, their language is Arabic, and their religion mahometaniſm.

Biledulgerid lyes on the north of Zarra; it is partly ſubject to the Turks, and partly to the king of Morocco. The climate is very hot, but generally eſteemed wholeſome. The ſoil is but indifferent, and the

commodities are chiefly cattle, corn, dates, and indigo. The religion of the inhabitants is that of mahometaniſm.

Morocco has the Mediterranean ſea on the north, and the Atlantic ocean on the weſt, and is about 500 miles long, and 200 broad. It is a fine country, conſiſting of mountains and fruitful plains. The ſoil produces corn and the richeſt fruits. They ſend ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules, every year to Mecca and Negroland: to Mecca they carry fine woollen goods, Morocco ſkins, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, bringing back ſilks, muſlins, callicoes, coffee, and drugs. By the caravans to Negroland they ſend ſalt, ſilk and woollen goods; taking gold, ivory, and negro ſlaves in return. The emperor is an abſolute deſpotic tyrant, but he has no ſhips of war except ſmall pyratic veſſels.

Barbary, comprehending Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca, lyes on the eaſt of Morocco, and extends along the ſouthern ſhore of the Mediterranean, as far as Egypt. The air of the country is temperate and healthful, the ſoil fruitful; its chief commodities are honey, wax, oil, flax, dates, almonds, hides, &c. The religion of this country, as well as Morocco, is mahometaniſm.

A Deſcription of AMERICA.

AMerica is ſituated between 80 degrees north, and 58 degrees ſouth latitude, and between 35 and 143 degrees of weſt longitude. It is bounded on the eaſt, weſt and ſouth by the ocean; but on the north ſome have imagined it joined to the other continent: while others, finding a great current flowing in Hudſon's bay from the eaſt, ſuppoſe that it is divided from the north by a large river, which has a communication with the ocean, on the other ſide of the continent. Others have imagined, that the north eaſt of Siberia joins to the weſt of the unknown continent of America, with

dſon's bay; and that thus inſtead of two continents, e have but one. If this ſuppoſition be true, it will ccount for the peopling of a country ſo far diſtant om that place of the world in which man was original- placed.

The principal part of America is at preſent under e dominion of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, and rance.

The Spaniſh dominions, which are by far the largeſt, mprehend Old and New Mexico, Florida, Terra Fir- a, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, Paragua, and la Plata, the untry of the Amazons, and the Spaniſh iſlands, of ich the moſt conſiderable are Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Porto co, and Trinidad.

The ſecond diviſion is ſubject to Portugal, and con- s of the country of Braſil, extending from the river mazon, under the equator, to the river La Plata, in degrees ſouth latitude, an extent of 3000 miles, but rcely 200 miles broad

The third grand diviſion is ſubject to Great Britain, lyes along the eaſtern coaſt of North America from to 51 degrees of north latitude, and lying in the fol- ing order from north to ſouth. The Iſle of New- ndland, New Britain, Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, w England, New York, the two Jerſeys, Penſilva- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro- , Georgia, and the Iſlands of Jamaica, St Chriſto- rs, Barbadoes, &c.

The fourth diviſion is claimed by the French, which, ording to their maps, extends from the gulph of xico to the north of Canada, that is, from 28 to 52 grees of north latitude, being 1500 miles from north outh, and very little leſs from eaſt to weſt: theſe ing the Britiſh dominions on the eaſt, and New Mex- on the weſt, comprehending the greateſt part of Ca- a and Florida, to which countries they have given names of New France and Louiſiana. The iſlands ct to France are thoſe of Caen, and part of the iſ- of Hiſpaniola, Martinico, Guadalupe, and ſeveral e other Caribbee iſlands,

The Dutch are poſſeſſed of Surinam on the coaſt of ana, or Caribiana in South America, and others on

the north coaſt of Terra Firma, of which thoſe of Caraſſow, Arabia, and Bonnaire are the chief, and from hence they carry on a clandeſtine trade with the coaſt of Spaniſh America.

Denmark is poſſeſſed of the iſland of St Thomas one of the Caribbees.

It would take up too much room to give a particular account of all the countries of this vaſt continent. We ſhall therefore conclude our account of this part of the earth with ſome general obſervations.

America, as a continent, is divided into two parts north and ſouth, by the iſthmus of Darien. This iſthmus is a neck of land, of about ſixty miles broad, and 300 in length, and filled with high mountains, on which the ſnow frequently lyes, though it is only between 9 and 10 degrees of north latitude; the wind, which great part of the year blows from thence into the ſouth ſea, is cool and refreſhing; while on the other ſide the air of the Atlantic ocean is exceſſive hot. America enjoys all the advantages of the other three parts of the globe, being extreamly fruitful, and having a fine air except towards the north, where it is much colder than any part of Europe that lyes under the ſame latitude. The air is filled with an infinite number of birds, and the rivers with fiſh, and (where uncultivated) the land with trees; ſo that the principal difficulty in making a new ſettlement conſiſts in clearing the ground. The Britiſh and French ſettlements chiefly produce tobacco, ſugar, pepper, corn, rice, timber, iron; and from hence are imported ſkins, furs, fiſh, and ſome drugs. The Spaniſh ſettlements, produce cochineal, and other drugs, with great quantities of gold and ſilver; but it is ſaid that the gold mines of Mexico is almoſt exhauſted. The Portugueze ſettlements at Brazil in South America at preſent produce vaſt quantities of gold, and diamonds. And the Dutch ſettlements at Surinam furniſhes them with tobacco and ſugar.

BRITISH ISLANDS.

THE British iſlands, or the Engliſh dominions, ly in the weſtern ocean, on the north of France and eſt of Denmark, Germany and the Low Countries. uated between the 8th and 20th, and 35 min. of lon. d between the 50 and 59 deg. of lat. Under this me are comprehended four diſtinct parts, beſides the er iſles, viz. 1. England, 2. Wales, 3. Scotland, d, 4. Ireland.

I. ENGLAND.

The kingdom of England lyes on the ſouth of Scotd, and north of France, from which it is divided by e Channel, of a triangular form, encompaſſed on three s with ſea. In length from north to ſouth, about o miles, and in breadth from eaſt to weſt about 300, taining about 27 millions of acres.

The inhabitants are moſtly of the reformed religion, ght here in its purity (the diviſions I forbear to men) ſome few are Papiſts; their language is a branch the Teutonick, chiefly compoſed of old Saxon, Latin French. Their chief commodities are corn, cattle, copper, lead, iron, timber coals, abundance of ol, ſtuffs, linnen, hides, tallow, butter, cheeſe, beer, It is divided into ſix circuits, viz.

. Northern circuit, 2. Midland circuit, 3. Oxford cuit, 4. Norfolk circuit, 5. Home circuit, 6. Weſtcircuit.

ivers of principal note are four, viz. 1. Thames, Severn, 3. Trent, and 4 Tweed.

ountains of the greateſt account are three, viz. Inglegh, 2. Pendle, and 3. Pennegent.

bbishopricks 2. *Biſhopricks* 20. *Univerſities* 2.

An account of the ſeveral counties of England and Wales, with their produce, market-towns, and market-days.

Note, *m* ſtands for Monday, *tu* for Tueſday, *w* for Wedneſday, *th* for Thurſday, *f* for Friday, and *ſ* for Saturday.

Bedfordſhire.

AN inland county, in Lincoln dioceſe, 73 miles in circumference, is a fruitful country, well ſtored with corn and cattle, eſpecially in the northern part. It produces barley and wheat as good, if not the beſt in England.

Market-towns.

Bedford, the ſhire town, Tueſday and Saturday.

Dunſtable w	Sheſſord f
Woburn f	Bigleſwade tu
Ampthill th	Potton ſ
Leighton tu	Tuddington ſ
Luton m	

Berkſhire.

An inland county in the dioceſe of Salisbury, a pleaſant country, 120 miles round, where the air is g and the ſoil fruitful. It yields plenty of corn, cat wild fowl, wool, and wood, eſpecially oak.

Market-towns.

Reading, the ſhire-town, Saturday.

Abingdon m and f	Newbury th
Windſor f	Faringdon tu
Wallingford tu and f	Wanting f
Maidenhead w	Eaſt-Iſley w
Hungerford w	Okingham tu

Buckinghamſhire, or Bucks.

Another inland county in Lincoln dioceſe, 138 miles in circuit, is very plentiful both in corn and paſture, particularly the famous Vale of Aylesbury, which feeds an infinite number of ſheep, yielding exceeding wool. The Tame, Ouſe, and Coln are its principal rivers.

Market-towns.

Buckingham the chief, Saturday.

Aylesbury ſ	Beaconsfield th
High Wickham ſ	Cheſham w
Colebrook w	Risborough ſ
Stoney Stratford ſ	Amerſham tu
Oulney m	Newport Pagnel ſ
Marlow ſ	Tvingo ſ
Wendover th	Winſlow th

Cambridgeſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of Ely, 130 miles in circumference, abounds in corn and paſture, fiſh, wild-fowl and ſaffron. 'Tis true, the north part of it called the Iſle of Ely is full of marſhes, and ſubject to ſmall inundations, which makes it unhealthful, and yield but little corn; but this defect is richly ſupplied with plenty of cattle, fiſh, and wild fowl. Cambridge is remarkable for a famous univerſity, containing 12 colleges and 4 halls, and are as followeth.

Founded in

Peter Houſe,	1284. by Hugh de Balſham, biſhop of Ely.
Corpus Chriſti, or Bennet col.	1346. by Henry of Monmouth, duke of Lancaſter.
Clarevile and Caius	1348. and ſo named from its founders.
King's college	1441. by King Henry VI.
Queen's college	1448. by Margaret, wife to Henry VI.
Jeſus college	1497. by L. L. D. Bp. of Ely.

Christ's college	Founded in	1506. by Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of H. VII.
St John's college		1506. by the same.
Magdalane col.		1542 by E. Stafford, the last D. of Buckingham of that name.
Trinity college		1546. by King Henry VIII.
Emanuel college		1584. by Sir Walter Mildman chancellor of the exchequer.
Sidney Sussex col.		1598. by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex.

HALLS.

Clare hall	Founded in	1343. by Richard Badew.
Pembroke hall		1347. by Mary de St Paul, countess of Pembroke.
Trinity hall		1353. by William Bateman, bp. of Norwich.
Katherine hall		1459. by Robert Wood, chancellor of the university.

Market-towns.

Cambridge, the chief, Saturday,

Ely ſ	Merche ſ
Caxton tu	Royſton w
Newmarket tu	Wisbich ſ
Linton th	Soham ſ

Cheſhire, or County of Cheſter.

A maritime county in the dioceſe of Cheſter, 1 miles round. It yields more paſture than corn, and for the moſt part level: its greateſt hills being thoſe th part it from Stafford and Derbyſhire. There are in ſeveral foreſts, particularly Delamere and Macclesfie foreſts: and ſo great a number of parks, that few ge tlemens country ſeats are without one.

There are alſo many heaths, in which both ſheep a horſes feed; and ſome moſſy plots, which make goo turff to burn.

Its principal rivers are the Dee, which waters the W. parts, the Wever running through the middle, a the Merſey northward.

Cheese and salt are the chief product of this county, and both in great request all over England.

Market-towns.

Chester, the capital, Wednesday and Saturday.

Namptwich ſ	Stockport ſ
Middlewich ſ	Sandwich th
Norwich ſ	Aſtringham tu
Macclesfield m	Malpas m
Congleton ſ	Knotsford ſ
Fordesham w	

Cornwall.

A maritime county in the dioceſe of Exeter, is the moſt weſtern county of England, ſurrounded with the ſea on the north, ſouth, and weſt, and parted from Devonſhire, eaſtward by the Tamer, all but a ſlip of land; ſo that 'tis a perfect peninſula, 150 miles in circumference: but is none of the moſt fruitful parts of England. It is true, its valleys are full of corn and paſture, and the hills famous for their tin and copper mines; and it abounds in wild fowl, and the ſeas thereof in fiſh. It yields alſo plenty of ſamphire, eringo, fine ſlate and marble.

Market-towns.

Launceſton, the chief, Saturday.

Leſkard ſ	Truro w and ſ	Helſton ſ
Leſtwithiel ſ	Bodmin ſ	Saltaſh tu
Catchelford ſ	Foway ſ	St Columb th
Weſtlow, or	Kellington w	Market-Jew th
Port Pigham ſ	St German ſ	Padſtow ſ
Grampound ſ	Newport ſ	Penzance th
Faſtlow ſ	Tregony ſ	Falmouth th
Penryn w, ſ and ſ	St Ives w and ſ	Stratton tu

Cumberland.

A maritime county in the north of England, and in the dioceſe of Cheſter and Carliſle, is bounded northward with Scotland, and weſtward with the Iriſh ſea, and is 168 miles round. It yields plenty of corn, paſture, wild fowl, fiſh, coal pits, and mines of copper and lead.

Market-towns.

Carliſle, the chief, Saturday.

Cockermouth tu	Alſton-Moor ſ
Whitehaven th	Ireby th
Keſwick ſ	Kirk Oſwald th
Penrith tu	Longtown th
Brampton tu	Ravenglaſs ſ
Holm ſ	Wigton tu
Egermont ſ	

Derbyſhire.

An inland county northward in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, 130 miles in circuit, is a plentiful county of paſture, corn and wood. Here are alſo quarries of free ſtone, marble, mill, lime, whet ſtones, coal, lead and iron mines, chryſtal and alabaſter.

The river Darwent, which glides through this county from north to ſouth, and falls into the Trent, divides it into two parts, eaſt and weſt.

Market-towns.

Derby, the ſhire-town, Friday.

Cheſterfield ſ	Aſhbourn ſ
Worckſworth tu	Blackwell m
Bolſover f	Dronsfield th
Alfreton m	Tiddleſwall w

Devonſhire.

A maritime county in the dioceſe of Exeter, 20[illegible] miles in circumference. It lies in the weſt of Engla[illegible]

borders upon Cornwall, and is watered on two ſides with the ſea, viz. north and ſouth. The air is very good, and the ſoil for the moſt part fruitful, but there are both hills and woods. This county abounds chiefly in corn, paſture, wool, wild fowl and ſea fiſh. There are alſo tin and lead mines. Its chief manufactures are kerſeys, ſerges and lace.

Market-towns.

Exeter, the chief, Wedneſday and Saturday.

Barnſtaple f	Topſham ſ	Dodbrood w
Dartmouth f	Axminſter ſ	Hartland ſ
Honiton ſ	Autrey tu	Hatherly tu
Oakhampton ſ	Bampton ſ	Holdſworthy f
Plimpton f	Bow ſ	Kingsbridge ſ
Taviſtock ſ	Chimleigh th	Kirton th
Tiverton tu	Cudleigh f	Modbury th
Plymouth m & th	Columpton ſ	Moreton ſ
Totneſs ſ	Combmartin ſ	Newton th
Aſhburton ſ	Culliton th	
Biddeford tu	Torrington ſ	

Dorſetſhire.

A maritime county upon the Channel, lies eaſt of Devonſhire, in the dioceſe of Briſtol, 150 miles in compaſs. It is a pleaſant and fruitful county, yielding plenty of corn, cattle, paſture, wild fowl and fiſh; alſo abundance of hemp, and quarries of free ſtone and marble.

Market-towns.

Dorcheſter, the capital, Saturday.

Weymouth tu & f	Wareham ſ	Cerne w
Malcomb Regis tu & f	Corſe-Caſtle th	Frampton th
	Cranborn w	Sherborn tu and f
Bridport ſ	Blandford ſ	Milton m
Bere w	Sturminſter th	Winbourn ſ
Pool m and th	Abbotsbury th	Stalbridge ſ
Shaftesbury ſ		

Durham.

A maritime northern county, commonly named the Biſhoprick of Durham, 107 miles in circuit. The air is ſharp, and the ſoil not very fruitful. The eaſt ſide is the beſt, the ſouth full of marſhes, and the weſt full of rocks. The greateſt advantage of this county conſiſts in coal, iron and lead mines.

Market-towns.

Durham, the capital, Saturday.

Aukland th	Hartlepool m
Stockton f	Stamthorp tu
Sunderland f	Bernard Caſtle w
Darlington m	

Eſſex.

A maritime county in the eaſt part of England, and the dioceſe of London, called Eſſex from the Eaſt-Saxons, by whom it was inhabited. It is about 146 miles in compaſs. Here the air is temperate, but near the ſea and Thames very moiſt and agueiſh. The ſoil yields plenty of corn, cattle, and wool. Here is alſo abundance of fiſh and wild fowl. In the north parts ſaffron grows to admiration. And there are ſome parts, the ſoil of which is ſo rank, that after three crops of ſaffron, it yields good barley for near 20 years together, without compoſt.

This county is watered by a great number of rivers, beſides the Thames that parts it from Kent, the Stour from Suffolk, the Lea from Middleſex, and the little Stour from Hartfordſhire; here's the Colo, Chelmer, Crouch, Roding, and many other Rivers, all yielding plenty and variety of fiſh.

Market-towns.

Colcheſter, the county town, Saturday

Harwich tu	Hatfield f	Rumford w
Barking f	Witham tu	Ingerſtone w
Maldon ſ	Chelmsford f	Walden f

Billericay tu	Burntwood th	Dunmore ſ
Togeſhall ſ	Grayes th	Halſtead ſ
Horndon ſ	Raleigh ſ	Waltham Abbey tu
Manningtree tu	Thaxtead ſ	Sudbury ſ
Epping th and ſ	Braintree w	

Glouceſterſhire.

An inland county in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, 138 miles round, is a fine, fruitful and delightful country. The hills on the eaſt ſide, called Cotſwold, are covered with flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is called the fineſt in Britain. The middle parts are level, and watered by the Severn, which contributes much to the fertility. Weſtward is the antient foreſt of Dean, formerly 20 miles long; but now much leſs; the iron mines having conſumed a great part of it.

Beſides the Severn, which croſſes this county from north to ſouth, here is the Avon that parts it from Somerſetſhire, the Wye that partly divides it from Monmouthſhire, beſides the Stroud and the Iſis, all very fiſhy rivers; the Severn yielding great plenty of ſalmon.

Formerly the vales of this county were full of vineyards, which have been ſince turned into orchards, yielding plenty of apples for cyder.

In ſhort, this county abounds in corn, wool, wood, iron, cyder and ſalmon. Among its manufactures, the woollen is moſt conſiderable. Here is alſo made great quantity of good cheeſe.

Market-towns.

Glouceſter, the ſhire town, Wed. and Sat.

Cirencester m	Fairford th	Northleech w
and ſ	Tewkſbury ſ	Blackley w
Purſley th	Camhen w	Newnham ſ
Stroud ſ	Chettenham ſ	Letchlade tu
Newent ſ	Sudbury th	Panſwick tu
Stow th	Tedbury w	Wickware m
Thornbury ſ	Winchcomb ſ	Wotton ſ
Marſhfield tu	Morton ſ	Dean m

Hampſhire, Hants, or Southampton.

This is a maritime county, on St. George's Channel, between Suſſex Eaſt and Dorſet Weſt, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, 100 miles in circuit. It is a pleaſant and fruitful county, yielding plenty of graſs, corn, wool, wood and iron; and particularly noted for the excellency of its honey and bacon.

On the weſt ſide it is watered by the Avon and Stour, which meet near the ſea; and on the eaſt by the Teſt and the Itchin, that joins near Southampton.

Market-towns.

Southampton, the ſhire-town, Tu. and Fr.

Wincheſter w and ſ	Farnham th.
Portſmouth th and ſ	Baſingſtock w
Andover ſ	Kingſclear tu
Limington ſ	Ringwood w
Petersfield ſ	Odiham ſ
Stockbridge th	Rumſey ſ
Whitechurch ſ	Waltham tu
Newport w and ſ.	Aleſton th
Alton ſ	

Hartfordſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of London and Lincoln, 130 miles round, is a fine delightful place; and has more gentlemens parks than an other county. Here the inhabitants breathe a wholſome air, and the ſoil yields plenty of corn, graſs and wood. The Lea and Coln are its principal rivers; wheat, barley, and malt its chief commodities, and, with Bedfordſhire, the beſt in Great Britain. The plowmen and farmers are outdone by none.

Market-towns.

Hartford is the county-town, Saturday.

St. Albans ſ	Baldock th
Barnet m	Hitchin tu
Ware tu	Hodſon th
Barkhamſtead m	Stevenage ſ
Rickmanſworth ſ	Thring ſ
Hatfield th	Watford tu
Buntingford m	Hempſtead th
Standon ſ	

Herefordſhire.

An inland county in Hereford dioceſe, toward Wales, circuit 120 miles, abounds in all things neceſſary for ſe, particularly corn, wool, ſalmon and cyder. Its ool and cyder are counted the beſt in Great Britain; d yet their cyder is made of the red-ſtreak apple, ce eatable, but growing no where ſo well as in this nty.

Market-towns.

Hereford is the capital, Wed. Frid. Sat.

Lempſter ſ	Pembridge tu
Weobly th	Ledbury tu
Kyniton w	Bromyard m
Roſs th	

Huntingdonſhire.

An inland county in the dioceſs of Lincoln, by ſome named Willowſhire, for its plenty of willow, is 67 es round, was formerly a very woody county, and ſequently moſt proper for hunting, whence the name Huntingdonſhire. Now it is open and marſhy on the E. but plentiful of paſture. In general it is a plea- county, diverſified with hills, and yielding plenty corn and cattle. Its principal river is the Ouſe; now e navigable, whoſe beautiful meadows, with ſuch titudes of cattle upon them, are well worth ſeeing.

Market-towns.

Huntingdon, the chief, Saturday.

St Ives m	Ramſey w
Kimbleton f	Yaxley tu
St. Neots th	

Kent.

A maritime county, at the eaſt part of the chann
in the dioceſe of Canterbury and Rocheſter, is 160 mi
in compaſs. According to the different parts of its ſ
'tis divided into three parts, viz. the Downs, which h
health without wealth; the Marſhy Parts, that h
wealth without health; and the Middle that has hea
and wealth. One part of this county is wood, anot
corn, and the third paſture. Its ſoil yields plenty
wheat in ſome places, in ſome barley, and others exc
lent cherries and pippins.

Market-towns.

Canterbury (famous for its catheral) is the capi
Wedneſday and Saturday.

Rocheſter f	Cranbrook f	Sevenoak f
Maidſtone th	Cray w	Tenterden f
Dover w and f	Dartford f	Malling f
Sandwich w and f	Eltham m	Milton f
Romney th	Feverſham w and f	Tunbridge f
Smarden f	Folkſtone th	Weſtram w
Hithe f	Graveſend w and f	Woolwich f
Bromly th	Lenham tu	Wrotham tu
Wye th	Lidd th	Aſhford f

Suſſex.

A maritime county upon the Channel, with Ken
the E. and Hampſhire W. in Chicheſter dioceſe, is
miles round. Its Downs, near the ſea are charn
and its vallies (called the wild of Suſſex very plen
of oats eſpecially. The foreſts are barren, but th

rts yield abundance of iron, which has occaſioned a
ſt conſumption of wood. Here the roads are ſo deep
winter, that in ſome places, coaches muſt be drawn
h oxen. This county is well watered, but with ri-
s of no long courſe. Arun is the principal. A Suſ-
x carp, an Arundel mullet, an Amerly trout, and a
ichester lobſter are much admired. And ſo is the
ite-ear, a bird as good as a French ortolon. Its prin-
al manufactures are iron, guns and glaſs.

Market-towns.

Chicheſter, the chief, Wed. and Sat.

Eaſt Grinſtead th	Petworth w
Haſtings w and ſ	Steyning w
Rye w and ſ	Battle th
Arundale w and ſ	Hailſham ſ
Horſham ſ	Bright Hemſton tu
Midhurſt th	Cuckfield ſ
Lewes ſ	

Lancaſhire.

A maritime county in the dioceſe of Cheſter, bound-
with the Iriſh ſea, is 170 miles in circuit; of all
itime counties the leaſt ſubject to fogs, and the in-
itants generally ſtrong bodied. The ſoil is partly
n the level, yielding good wheat and barley, and the
om of the hills excellent oats. But the hilly parts
ward are generally barren.

Market-towns.

Lancaſter is the county-town, Saturday.

hero ſ	Blackbourn m	Haſlingdon w
rpool ſ	Cartmel m	Garſtong th
ton w, ſ and ſ	Coln w	Kirkham tu
an m and ſ	Bury th	Hornby m
cheſter ſ	Charnley ſ	Howſtead m
rington w	Dalton ſ	Ormskirk tu
rſton th	Rochdale tu	Poulton m
on m	Hawkſhead m	Perſcot tu

Leiceſterſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, is 9[illegible] miles in circuit, enjoys a good air, and abounds in cor[illegible] and paſture, and is particularly famous for peaſe a[illegible] beans. Paſture land is ſo good, that here are ma[illegible] farms let between 500 and 2000 *l.* a year. The ſhe[illegible] and horſes which are ſent in ſuch numbers to London a[illegible] undoubtedly the largeſt in England. It yields plenty [illegible] coal. Its principal rivers are the Stour, Reek, a[illegible] Swift.

Market-towns.

Leiceſter is the county-town, Saturday.

Aſhby de la zouch ſ	Lutterworth th
Buſworth w	Longborough th
Harborough tu	Milton tu
Hallaton th	Mountſorrel m
Hinkley m	Waltham w and th
Balſdon f	

Lincolnſhire.

A maritime county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, bou[illegible] ed eaſt with the German ſea, is 180 miles in circuit. T[illegible] north and weſt parts are the moſt fruitful; the eaſt a[illegible] ſouth marſhy, yet abound in fiſh and wild fowl.

Market-towns.

Lincoln is the chief, Saturday.

Boſton w and ſ	Binbrook w	Dunnington ſ
Grantham ſ	Alford tu	Falkingham th
Stamford m and f	Burton m	Holbeck th
Grinsby w	Barton m	Horncaſtle ſ
Gainsborough tu	Kirton th	Louthe w and
Bullingbrook tu	Bourn ſ	Sleeford m
Spalding tu	Tatterſhall ſ	Splisby m
Stanton m	Wainfleet f	Salisby m
Burgh th		

Middleſex.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of London, the me-
ropolis of Great Britain, is 81 miles in circumference.
t has a ſweet wholeſome air, and fertile ſoil, much im-
roved by the compoſt (or dung) of London. The
hames that waters it, and ſeparates it from Surrey, is
he principal river.

Market-towns.

ONDON, the metropolis, hath markets for every day in the week.

Weſtminſter, m, w and ſ		Uxbridge th
Brentford th		Enfield ſ
Stains ſ		Edgworth th.

Monmouthſhire.

A county in the dioceſe of Landaff, formerly Welch,
t now reckoned among the counties of England. It
es weſtward on the borders of Wales, watered on the
uth by the Severn, which falls there into the ſea. It
80 miles in circuit; woody and hilly, but very plen-
ful; to which the rivers Uſk and Wye, Monnow and
aminey, contribute very much. The Usk and Wye
ld plenty of ſalmon and trout.

Market-towns.

Monmouth, the principal, Saturday.

ergavenny tu	Chepſtow ſ	Pontpool ſ
erleon tu	Newport ſ	Uske m and ſ.

Norfolk.

A maritime county, in Norwich dioceſe, bounded on
north and eaſt with the German ſea, is 140 miles in
cumference. The ſoil is in ſome places fat, in ſome
dy and in others heavy. Towards the ſea 'tis level,
yields plenty of corn. In other parts you have
ods and heaths. Thoſe feed abundance of cattle,

and theſe infinite numbers of ſheep and rabbits. Its principal rivers are the Ouſe, Waveney, Yare, and Thyrn. Its commodities, corn, wool, honey, and ſaffron, the beſt growing near Walſingham: its manufactures ſtuffs and ſtockings. The neighbouring ſea ſwarms with herring. Jet and amber are ſometimes found upon the coaſt. From Norwich to Yarmouth, about 30 miles, is all rich meadow; upon which moſt of the Scots runts graze, till they are fat, and then make excellent beef.

Market-towns.

Norwich, the capital, Wed. Frid. and Sat.

Lynn tu and ſ	Downham ſ	Comer ſ
Yarmouth ſ	Walſham w	Diſs ſ
Thetford ſ	Windham ſ	Harleſton w
Attleborough th	Ropeham ſ	Herling tu
Aleſham ſ	Snaſham ſ	Holt ſ
Buckingham ſ	Falkenham th	Wotton w
Burnham ſ	Fulſham th	Worſted ſ
Dearham ſ	Hingſham ſ	Seby every ſecond m
Walſingham ſ	Caſton tu	Swatham ſ

Northamptonſhire.

An inland county, in Peterborough dioceſe, 120 miles in circuit, is one of the beſt counties in England, has a healthful air, rich, fruitful ſoil, abundance of inhabitants, and claims the honour of having more noblemen's ſeats than any other county. It abounds in corn and cattle, wood, and ſalt petre. Its principal rivers are the Ouſe, the Welland, and the Nen, all riſing in this county.

Market-towns.

Northampton, the ſhire town, Saturday.

Peterborough ſ	Rothwell m
Brackley w	Kittering ſ
Daventry w	Wellemborough w
Oundle ſ	Trapſtone tu
Towceſter ſ	Cliff tu

Northumberland.

A maritime county, in Durham dioceſe, and bordering upon Scotland, is 160 miles in circumference, bounded by the ſea eaſtward, and on the weſt, by the impaſſable mountains of Stainmore. It has a keen piercing air; is not the moſt fruitful, but ſome parts of it are very good, eſpecially towards the ſea. Here are ſeveral lead and coal mines; a multitude of monumental antiquities, with wild fowl and fiſh in abundance.

Market-towns.

Newcaſtle, the chief town, Saturday.

Berwick ſ	Hexham tu
Alnwick ſ	Wooller th
Morpeth w	Belford tu
Rothbury th	Warkworth th

Nottinghamſhire.

An inland county in the dioceſe of York, 90 miles in circuit, has a wholſome air, and different ſort of ſoil; for the ſoutheaſt parts are fertile, the weſtern woody, and yield abundance of pit coal. Here is the famous foreſt of Sherwood. The Trent and the Iddle are its prime rivers The firſt parts this county from Lincolnſhire.

Market-towns.

Nottingham, the county town, Wed. Fr. and Sat.

Newark w	Bingham th
Redford w	Worſpop w
Mansfield th	Tuxford in the
Southwel ſ	Clay m

Oxfordſhire.

An inland county, in Oxford dioceſe, 130 miles round has a ſweet healthful air, a good ſoil for corn and fruit, and rich in paſture. Beſides the Thames, compoſed of

Tame and Isis, that water this county, here is the Cher-vel, Windrush, Evenlode, &c. Oxford is remarkable for a famous university, containing 20 colleges, and 5 halls, which are as follows.

University col	Founded in	872. by the Saxion King Alfred.
Baliol		1262. by John Baliol, King of Scotland.
Merton		1274. by Walter de Merton, Bp. of Rochester.
Exeter		1316. by Walter Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter.
Oriel		1325. by King Edward II.
Queen's		1340. by Robert Eglesford, B D.
New		1375. by William of Wickham, Bp. of Wincheſter.
Lincoln		1427. by Richard Fleeming and Thomas Rotheram, Bps. of Lincoln.
All Souls		1437. by Henry Chichley, Archbp. of Canterbury.
Magdalen		1459. by William of Wainfleet, Bp. of Wincheſter.
Brazen-Noſe		1511. by William Smith, Bp of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knt.
Corpus-Chriſti		1516. by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester.
Chriſt-Church		1549. by King Henry VIII.
Trinity		1555. by Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John's		1557. by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London.
Jeſus		1571. by Queen Eliſabeth.
Wadham		1609. by Nicholas Wadham, Eſq.
Pembroke		1620. by Thomas Teſdale, Eſq. and Richard Whitchurch, B.D.
Worceſter		1700. by Sir Thomas Cooke.
Hartford		1740. by Dr. Newton.

Halls.

St. Edmond's, St. Alban's, St. Mary's, New-Inn, Magdalen	belonging to	Queen's, Merton, Oriel, New, Magdalen	College.

Market-towns.

Oxford, the capital city, Wed. and Sat.

Woodſtock tu	Whitney th	Biceſter ſ
Bandbury tu	Watlington ſ	Bampton w
Burford ſ	Chipping Norton ſ	Tame tu
Henley th	Deddington ſ	Charlbury ſ

Rutland.

An inland county, in Peterborough dioceſe, 40 miles in circuit. It yields plenty of corn and cattle, and feeds great numbers of ſheep; the wool whereof (like the ſoil) is reddiſh, from whence this county is called Rutland; that is Red-land. Here is alſo plenty of wood, and ſeveral rivers; the principal of which are the Welland and Waſh.

Market-towns.

Oakhampton ſ | Upingham w

Shropſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of Hereford and Litchfield, bordering upon Wales, is 135 miles in compaſs. Here the inhabitants breathe a good air, and have the benefit of a fruitful ſoil, though hilly on the ſouth and weſt. It yields plenty of wheat and barley, pit coal, wood, and Iron. The rivers are the Roden Teme, and Severn; which laſt runs through the county.

Market-towns.

Shrewſbury, the county town, Wed. Th. Sat.

Biſhopſcaſtle ſ	Eliſmere tu	Wen th
Bridgnorth ſ	Whitchurch ſ	Church ſtretton tu
Ludlow m	Newport ſ	Oſweſtry m
Wenlock m	Drayton w	Shipton tu

Somerſetſhire,

A maritime county in the weſt of England, and dioceſe of Bath and Wells, 240 miles round, is one of the largeſt counties; plentiful of corn and paſture, moſt pleaſant in the ſummer, tho' but indifferent for travellers in the winter. Whence the proverb, Bad for the rider, but good for the abider. Beſides the Severn which runs into the Sea, there is the Avon, Frome, Parret, Tor, and Tone. The oxen in this county are as large as thoſe in Lincolnſhire, and the meat much preferable. This county yields alſo lead and copper, lapis calaminaris, chryſtal that comes near a diamond, and wood for dyers. Its chief manufactures are woollen cloth and ſerges. At Chedder they make the beſt and the biggeſt cheeſes in England, as good as the Parmeſan. The whole milk of the pariſh goes for the making of it, by agreement among the pariſhoners.

Market-towns.

Briſtol, the capital, Wed. and Sat.

Bath w and ſ	Axbridge th	Ranaſham th
Wells w and ſ	Sheptonmallet ſ	Crookhorn ſ
Bridgwater th	Somerton m	Dulverton ſ
Ilcheſter w	Wellington tu	Glaſtenbury tu
Taunton w and ſ	Bruton ſ	Chard m
Wincanton w	Ilminſter ſ	Longport ſ
Watchet ſ	Dunſtar ſ	Poutford tu
Southpaterton th	Wivelſcomb tu	Writon tu

Staffordſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, 141 miles in circumference; the air is ſharp and

ealthful, the ſoil diverſe: for northward 'tis hilly and barren, ſouthward it yields plenty of corn and graſs, iron and pit coal. The inland parts are level, but woody. Here is alſo good ſtone, marble, and alabaſter.

Beſide the Trent that waters northward, there is the Dove, Churner, Blithe, Line, Sow, and other ſmall rivers, which make the neighbouring lands very fruitful, and the ſheep that feed upon them ſome of the beſt mutton in England. Here are alſo ſome ſalt ſprings, little inferior to thoſe in Cheſhire.

Market-towns.

Stafford, the county-town, Sat.

Litchfield tu and ſ	Eccliſhall ſ	Betley tu
Newcaſtle m	Ridgley tu	Locke w
Burton th	Browly tu	Tudbury tu
Penbridge tu	Breewood tu	Stow tu
Uttoxetar w	Walſhall tu	Wolverhampton w

Suffolk.

A maritime county, ſouth of Norfolk, and in Norwich Dioceſe, 140 miles in compaſs. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil diverſe: ſandy and full of heaths towards the ſea, but yielding plenty of rye, peaſe, and hemp, and feeding vaſt multitudes of ſheep. Further from the ſea are Woodlands, otherwiſe called High Suffolk, which feed abundance of cattle. But the moſt fruitful parts are about Edmondsbury. There are a great many parks in this county. Its principal rivers are the Stour, Creton, Deben, Orwel and Blith. Here is abundance of cheeſe made tolerable good, but Suffolk butter is counted excellent. Its manufactures are woollen and linnen cloth.

Market-towns.

Ipſwich, the principal, Wed. Frid, and Sat.

Dunwich ſ	Stowmarket th	Lovenham tu
Orford m	Newmarket th	Mildenhall ſ
Alborough ſ	Beccles ſ	Biddeſtone w

Sudbury ſ	Bury w	Clare ſ
Eye ſ	Hadley m	Bungay th
Dedington ſ	Framlington ſ	Holeſworth tu
Ixworth ſ	Leſtoff w	Mendleſham tu
Needham w	Neyland ſ	Woodbride w

Surrey.

An inland county, which the Thames parts from Middleſex 112 miles in circuit, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter. 'Tis obſerved that the ſkirts of this county are the moſt fruitful; however in point of health, the middle parts have the advantage; both for the pleaſure they yield by their Downs in hunting, and horſe races. Beſides the Thames, here is the Wye, which runs through Guildford, the Mole through Darking, and the Wandle, all three into the Thames, the firſt two near Hampton Court, and the laſt near Richmond.

Market-towns.

Guildford, the county town, Saturday

Ringate tu	Kigſton ſ
Southwark w and ſ	Croydon ſ
Darking th	Farnham th

Warwickſhire.

An inland county, in the dioceſe of Worceſter, Litchfield and Coventry, is 135 miles in circuit, enjoys a good air; and plentiful ſoil, eſpecially on the ſouth, northward 'tis woody. Among its rivers Avon is the chief which runs through the midſt of it, and falls at laſt into the Severn. Its chief commodity is cheeſe.

Market-towns.

Warwick, the county-town, Saturday,

Coventry ſ	Birmingham tu	Nuneaton ſ
Stratford th	Coleſhill w	Rugley ſ
Atherſton tu	Henly m	Southam m
Alceſter tu	Kyneton tu	Suttoncolefield m

Weſtmoreland.

Weſtmoreland, in the north weſt of England, partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle, is 120 miles in compaſs. It is hilly and marſhy, but not without fruitful ſpots of ground, eſpecially ſouthward. But in general it is certainly the moſt barren and wild county in England. The Eden, Ken, Lon and Eamon are the principal rivers. Ulles water and Winander mere, are two lakes, the firſt bordering upon Cumberland, and the other upon Lancaſhire.

Market-towns.

Appleby, the county-town, Saturday.

Kendale ſ	Kirkbyſteven m
Longſdale th	Orton f
Burton th	Brough w
Ambleſide w	

Wiltſhire.

An inland county in Salisbury dioceſe, 140 miles round, is a healthful county. Northward 'tis ſomewhat hilly and woody; but ſouthward 'tis pretty level. In the middle of it is Salisbury plain, noted for its large extent, and for feeding innumerable flocks of ſheep. The principal rivers are the Iſis, Kennet, Willy, and the Nadder. It has the chief manufacture of wool: the beſt broad cloths, both white and dyed, are made over this county.

Market-towns.

Salisbury, the capital, Wed. and Sat.

ippingham ſ	Crickdale ſ	Warminſter ſ
ndon th	Deviſes th	Bradford m
ilton w	Dounton f	Amsbury f
rlborough ſ	Weſbury f	Auburn tu

Wotton baſſet th Highworth w Swindon m
Malmsbury ſ Culne tu Troubridge ſ
Lavington w

Worceſterſhire.

An inland county in the dioceſe of Worceſter, 130 miles in compaſs, yields plenty of corn, paſture, cattle, fiſh and fruit. The vale of Eveſham is noted eſpecially for its great fertility. Here are alſo ſeveral ſalt ſprings. Its rivers, the Severn, Avon, Salwarp, &c.

Market-towns.

Worceſter, the capital, Wed. Frid. Sat.
Stowerbridge ſ Kidderminſter th Tidbury tu
Eveſham m Bromſgrove tu Upton th
Bewdly ſ Parſhore tu Shipton ſ
Droitwich ſ

Yorkſhire.

A northern maritime county in York dioceſe, is 320 miles round. 'Tis divided into three parts, the N. E. and W. Ridings, which laſt is the largeſt and moſt populous. 'Tis generally a moſt fruitful county, yielding plenty of corn, cattle, fiſh and wild fowl. Here are alſo abundance of fine horſes, lime-ſtone, jet, and allum. Sureby is noted for its goats, Sheffield for iron, Richmondſhire for its lead, copper, and pit coal. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Are, Chalder, Dun, Derwent, Nyd, Ouſe, Swale, Youre, Warff and Tees. This county is about the ſize of the dukedom of Wirtemburg in Germany; and bigger than all the ſeven United Provinces of Holland. The manufactures here are cloths, which of late are carried to great perfection.

Market-towns.

York, the chief town, Tueſd. and Sat.
Kingſton upon Hull tu and ſ Halifax th Patrington ſ
Leeds tu and ſ Hornſey ſ
Knaresborough w Bradford th Burlington ſ
Rippon th Aberford w Scarborough th

Boroughbridge ſ	Sherborn ſ	Thriske m
Pontefract ſ	Selby m	Northallerton w
Sheffield tu	Tadcaſter th	Richmond ſ
Rotheram m	Wetherly th	Whitby ſ
Doncaſter ſ	Shipton ſ	Gisborough m
Tickhill ſ	Ripely ſ	Pickering m
Bawtry ſ	Beverly w and ſ	Yarum th
Barneſly w	Heydon ſ	Stockſley ſ
Wakefield th	Howdon ſ	Bedal tu
Huthersfield tu	Wighton w	Maſham tu
Smith ſ	Malton tu and ſ	

II. WALES.

The principality of Wales, lyes on the W. of England (commonly reckoned a part thereof) bordering on the Iriſh ſea, and parted by the river Dee, and a line drawn to the river Wye; in length from N. to S. about 24 miles, in breadth from E. to W. about 100.

It was firſt conquered by the Romans (about the ſame time that England was) and afterwards had a king of its own, and ſometimes two, one of North and the other of South Wales; till at laſt the kings of England ſubdued them, and brought them under their power; ſo that it is at preſent under the kings of England, whoſe eldeſt ſon has the title of prince of Wales.

The inhabitants, as in the reſt of England, are moſt Proteſtants, their language very harſh, being the ſame with the old Britiſh or Gallick, but the Engliſh is alſo much uſed among them; their chief commodities are cattle, butter, cheeſe, Welch-frizes, cottons, bays, herrings, hides, calves skins, honey, wax, and other ſuch like. It is divided into two parts, which are;

1. North Wales, the ſeat of the old Ordovices, ſince the kingdom of Guinedth and part of Powiſland; it contains ſix counties, which are,

1 Flintſhire	chief towns	St. Aſaph and Flint
2 Denbighſhire		Denbigh
3 Iſle of Angleſey		Beaumauriſh
4 Caernarvonſhire		Caernarvon and Bangor
5 Merionethſhire		Harlech
6 Montgomeryſhire		Montgomery and Welſhpoo

St. Aſaph is the chief town of the whole.

2. South Wales, the ſeat of the old Dimetæ, and par of the Silures, ſince the kingdom of Debenbarch, an part of Powiſland; it contains ſix counties, viz.

1 Cardiganſhire	chief towns	Cardigan
2 Radnorſhire		New Radnor
3 Pembrokeſhire		Pembroke and St. Davi's
4 Carmarthenſhire		Carmarthen
5 Brecknockſhire		Brecknock
6 Glamorganſhire		Cardiff and Landaff

Pembroke chief of the whole.

Rivers of principal note are Wye and Dee.

Principal mountains are thoſe called Snowdown hill and Pliolimmon.

Archbiſhopricks 0, Biſhopricks 4, Univerſities 0.

III. SCOTLAND.

The kingdom of Scotland is the reſt of the iſland Albion or Great Britain, and lies on the north of En land, from which it is parted by the rivers Tweed a Solway, and the Cheviot hills; in length from Dun by head to the S. of Galloway 250 miles, in brea from Aberdeen to the iſle of Mull 150 miles.

The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and thoſe chie Presbyterians; their language is in the ſouth parts a c rupt Engliſh, and on the N. and W. parts a dialect the Iriſh; their chief commodities are moſt ſorts of

in great abundance, much linen cloth and tallow, vaſt numbers of cattle and hides; as alſo excellent honey, lead oar, iron, train oil, courſe cloths, frizes, &c.

It is divided into two claſſes, viz. { S. the Firth, N. the Firth } { Edinburgh, Aberdeen }

South comprehends

Galloway	Kirkcudbright	
Nithſdale	Dumfries	
Annandale	Annand	W to E
Eſdale with Euſdale		
Liddiſdale	Hermitage	
Tiviotdale	Jedburgh	
The Mers	Duns	
Lauderdale	Lauder	
Tweedale	Peebles	E to W
Clydiſdale	Glaſgow	
Kyle	Ayr	
Carrick	Jurgenny	
Lothian	Edinburgh	
Stirling	Idem	
Renfrew	Idem	
Cunningham	Irvine	E to W
Iſles of Bute	Rothſay	
Iſles of Arran		
Peninſula of Cantyr	Kilzeran	

Chief Towns

North comprehends

Fife	St. Andrews	
Menteith	Dunblain	E to W
Lennox	Dumbarton	
Argyle	Inverara	
Perth	Idem	
Strathern	Abernethy	E to W
Broadalbine		
Lorn	Dunſtafnage	
Merns	Bervy	
Angus	Dundee	E to W
Gaury		
Athol	Blair	
Mar	Aberdeen	
Badenough	Ruthven	E to W
Lochaber	Inverlochy	

N. comprehends	Buchan	Chief Towns	Peterhead — E to W.
	Bamfe		Idem — E to W.
	Murray		Elgin — E to W.
	Roſs		Tain — S to N
	Sutherland		Dornock — S to N
	Strathnaver		Strathy — S to N
	Caithneſs		Wick lying N E of Strathnaver

Theſe are the various diviſions of Scotland, according to the beſt maps, and the manner how they are found. But ſince that kingdom is ordinarily divided into ſheriffdoms, ſtewardries, bailiaries, and one conſtabulary, we ſhall alſo conſider it in that reſpect; and ſeeing each of theſe ſheriffdoms and ſtewardries, &c. comprehend either a part, or one or more of the ſaid diviſions, we ſhall here ſubjoin all the ſheriffdoms and ſtewardries, &c. of the whole kingdom, and annex to each of them their whole content, whether more or leſs. Therefore,

Sheriffdoms of Scotland are thoſe of	Edinburgh	Containing	Middle Lothian
	Berwick		Mers and bailiary of Lauder- (dale
	Peebles		Tweedale
	Selkirk		The foreſt of Ettrick
	Wigtoun		The N. and W. parts of Gal- (loway
	Renfrew		Barony of Renfrew
	Lanerick		Clydiſdale
	Dumbritton		Lennox
	Bute		Iſles of Bute, Arran
	Stirling		Stirling, on both ſides the river (Forth
	Linlithgow		Weſt Lothian
	Clackmanan		The E. parts of Stirlingſhire
	Kinroſs		The W. parts of Fife
	Coupar		The reſt of Fife
	Forfar		Angus, with its pertinents
	Kincardine		Merns
	Elgin		The E. parts of Murray
	Nairn		The W. parts of Murray
	Wick		Caithneſs
	Orkney		Iſles of Orkney, Zetland

Sheriffdoms of Scotland are thoſe of

Sheriffdoms of Scotland are those of

- Aberdeen cont. — Mar, with its pertinents; Buchan; Strathbogie
- Perth cont. — Perth; Athol; Gaury; Broadalbine; Menteith; Strathern; As also: Gleenshee; Strathandale; Ramach; Balwidder; Glenurquhy; Stormount
- Inverara cont. — Argyle; Lorn; Cantyr; Ifles W. of: Lorn, Cantyr
- Bamfe cont. — Bamfe; Strathdovern; Boyn; Enzy; Strathawn; Balveny
- Invernefs cont. — Badenough; Lochaber; The S. parts of Rofs; Part of Murray beyond Nairn
- Tayne con. — Sutherland; Strathnaver
- Roxburgh cont — Tiviotdale; Liddifdale; Eſdale with Euſdale
- Ayre cont. — Kyle; Carrick; Cunningham
- Dumfries, Cromarty cont. — All Nithſdale; A little of Rofs, S. of Cromarty

Beſides thoſe ſheriffdoms, there are { Stewardries, Bailiaries, One Conſtabulary }

Stewardries are { Strathern, Menteith, Annandale, Kirkcudbright } cont. { Strathern, Menteith, Annandale, E. and S. parts of Galloway. }

As alſo { St Andrews, Kilimuire, Abernethy } in { Fife, Angus, Perth }

Bailiaries are { Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, Lauderdale } cont. { Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, Lauderdale }

The one conſtabulary is that of Haddington, containing Eaſt Lothian.

Principal rivers are Tay and Spey.

Mountains of greateſt note, are the Cheviot hills, and thoſe of Albany.

Chief lakes are Lomon, Neſs, and Tay.

Archbiſhopricks 2, Biſhopricks 12, and Univerſities

IV. IRELAND.

The kingdom of Ireland, an iſland lying on the W of England and Wales; in length from the N. parts Antrim, to the S. parts of Cork, 285 miles; in breadt from the E. parts of Down, to the W. parts of Mayo 160 miles.

The inhabitants are both Proteſtants and Papiſts their language, a dialect of the old Britiſh, intermixe with Norwegian, Daniſh, and Engliſh; the Engliſh

alſo frequently uſed among them, and in ſome places a mongrel ſpeech between both; their chief commodities are cattle, tallow, butter, cheeſe, honey, wax, ſalt, hemp, linnen cloth, pipe ſtaves, wool, frizes, &c. It is divided into four provinces, which are,

1. Ulſter, 2. Connaught, 3. Leinſter, 4. Munſter, or Mounſter.

Rivers of note, or Shannon, Barrow, Shur and Blackwater.

Chief mountains are Knock Patrick, Slew Bloemy, and Curlew hills.

Lakes of greateſt note are Lough Earn, Lough Neigh, and Lough Corrib.

Archbiſhopricks 4. Biſhopricks 18. Univerſity 1.

Leſſer Britiſh iſlands are,

1. The Orcades, or Orkney iſlands, on the north of Scotland. The number of them is indeed very great, 26 of them are inhabited, and the reſt called Holms, are uſed only for paſturage. Moſt of them are bleſt with a very pure and healthful air to breathe in, but their ſoil is very different, being in ſome extreamly dry and ſandy, in others wet and marſhy; however they are indifferently fruitful in oats and barley; the chief of them are Hoy, Mainland, Sapinſha, and Weſtra; the chief town is Kirkwall in Mainland. Theſe iſlands have been viſited by the Picts, and ſubject to the Danes; but Chriſtian IV. of Denmark, having quitted all his pretenſions to them in favour of James IV. of Scotland, they have ever ſince acknowledged allegiance to the Scots crown.

2. Zetland. Under this name are comprehened 46 iſlands, with 40 Holms, beſides many rocks. Of theſe iſlands, about 26 are inhabited, the reſt being uſed for feeding cattle. The chief of them are Mainland and Yell; the chief town is Ylesburg in Mainland.

3. The Hebrides. They ſurpaſs 300 in number, the moſt remarkable of which are Jona and St. Kilda.

4. Man on the weſt of England.

5. Wight on the ſouth of England, &c.

Management of HORSES.

THE neceſſity every traveller lies under of having ſome knowledge of the art of managing his horſe, and the many inconveniences frequently attending the want of this knowledge, are ſo evident, that nothing need be ſaid to evince the uſefulneſs of this article: I ſhall therefore with not any further preamble, give a few hints to aſſiſt my readers in buying ſuch horſes as are fit for the road, and then treat of their management under the accidents and diſorders to which they are liable.

As to the firſt part of this task, it is the more neceſſary, ſince whoever would buy a good horſe, muſt know how to chooſe him himſelf, and never place the leaſt confidence in the words of a jockey or dealer in horſes.

Rules for buying Horſes.

IF a horſe is young, his tuſks will be ſharp-pointed and grooved, or hollowed on the inſide: but the jockies have the art of burning the corner teeth of an old horſe, after they have been cut with a graver by which means they imitate the mark, and frequently deceive; yet the cheat is diſcoverable by other ſigns: as, when he has white eyebrows, he may be ſuppoſed to be about 15 or 16 years of age: the age of a horſe may alſo be known by the length and yellowneſs of his teeth, the ſeanneſs of the roof of his mouth, and the narrowneſs of the under jaw.

But it is not ſufficient that you are not deceived in buying an old horſe for a young one, the eye is carefully to be examined, leſt you ſhould buy a horſe that

blind, or that has ſome defect in his ſight. The beſt
e is of a hazel colour, and it is an advantage to have
rather large than ſmall: the part commonly called the
ht of the eye, ſhould be perfectly bright and clear,
ithout the leaſt dimneſs, ſo that you may ſee the bot-
m, and the image of your face reflected from thence
d not from the ſurface; and you ſhould alſo obſerve
upon changing the ſituation of the horſe with reſpect
the light you can diſcern the ſight of the eye contract
dilate itſelf. This, added to the clear tranſparency
eady mentioned, is a proof of the goodneſs of the eye.
But to proceed. Every man who buys a horſe, ſhould
uſe one whoſe ſize and ſtrength are in proportion to
e weight he is to carry: but in general, a middle ſiz'd
rſe is beſt for the road, and one of 14 hands and an
h is of ſufficient ſtrength to carry any man under 15
ne.

After the jockey has exerciſed his horſe before you,
u ſhould ride him yourſelf two or three miles on a
gh, uneven road, when you ſhould give him his head,
thout forcing him by whip or ſpur to perform with
re liſe and ſpirit than he is otherwiſe inclinable; if
walks, trots and canters nimbly, without dwelling
on the ground, taking up his fore feet moderately high,
pping longer or ſhorter, according as he finds there is
caſion, and going near before and wide behind, he is
ly to carry his maſter well. But it muſt be remar-
d, that the beſt proof of the excellency of a road horſe
is trotting down hill, where it is pretty ſteep; for if
is able to perform this well he is able to trot on any
end whatſoever.

Captain Burdon, in his Pocket Farrier, adviſes thoſe
t want to buy, to obſerve that the horſes knees are
broken. This is a very good caution, and it is what
people are, or ought to be aware of; yet as one who
o common ſtumbler may have an accidental fall, you
uld obſerve whether the knees are covered with hard
s, which if they be, and the hair is curled about them,
a certain proof of his being an old offender.

f a horſe goes clean, it is a pretty ſure ſign that he

moves well upon his limbs; therefore when you ſee a perſon alight at an inn, with his boots tolerably free from dirt, you may almoſt venture to buy his horſe without ſeeing him exerciſed.

The horſe that has his breaſt full and prominent is very unfit for travelling; therefore, before you buy a horſe, ſtand in a right line with his head, and mind that his breaſt don't keep his knees too far aſunder, for the nearer he ſtands with his knees, provided he does not cut, the more reaſon have you to judge that he will travel expeditiouſly, therefore take particular notice that his breaſt be narrow, thin, and lean, his ſhoulder-point not projecting forwards, and his fore legs ſtreight and almoſt perpendicular.

To conclude this article, there is ſcarce a better property in a horſe than a ſound, tough hoof, that will abide hard roads without much heating. A ſounder's hoof is very often long and deep, and ſhaped more like that of an aſs than of a horſe; but the good hoof is ſemicircular, and rather flat than otherwiſe.

Rules for travelling, with Directions for preventing and curing the Diſorders Horſes are incident to on the road.

WHen you ſet out on a journey, obſerve whether the ſhoes be faſt, whether they ſit eaſy, or whether they do not cut either before or behind. If a horſe cuts with bad thin ſhoes, he will probably do it when he is freſh ſhod; but this may ſometimes be helped by a good ſmith.

Moſt of the diſorders to which horſes are ſubject, are produced by the negligence or ignorance of the rider; and as they may be eaſily prevented by a proper care, they are cured without difficulty, if taken in time. It is true it is much more eaſy to prevent diſeaſes than to cure them; for if a horſe be well curried, bruſhed and wiped down with a cloth, morning, noon and night, and duly exerciſed and well fed, he will be ſeldom out of order.

The advantage of currying and rubbing down is inconceivable; it promotes a due circulation of the blood, opens the pores, and conſequently prevents a ſtagnation of the fluids, promotes perſpiration, and is the readieſt way of preſerving health.

The moſt common cauſes of greaſe and ſcratches, are the careleſneſs, the naſtineſs and indolence of the groom; for unleſs the blood is kept in a balſamic ſtate by proper exerciſe, clean, ſweet and liberal feeding, that fluid, from which all the the humours in an animal body are derived, muſt conſequently become depraved. The exerciſe ventilates the blood, ſo, keeping the skin clean and ſmooth, occaſions an eaſy perſpiration thro' the pores: for if after hard riding we ſuffer our horſes to lye with the ſweat drying upon them, we run the risk of a violent ſurfeit, which is in fact the cauſe of moſt of the diſtempers incident to either human or brute creatures.

As we have mentioned liberal feeding, it may not be improper before we proceed farther to mention what quantity of oats, &c. a man ſhould allow his horſe on the road.

A full-ſized horſe that has a good appetite, and travels hard, may be allowed every day about ſix quarts of oats, half a pint of ſplit beans, and a good handful of wheat mixed together.

What is here ſaid with reſpect to the quantity of oats neceſſary for a ſized horſe, may be a ſufficient guide as to what ſhould be allowed thoſe of fourteen hands or under; therefore I ſhall only add, that he who will not allow his horſe the quantity of oats, &c. here mentioned, ſhould ride ſlowly and make ſhort ſtages.

As we have been juſt mentioning the quantity of corn neceſſary to be given to a horſe on a journey, I ſhall give the young traveller ſome hints relating to his watering his horſe on the road, and then proceed to give directions for the cure of thoſe diſorders which are occaſioned by the want of following theſe rules.

When a horſe travels he perſpires very much, and may therefore be allowed to drink a little now and then, as opportunity offers, and this will greatly refreſh him; but you ſhould never let him drink much at a time, for

if you ſuffer him to drink his fill, he will become du and ſluggiſh; and beſides, if he be very hot, it may b attended with very bad conſequences. However, whe you come within a mile and a half, or two miles of th place you intend to bait at, either at noon or night, h may drink more freely, going a moderate trot afte wards, for by this means the water will be well warme in his belly, and he will go in cool. Yet, carefully obſerv that if there has been no water, or he has not drank o the road, never ſuffer your horſe to be led to water, to have his heels waſhed immediately after you arri at your inn; but let him have water luke-warm after h has ſtood ſome time in the ſtable; for much miſchi has been frequently done by imprudent riders, who af having travelled hard, have let their horſes drink as mu as they would, juſt after going into the inn or to where they intend to lye.

Theſe obſervations relating to currying, feeding a watering your horſe, if carefully obſerved, will be great ſervice, and contribute more than any thing c to preſerve him in perfect health.

How to ſave a Horſe's Back from galling

YOung horſes that have not been uſed to have th backs preſſed, are moſt ſubject to gall and war and therefore we cannot take too much pains in fi the ſaddle and ſuiting it to the ſhape of the back, t it may bear as equally as poſſible upon all parts at ſame time.

As ſoon as an inflammation is found to be coming which may be known by ſome places under the ſa ſweating, or continuing moiſt longer than others, e cially if the back be viewed ſome hours after the ſa has been taken off, theſe places ſhould be eaſed by moving the ſtuffing, that the weight of the rider preſs upon other parts that are not ſo much he Vinegar, urine, ſalt and water, &c. are frequently to cool a horſe's back that has been hurt by being heated; but if the ſkin be broke in holes, it wou better to uſe equal quantities of ſpirit of wine and ture of myrrh and aloes, with a little oil of turpe

nd bathe the place with it now and then. There will e ſmall holes in theſe tumours (which are called warſes) before ſome people would imagine it; but if you ſe the ſaid tincture, you may proceed on your journey; ou ought however to look frequently at your horſe's ack, and not hing upon him ſo as to make the inflamnation ſpread. It would alſo haſten the cure if you ould every hour walk a while on foot, and bathe the orſe's back with vinegar, or any thing elſe that is an nemy to putrefaction.

On the Navel-Gall.

THE ſwelling called the Navel-gall is a tumour on the vertebræ, or bones of the back, and is occaoned by a contuſion of the ſaddle-tree, which for want ſtuffing the pannel, it has rubbed and frigged the orſe's back. To prevent this, you ſhould frequently, hen riding, put your fingers before and behind your ddle, to feel whether it pinches the horſe, that you y remedy this diſorder in time, by getting your ſadle chambered, or hollowed, to prevent its preſſing the ieved part. But when, through the negligence of the der, the horſe happens to be cruſhed either before or hind the ſaddle, and that it ſwells much, you ſhould, s in all other tumours occaſioned by bruiſes) endeaour to diſperſe it, by applying warm, greaſy poultices, ſcalded bran and hogs lard, boiled turnips, or the e. Tho' if the bruiſe be ſlight, it may yield to cold plications, as whites of eggs, wheat flower, bole arniac and vinegar laid thick upon a piece of leather, ger than the ſwelling, and renewed as it dries; but if e hurt be very ſlight, the humour may be diſperſed waſhing the place with vinegar, or ſalt and water

How to cure a Cruſh on the Navel-Gall.

A Cruſh on the navel-gall frequently becomes what is termed an encyſted tumour; the matter that rms it is contained in a ſtrong skin or bag; and this

kind of ſwelling frequently remains for years after th hurt is received, unleſs they are carefully cut out by th farrier. The method of cure is to make a long inciſion and to cut out the bag of matter, skin and all, and the to heal the wound with the following ointment.

The common Wound Ointment.

Take common turpentine, half a pound; honey, on pound and a half; Burgundy pitch, twelve ounces; an hogs lard, half a pound; melt theſe well together; an when it has been taken a while from the fire, ſtir in a ounce of French verdigreaſe in fine powder, and kee ſtirring till it is as thick as honey, or, till the powd cannot ſink to the bottom.

Of ſwelled Legs.

SWelled legs in horſes is one of their moſt commo grievances, and it muſt be acknowledged that ſom are by far more apt to ſwell in the legs than others but when a horſe's legs ſwell and will not yield to goo keeping, clean dreſſing, &c. without the help of medi cines, the caſe is bad; but the following purge may b of ſervice.

Take one ounce of common aloes, half an ounce diapente, three drams of ſpecies-hieræ-picræ, one dra of diagridium, 100 drops of oil of aniſeed, and as muc treacle as will make it into a ſtiff ball, to be rolled liquoriſh powder or flower of brimſtone, and given th horſe in the common way, working it off with war water and oat meal, when the medicine begins to op rate.

The above doſe, with reſpect to the quantity of th aloes and diagridium, may be enlarged or diminiſhe according to the horſe's age and ſtrength; but it is n ſafe to increaſe the diagridium above the quantity of tw drams: but a horſe that is lean and weak ſhould on be once or twice purged with the following preparatio

and afterwards he ſhould take ſtrengthning medicines to reſtore his fibres to their natural tone and elaſticity.

Take of ſuccotrine aloes, one ounce and an half; extract of caſſia, one ounce; of ſenega in powder, three drams; cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and galengal root, powdered, of each two drams; mix, and with as much ſyrup of roſes-ſolutive as is neceſſary, beat the whole into a ſtiff maſs to be formed into two balls, which are to be given the horſe in a morning, waſhing him down with a little warm ale, keeping him from his meat at leaſt half a day.

If your horſe is ſtrong and full of fleſh, and really requires purging, he may in ſuch caſe bear the common aloes: but it is a neceſſary caution, that when the firſt doſe does not purge, a ſecond ſhould not be immediately given; for by this management many horſes have loſt their lives; and it is a general rule, always to keep under the common doſe of any medicine, till we are thoroughly acquainted with the temparament and conſtitution of the creature we have to deal with.

Of the Scratches.

THE ſcratches are a painful diſtemper, and in many reſpects are agreeable to what is termed kibed heels in human bodies; and this generally proceeds from the careleſneſs and naſtineſs of the groom; ſo the greaſe is moſtly occaſioned by his negligence, in ſuffering the ſcratches to grow to too great a height. Yet, according to Dr. Bracken, the ſcratches differ from the greaſe, in that the firſt require reſt, a large ſtall, and a proper ointment, whereas the greaſe (without the ſcratches) is better after moderate riding. Experience informs us, that motion prevents the cloſing of all kinds of wounds; and it is equally certain that an horizontal poſture of the body or limb wounded, is greatly preferable to a depending one; for theſe reaſons, a ſore on the back part of the fetlock, the part where the greaſe and ſcratches happen, requires care and patience. For this reaſon, a horſe who has the greaſe or ſcratches, or wounds or ſwelling in the legs, will not lie down, he muſt ei-

ther be forced to it, or covered with a cloath and turned out in the day; for when a horſe is turned out from a warm ſtable into a field, the coolneſs of the air cauſes ſuch a contraction of the fibres and the muſcular parts as puts a ſtop to the influx of the humours, by which means an inflammation and ſtagnation of the blood and juices are prevented; but before he is turned out, his heels ought to be well waſhed with warm water, and a- nointed with the following ointment.

An Ointment for the Scratches.

Take of white ointment, two ounces; Flanders oil of bays and quickſilver, each half an ounce; melt the white ointment a little, then ſtir in the oil of bays, and then ſtir in the quickſilver, and keep ſtirring till all be ſo cold that the laſt ingredient cannot ſink to the bottom.

N. B. Before this ointment is applied the hair ſhould be clipped away from the ſores, the legs waſhed perfectly clean with pretty warm water, and the part well dried.

Dr. Bracken aſſerts, that inward medicines are not abſolutely neceſſary in the cure of the ſcratches or greaſe and aſſures us, that he durſt undertake to cure theſe diſ- orders ſooner by turning out, good feeding, clean dreſ- ſing, and letting the horſe have a double ſtall in which he may lye at his eaſe, than by any other method what- ſoever.

Of Gravel in the Hoof.

IF a ſmith drives a nail into the quick, it naturally becomes feſtered and inflamed, and the ſand or gra- vel in the roads working up the nail hole, render him perfectly lame: and it is a general rule, that whenever any foreign matter happens to be lodged in any part of the animal machine, it ſhould be taken out as ſoon and as carefully as poſſible. The greateſt care ſhould be taken not to cut, pare, or ſcrape the hoof more than neceſſary, it being ſufficient to cut away what is bla-

and diſcoloured, and then to dreſs the wound with the following balſam.

Vervain's famous balſam for curing Wounds or Pricks.

Take balſam of Peru, half an ounce; gum Benjamin, half an ounce; ſtorax, three drams; ſuccotrine aloes, three drams; choice myrrh, ſix drams; powder them; and after putting them into a wide mouthed pint gooſeberry bottle, pour upon them one pint of rectified ſpirit of wine, and corking it looſely, ſet the bottle in ſand in an iron pot over a middling fire, keeping the ſpirit pretty warm for 24 hours; after which you may keep it cloſe ſtopped, and decant it off clear as you want it.

The method of applying this excellent compoſition, is, to dip into it a piece of lint or tow, and then faſten it on the part, cleared of the gravel, &c. and renew it as it grows dry. But if this cannot be eaſily procured, the part may be dreſſed with the following ointment.

An Ointment for a gravelled Horſe.

Take of turpentine, two ounces; roſin and Burgundy pitch, of each an ounce; bees wax, an ounce and a half; freſh butter four ounces; French verdigreaſe finely powdered, half an ounce; clarify the butter, and after melting the hardeſt ſubſtances firſt, put in the other, and laſt of all the powdered verdigreaſe; and ſtir the whole about till it is almoſt cold, otherwiſe the ointment will be more ſharp at the bottom than at top.

On a Clap in the Back-Sinew.

A Clap, or more properly a ſtrain in the back-ſinew, is frequently occaſioned by a horſe's getting his foot into a hole in the road, when having a heavy load on his back, he often catches himſelf ſo haſtily upon ſtumbling, that he ſtrains the back ſinew or tendon behind his fore leg. This diſorder is frequently miſta-

ken by the farriers for a ſhoulder ſlip: but captain Bur-don gives a very good rule to diſtinguiſh the difference. If the back ſinew be ſlipt, ſays he, the horſe will lift his toe off the ground and ſtep ſhort; but if the ſhoulder, he will drag his toe as he walks.

The cure of a ſtrain in the back-ſinew is beſt accompliſhed by cooling applications, and will be much ſooner effected if your horſe will lye down and eaſe his leg. When the diſorder is ſlight, this aloes will be ſufficient.

A Cure for a Clap or Strain in the back Sinew.

Take four ounces of bole armoniac, and ten whites of eggs; ſtir theſe well, and add thereto as much ſtrong red or white wine vinegar as will reduced it to the conſiſtence of a pretty ſtiff poultis; and then after the leg has been well bathed and waſhed with warm water, and wiped dry with an eaſy hand, ſpread the preparation on thin leather all along the ſinew and part affected. This muſt be repeated as it dries.

Sir William Parſons's Receipt for the Cure of a Strain, either of the Back Sinew or the Shoulder.

Take common Barbadoes aloes, diſſolved in as much hot water as will make it of the conſiſtence of a plaiſter; when ſpread on a piece of thin leather, apply it to the part affected, and bind it eaſily on.

A Receipt for a Shoulder Slip.

Take oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of ſwallows and petrolium, of each half an ounce; mix theſe together, and having heated the ſhoulder and opened the pores of the skin, by holding a flat iron pretty hot, at about a ſpan diſtance, let it be well rubbed in.

Strains frequently happen on a journey, without any ſenſible heat or ſwelling, ſo that the part affected is frequently miſtaken by the farriers; but in all caſes of ſtrains, it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſuffer the horſe ei-

ther to reſt intirely, or to make ſmall and eaſy ſtages; for where accidents of this kind happen, nothing can be worſe than motion. The common practice of rowelling for ſtrains, according to Dr. Bracken, is of no real ſervice; ſince, tho' the lameneſs goes off after rowelling, it is not the number of rowels, but the reſt from buſineſs and the length of time that perform the cure.

Of Strains in the Fillets.

WHen a horſe has a ſtrain in the fillets, it may be known by his dragging his hinder feet after him, his hitting his toes on the ground, and his wriggling as if he would fall. The age of the horſe and the violence of the ſtrain will render the cure the longer in performing.

A Receipt for a Strain in the Fillets.

Melt ſome pitch, roſin and turpentine together, and pour it all over the fillets pretty warm, and then clap over it a parcel of tow.

For Strains in the Fetlock.

Take the lees of wine, either red or white, or wine vinegar to the quantity of about half a pint, and add thereto one pound of common bole armoniac in powder; to theſe put the whites of ſix eggs; beat all well together, and apply it thick in the manner of a poultis, and renew it as it dries. If the powder be too much or too little for the wine lees, it may be altered ſo as to make it of the conſiſtency of thick honey.

Of Windgalls.

THE cure of windgalls chiefly conſiſts in cooling the parts, and ſuffering the horſe to lye idle rather at graſs than in the houſe. The above charge for ſtrains in the fetlock may be of great ſervice. Or, the fetlock joints may be rubbed now and then with tar.

Of Colds.

COlds generally proceed from giving cold water to horſes, when hot, or in letting them cool too ſuddenly; and many horſes have become phthiſicky, and even broken winded, by being rid, when in a ſweat, belly deep in cold water. Colds generally affect thoſe parts of the body which are moſt ſuſceptible of impreſſion, as the brain, lungs, and guts of animals; for when that matter which ought to be perſpired, is retained in the blood, by the cloſing of the pores of the skin, nature endeavours to throw off what is hurtful, by other outlets, ſuch as the noſe, mouth, fundament, urine, &c. and therefore it is the buſineſs of the phyſician and the farrier to aſſiſt nature in promoting ſome of theſe diſcharges. And therefore when a cold is violent, as an over great fullneſs is brought on from the perſpirable matter lodged in the veins being obſtructed, bleeding muſt be highly proper. But there is nothing better for a horſe that has got a cold, than the following cordial ball.

A cordial Ball for Colds, proper to prevent or cure moſt Diſeaſes in Horſes, when there are no ſymptoms of a Fever.

Take aniſeed and caraway ſeed, finely powdered, of each one ounce; greater cardamum ſeed, half an ounce; flower of brimſtone, two ounces; turmerick, in fine powder, one ounce; ſaffron, two drams; ſugarcandy, four ounces; Spaniſh liquoriſh diſſolved in hyſſop water, two ounces; oil of aniſeed, half an ounce; liquoriſh powder, one ounce and an half; wheat flour, as much as is ſufficient to make all into a ſtiff paſte; and when the whole has been well beaten in a mortar, it may be tied up in a bladder, and kept for uſe.

This ball, when uſed for a cold, muſt be diſſolved in ſtale beer, milk warm, and about one ounce for a doſe given twice a day for the ſpace of a fortnight; or elſe

inſtead of diſſolving it, it may be put between his grinders, when you ſhould let him chew upon it for an hour or two without eating hay or graſs, and afterwards give him oatmeal and water lukewarm, ſtirring them gently about both before and after watering.

If a horſe ſeems griped in the guts from the ſame cauſe, let him have the following warm drink given him.

A cordial Drink in a Cold.

Take two ounces of the above ball, half an ounce of grains of paradiſe, in powder, and a quarter of an ounce of long pepper, with a large nutmeg grated, and mix all up with a quart of ſtrong, mellow ale, and give it the horſe in a horn, and then keep him tied up from food for two hours; but firſt, he muſt be rid about a little, on a full trot, to ſtrake his guts, and let looſe the impriſoned wind.

If the horſe is bound in his body, about twelve hours after his taking the above cordial drink, you may give him the following clyſter.

A Clyſter for Griping in the Guts.

Take mallow leaves and pellitory of the wall (either green or dried) of each three handfulls, caraways ſeeds bruiſed, and aniſeeds, of each one ounce, ground ginger, half an ounce, the electuary called caryocoſtinum, one ounce; boil the herbs and ſeeds well in two quarts of water, to three pints, then add the ginger and the electuary, and put a quarter of a pound of freſh butter, and one ounce of Epſom ſalt to the whole. Let this be injected very warm, and the horſe's tail tied down between his thighs for a good while.

In caſe the guts are actuated with painful twitches and convulſive contractions, which makes the horſe tumble about and ſtrike his feet againſt his belly, to the above clyſter may be added, half an ounce of philonium romanum.

Theſe remedies, together with care and patience, warm maſhes of malt, bran, and the like, will reſtore your horſe to health; but obſerve that he ought to have a wide ſtall, and clean, warm bedding.

Another excellent Receipt for the Cure of Gripes.

Take twenty grains of London laudanum, diſſolve it in an ounce of brandy, then mix it with a pint of white wine, and add two ounces of diaſcordium; give it your horſe in a horn milk warm, and clothe him well. Let him reſt twenty four hours after it, and drink plentifully of warm water and oatmeal, for he will be very thirſty the day after he has taken it.

On Scouring or immoderate Purging.

SCouring or purging on the road may be remedied by keeping the horſe to dry food and leſs water than common; but this muſt be continued for a long time with proper exerciſe, and a full allowance of oats and ſplit beans.

A horſe of a lax conſtitution being taken from graſs to go a long journey, ſhould have the following preventive phyſic given him in his provender.

A Powder againſt Scouring or over Purging.

Take galls, powdered, (ſuch as we make ink with) two ounces, and of the powders of Japan earth and Lemnian earth, of each an ounce; mix, and keep them in a bladder for uſe. The method of uſing it is to ſprinkle a little water upon the horſes oats, and after rubbing them a while to throw amongſt them half a ſpoonful of the powder.

If a horſe from foul feeding, catching cold, &c. purges upon the road, give him the following drink.

A Drink for a Horſe which ſcours from foul feeding, &c.

Take one ounce of Venice treacle, boil it in a quart of ſtale beer till one third is evaporated, then add half an ounce of true Armenian boſe in powder, and two ounces of common treacle to make it palatable; then give it the horſe in one doſe, and repeat it as neceſſity requires. If it be too weak to overcome the diſtemper, an hundred drops of liquid laudanum, and half a gill of ſtrong cinnamon water may be added; but in the laſt caſe he ſhould not travel for ſome days.

On a Cold in the Head.

WHen the brain is much loaded from the cold, take ſome of the following powder, and blow it through a piece of elder wood, pretty high up the noſtrils.

A Powder to make a Horſe's Noſe run in a Cold.

Take aſſarabacca * dried, half an ounce, and of the powder of margerum, one ounce, mix theſe together, and blow it up the horſe's noſtrils twice or three times a day, keeping his head and throat well covered, to prevent his getting more cold.

As the eyes are ſubject to various accidents on the road, particularly from the cut of a whip, a remedy for theſe diſorders cannot be unneceſſary. All wounds in the eye, if curable, will yield to the following application.

A Receipt for Curing Wounds on the Eyes.

Take half an ounce of the greyiſh coloured lapis ca-

*This is an herb ſhaped like the garden ſcurvy graſs, only it is larger, and of a darker green.

laminaris, finely powdered, of lapis tutiæ, two drams, of white vitriol, burnt, one dram and a half, and about one ſcruple of French verdigreaſe, reduce theſe into a fine powder, and mix them well with about one ounce of freſh butter. When you make uſe of it, warm this ointment, dip a feather in it, and apply it morning and evening to the ſore. This muſt be continued for a good ſpace of time, becauſe wounds on the eyes are long in healing.

Or when the horſe's eye happens to be hurt with a laſh of a whip or twig, you may blow in the following powder night and morning.

For a Hurt on the Eye.

Take of lapis calaminaris and lapis tutiæ, finely powdered, of each two drams, white vitriol and allum, firſt powdered and then burnt together in a very clean, red hot fire ſhovel, each half an ounce, mix all theſe together, and keep the whole in a bottle well corked; but obſerve, that the bottle ought not only to be dry but well warmed before you put it in.

If the eyes be rheumy and bloodſhot, and the horſe has ſymptoms of pain in his head, bleeding will be neceſſary, and the following eye water may be applied.

An excellent Eye-Water.

Take four ounces of roſe water, and about three drams of the aforeſaid eye-powder mixed and diſſolved in it; ſquirt it into the eyes by the help of a ſyringe.

The water is beſt for rheumy bloodſhot eyes, when there is no ſpeck or film; and the powder where there is; but obſerve, the eye always looks worſe while the powders are uſing.

A Cure for a ſwelled Neck.

When a horſe's neck happens to ſwell by getting cold after bleeding, the following ſoftening poultice is the beſt remedy that can be applied.

Take mallow and marſh mallow leaves picked clean from the ſtalks, of each ten handfuls, white lilly roots, half a pound; lintſeed and fenugreek ſeed, of each two ounces, ointment of marſh mallows, ſix ounces, and of hogs lard, half a pound. The leaves and roots ſhould be boiled well, and the water preſſed from them; then beat them up to a pulp in a mortar, and let it ſtand till you have made a jelly of the ſeeds by bruiſing them well, and boiling them in a quart of water to a pint; this you muſt beat up with the former; and laſtly add the ointment and hogs lard, and when all are mixed thoroughly, it may be kept in a large bladder or pot for uſe.

This is an excellent poultice for all hard ſwellings, either in man or beaſt: when applied, it ſhould be warmed well before the fire, ſpread thick over a piece of flannel, applied all over the tumour, and renewed as it becomes dry.

If a ſwelling of a horſe's neck, after bleeding will not diſperſe, it ſhould be opened when ſufficiently ſoft, and dreſſed with the common wound ointment, before recommended for healing the navel gall, and the poultice continued till the hardneſs is diſſolved.

When a horſe is under cure for theſe kind of ſwellings, it is beſt to give him mashes of malt, warm grains, and warm water, with a good deal of oatmeal in it, and if he will eat a little hay, it ſhould be ſweet, ſoft, meadow hay, ſprinkled with clear water; or, in ſummer, cut graſs.

A Receipt to cure Worms.

The beſt remedy for the cure of worms is æthiops mineral, which ought to be thus prepared. Take four

ounces of flower of brimſtone, and the like quantity o quickſilver; melt the brimſtone ſlowly in an iron laddle and ſtir in the quickſilver over a gentle heat, till it is in corporated; then take it off, and ſtir it till almoſt cold afterwards ſtir them well together in an iron or ſton (not a braſs) mortar, till they become a black powder Give the horſe as much as will lye on a half crow piece twice a day in his corn, which muſt be firſt wet ted to make the powder ſtick to it. This medicine mu be continued a week or longer.

A Remedy for the Gravel.

If your horſe has the gravel in his kidneys, urete or bladder, he will ſeem weak in the fillets, ſtale oft and with difficulty, and but little at a time.

Take an ounce and a half of the cordial ball abov mentioned: ſope of tartar, one dram; of Matthew pill, one dram; or if the horſe be luſty and ſtrong, dram and a half; beat thoſe well together, and with li quoriſh powder make it up into two balls, and mixin it with a little ſtale beer and ſome treacle, give it for doſe out of a horn.

This medicine, if the ſymptoms are violent, may b repeated once in twenty four hours; and every two three hours water luke warm ſhould be offered him.

THE ART of PAINTING in Oil.

To which is added, the whole Art of Gilding with Gold and Silver, mixing Water-Colours, &c.

A Catalogue of the ſeveral Colours uſed in Painting with Oil.

WHITES.

THE principal of all whites is white lead.

Of this colour there are two ſorts, the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure and clean part, the other is called by the plain name of white lead.

Beſides white lead and ceruſe, there is another ſort to be met with ſometimes, which they call flake-white.

BLACKS.

Lam black.
Lamp, or candle black.
Ivory black.
Willow charcoal.

REDS.

Vermillion is the moſt delicate of all light reds, being of itſelf a perfect ſcarlet-colour.

Lake, eſpecially the richeſt ſort, is the beſt of all dark reds, being a moſt pure crimſon.

Red lead is the lighteſt of all reds now in uſe; 'tis a ſandy, harſh colour, and ſuch a one as is not eaſily ground very fine, altho' you beſtow much labour on it.

Spaniſh brown is a dark, dull red, of a horſe-fleſh colour, 'tis an earth, it being dug out of the ground, but there is ſome of it of a very good colour, and pleaſant enough to the eye, conſidering the deepneſs of its colour: it is of great uſe among painters, being generally uſed as the firſt or priming colour, that they lay upon any kind of work, being cheap and plentiful, and a colour that works well, if it be ground fine, as you may do with leſs labour than ſome better colours do require; the beſt ſort is the deepeſt colour, and freeſt from ſtones; the other ſorts are not ſo good to give a colour to the eye, but yet they ſerve as well as any others for a priming colour.

YELLOWS.

Yellow oaker is of two ſorts, one called plain oaker, and the other ſpruce oaker, the one is a much lighter colour than the other.

Pink yellow.

Orpiment is that colour which ſome call yellow arſenick.

Maſticote is a good light yellow for moſt uſes, eſpecially in making greens, of which ſeveral ſorts may be framed out of this colour being mixed with blue.

GREENS.

Verdigreaſe is the beſt and moſt uſeful green of all others.

Green bice is of a ſandy nature, and therefore not much uſed; green verditer is alſo a ſandy colour, neither of them bear any good body, and are ſeldom uſed but in landskips, where variety is required.

BLUES.

Blue bice bears the beſt body of all bright blues uſed in common work, but 'tis the paleſt colour.

Blue verditer is a colour of no good body, but ſomething ſandy, and of no very good colour itſelf, being apt to turn greeniſh, and being mixed with a yellow makes a good green.

Indigo is a dark blue, if worked by itſelf, to remedy which, whites are uſually mixt, and then it makes but a very faint blue.

Note, That the longer this colour is ground, the more beautiful and fair it looks.

Smalt is the moſt lovely blue of all others.

Note, That of this colour there are two ſorts, the fineſt is that which is called oil ſmalt.

Umber is a colour that really has no affinity with the others above mentioned, being neither white, black, red, yellow, blue or green, yet it is a colour of as great uſe as any of the reſt in common painting.

How to make a SIZE for the Gilding both with GOLD and SILVER.

THE operation is thus for the making of gold ſize: take yellow oaker, and grind it on a ſtone with water till it be very fine, and afterwards lay it on a chalk ſtone to dry; this is the common way: or you may waſh your oaker, for when it is waſhed, to be ſure nothing but the pureſt of the colour will be uſed; and beſides 'tis done with leſs daubing.

When your oil and oaker are thus prepared, you muſt grind them together, as you do other oil colours, only with fat drying oil, but it is ſomewhat more laborious, and muſt be ground very fine, even as oil itſelf: for the finer it is the greater luſtre will your gold carry that is laid on it.

Here note, that you muſt give it ſuch quantity of your fat oil, that it may not be ſo weak as to run when you have laid it on; nor ſo ſtiff that it may not work well; but of ſuch a competent body, that after it is laid on, it may ſettle itſelf ſmooth and gloſſy, which is a chief property of good ſize.

Silver ſize is made by grinding white lead with fat drying oil, ſome adding a little verdigreaſe to make it mind.

The practice of working oil colours, and painting timber-work, after the manner of common painting.

THAT which I here call common painting is only the way and manner of colouring all manner of wainſcot, doors, windows, poſts, rails, pails, gates, border-boards for gardens, or any other materials that require either beauty or preſervation from the violence of rain, or injury of weather; the method of doing which, I ſhall lay down as plain as I can. Suppoſe then, that there be a ſet of paliſadoes, or a pair of gates, or ſome poſts and rails to paint, and I would finiſh them in a ſtone colour: firſt look over the work, and take notice whether the joints be open in the gates, or whether there be any large clefts in the poſts, for if theſe are not ſecured the wet will inſinuate itſelf into thoſe defects, and make the quicker diſpatch in ruining the whole work; let the firſt buſineſs therefore be, to ſtop up theſe places ſmooth and even, with a putty made of whitening and lintſeed oil, well beaten together on the grinding ſtone, with a wooden mallet, to the conſiſtence of a very ſtiff dow, and with this let all the crannies, cleſts and other defects be perfectly filled up, that it may be equal to the ſurface of the ſtuff; then proceed to the priming of the work with ſome Spaniſh brown well ground and mixt very thin with lintſeed oil; with this do over the work, giving it as much oil as it will drink up; this in about two days will be indifferent dry, then if you would do the work ſubſtantially, do it over again with the ſame priming colour; when this is thorough dry, then take the white lead well ground and tempered up, not too thin, for the ſtiffer you work it, the better body will be laid on, and the thicker coat of colour that your timber is covered withal, the longer it will laſt; let this colour be well rubbed on, and the whole ſurface of the work be ſo intirely covered, that there remain no creek nor corner bare, which you may eaſily do by jobbing in the point of a briſtle bruſh: let this firſt colouring dry, and then go over it a ſecond time, and if you pleaſe a third alſo; the charge will be a little more, but the advantage will be much more great

This courſe is ſufficient for any kind of timber work that requires only a plain colour; whether you thus cover the work with a ſtone colour, or elſe with a timber colour in umber and white, or a lead colour in indigo and white, that with white being the cheapeſt of the three by much; nay, I have known ſome lay over their work only with a coat of Spaniſh brown, by tempering it up more ſtiff than was done for the firſt, two primings, which in ſome reſpects is cheapeſt of all, and preſerves the timber perhaps as well as any. Now he that is able to bring the work thus far on has proceeded to the higheſt pitch of that common painting that aims at preſervation beyond beauty, though ſomething of beauty is neceſſarily included in this alſo; but this is not all, for he that is arrived thus far, is in a fair way to other perfections in the art of painting: but for the pannelling of wainſcot with its proper ſhadows, and for imitating olive and walnut-wood, marble and ſuch like; theſe muſt be attained by ocular inſpection, it being impoſſible to deliver the manner of the operation by precept without example, and I am bold to affirm, that a man ſhall gain more knowledge by one day's experience than by a hundred ſpent to acquire it in ſome other way.

I adviſe therefore all thoſe that deſire any inſight into this buſineſs, to be a little curious, if opportunity offers, in obſerving the manner of a painter's working, not only in grinding his colours, but alſo in laying them on, and working them in; in all theſe obſerving the motion of his hand, in managing of any kind of tool, and by this means, with a little imitation, joined to the directions here given; I doubt not but in a ſhort time you may arrive to great proficiency in the buſineſs of common painting.

Note, That if when you have made uſe of your colours, there be occaſion of a ſmall ceſſation till the work be finiſhed; in this caſe 'tis beſt to cover the colour in your pot with water, for that will prevent their drying, even in the hotteſt time.

And for your pencils they ought, ſo ſoon as you have done working, to be well waſhed out in clean lintſeed-oil and then in warm ſoap ſuds; for if either oil or

colours be once dried in the brush or pencil, 'tis spoiled for ever.

It has been observed, that timber laid over with white, when it has stood some time in the weather, the colour will crack and shrink up together, just as pitch does, if laid on any thing that stands in the sun; the cause of this is, that the colour was not laid on with a stiff body, able to bind itself on firm and fast.

If you shall at any time have occasion to use either brushes that are very small, or pencils, as in many cases there will be occasion, you ought then to dispose of the colours you use upon a pallet (which is a wooden instrument, easy to be had at any colour-shop) and there work and temper them about with your pencil, that the pencil may carry away the more colour; for you are to note, that if a pencil be only dipt into a pot of colour, it brings out no more with it than what hangs on the out side, and that will work but a little way, whereas if you rub the pencil about in the colour, on the pallet, a good quantity of colour will be taken up in the body of the pencil; and besides all this, you may work your pencil better to a point on a pallet, than you can do in a pot; the point of a pencil being of greatest use in divers cases, especially in drawing of lines and all kind of flourishing.

What COLOURS are most suitable, and set off best one with another.

BY setting off best, I mean their making each other look most pleasant, for two of some particular colours put together, or one next the other, shall add much to the beauty of each other, as blue and gold, red and white, and such like; but green and black put together, look not so pleasant, neither do black and umber, or haw colour, and such like.

All yellow then set off best with blacks, with blues and with reds.

All blues set off best with whites and yellows.

Greens set off well with blacks and whites.

Whites ſet off well enough with any colour.
Reds ſet off beſt with yellows, whites and blacks.
Gold looks well upon a white ground, eſpecially if the matter to be gilt be craved.
Gold and black ſhew alſo very well.
Gold on timber colour ſhews alſo very well.
So does gold and a horſefleſh colour, made with the brighteſt Spaniſh brown.
But the moſt glorious ground of all others for gold are the vermillion red, the imalt blue, and the lake, laid on a light ground.

Of ſome colours that ariſe from mixture.

Aſh-colour is made of white lead and lam black; if a deep aſh colour, then take the more black, but if a light one, then take but little black, and moſt white.
A lead colour is made of indigo and white.
A colour reſembling new oaken timber, is made of umber and white lead.
A fleſh-coulour is compounded of lake, white lead, and a little vermillion.
A buff colour, take yellow oaker, and white lead.
For a willow green, take verdigreaſe alone.
For a light willow green, take verdigreaſe and white.
For a graſs-green, take verdigreaſe and pink.
A carnation is made of lake and white.
Orange-colour, yellow oaker and red lead.
A light timber colour, mix ſpruce oaker, and white and a little umber.
Brick-colour, red-lead, a little white and yellow-aker.
For a ſtraw-colour, take white and a little yellow-aker.
Olive wood is imitated with oaker, and a little white tined over with burnt umber.
Walnut tree is imitated with burnt umber, and white, tined over with the ſame colour alone, and in the deep-eſt places with black.
Pails and poſts, are ſometimes daub over cloſe with white, which they call a ſtone colour.

Sometimes poſts and pails are laid over with indigo and white, which is called a lead colour.

Windbw frames are laid in white, if the building be new, but if not then they generally are laid in lead colour, or indigo and white, and the bars with red lead.

Doors and gates, if painted in pannels then the ſhadow of a white ground are amber and white, but if laid in a lead colour, then the ſhadows are liſted with black.

'Tis not poſſible to ſet down all thoſe varieties of colours that may be produced by mixture; they that would ſee more, may peruſe Dr. Salmon's polygrafice, where they ſhall find great variety. But thoſe which I here have given an account of, are ſufficient for common painting.

How to gild with GOLD on an oily Size, either Letters or Figures, &c.

WHatſoever you would gild muſt firſt be drawn with gold ſize (the making of which has been mentioned) according to the true proportion of what you would have gilt, whether figure, letter, or whatever elſe it be; when you have thus drawn the true proportion of what you would have gilt, let it remain till it be ſufficiently dry to gild upon, which you ſhall know by touching it with the end of your finger; for if your finger ſtick a little to it, and yet the colour come not off, then it is dry enough; but if the colour come off on your finger, then it is not dry enough, and muſt be let alone longer; for if you ſhould then lay your gold on, it would ſo drown it, that it would be worth nothing: but if your ſize ſhould be ſo dry as not to hold your finger as it were to it, then it is too dry, and the gold will not take; for which there is no remedy but new ſizing; therefore you muſt watch the true time that it be not too wet or too dry; both extremes being not at all convenient.

When your ſize is ready for gilding, take your book of leaf gold and opening a leaf of it, take it out with your cane plyers, and lay it on your gilding cuſhion, and if it lie not ſmooth, blow on it with your breath, which

will lay it flat and plain, then with a knife of cane, or for want of it, an ordinary pocket knife, that hath a ſmooth and ſharp edge; with this being wiped very dry on your ſleeve that the gold ſtick not to it, let your leaf-gold be cut into ſuch pieces, or forms, as your judgment ſhall think moſt ſuitable to your work.

When you have thus cut your gold into convenient forms, then take your gilding pallet, ('tis a flat piece of wood, about three inches long, and an inch broad, upon which is to be glewed a piece of fine woollen cloth of the ſame length and breadth) and breathe upon it to make it dampiſh, that the gold may ſtick to it; with this tool take your gold up (by clapping it down on the ſeveral pieces you had before cut into forms) and transfer it to your ſize, upon which clap it down according to diſcretion, and your gold will leave your tool, and cleave to your ſize; which you muſt afterwards preſs down ſmooth with a bunch of cotton, or a hare's foot; and this you muſt do piece by piece till you have covered all your ſize with gold; and after it is fully dried, then with your hare's foot bruſh off the looſe gold, ſo will your gilding remain fair and beautiful.

If your work to be gilt be very large, open your book of leaf-gold, and lay the leaf down on your work without cutting of it in pieces, and ſo do leaf by leaf till you have covered quite over what you intend to gild: and if ſome particular places ſhould miſs there, take up with a ſmall bunch of cotton a piece of leaf-gold, cut to a fit ſize, and clap it on, that the work may be entirely covered; and if the gold be to be laid in the hollows of carved work, you muſt take it up on the point of a camel hair pencil, and convey it in, and with the ſaid pencil dab it till it lye cloſe and ſmooth.

How to Gild with SILVER.

In laying on ſilver upon an oily ſize, the ſame method in all reſpects is required as for gilding with gold; only in this, that the ſize upon which ſilver is laid

ought to be compounded of a very little yellow oaker, and much white lead; for the ſize being of a light colour, the ſilver laid on it will look more natural, and retain its own colour better, the whiter the ſize is.

Note, That the common painters do now generally in gilding uſe more ſilver than gold, in moſt works that are not much expoſed to the air, to which they afterwards give the colour of gold, by means of the lacker-varniſh, whoſe uſe is now ſo common, that if they gild any thing that ſtands free from the weather, they only gild with ſilver, and ſo give it the colour of gold with a lacker-varniſh, made of gum-lack, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine and laid over it.

Some DIRECTIONS for mixing of Oil Colours for divers Purpoſes, in the Art of Colouring Prints with Oil Colours.

Colours for ſeveral Faces.

FOR faces that are accounted fair, take white lead a little vermilion and a very ſmall touch of lake.

For the lips take more of the vermilion and lake than you did for the face.

For a brown face, take burnt oaker and white.

For a tawny Moor, take cullens earth, a little burnt oaker, and a little white.

Colours for Hair.

For a brown hair, mix umber and a little black and white.

For a yellow hair, take ſtone oaker, white lead and a little vermilion.

For flaxen hair, take white lead, ſtone oaker, and a little cullens earth.

Linnen is done with white lead and ceruſe.

Silver is done with white, a little ſmalt, and ſome white maſticote.

Gold is done with red orpiment and white maſticote of each an equal quantity.

Colours for Garments.

For blue garments the beſt ſmalt and white lead.

For a graſs green, mix verdigreaſe and a little pink-yellow.

For a willow green, mix verdigreaſe and a very little white.

A ſea green is made by mixing green verditer, pink, and white lead.

A French green is made by mixing pink and indigo.

A carnation by mixing lake and white lead.

A crimſon is made by mixing vermilion, lake and white

A ſcarlet is only vermilion laid on alone.

A cherry colour is made by mixing vermilion and white lead.

For yellow, lay on either yellow orpiment, or yellow maſticote; if your yellows are more pale, then mix white with the former.

For an orange colour, mix red orpiment and a little vermilion

For a purple, mix ſmalt, lake and white.

For a violet, mix bice and lake.

A ſtraw colour is made with white and yellow oaker, and a very little umber.

An aſh colour is made by mixing black and white.

A cheſnut colour is made by mixing umber, lake and white.

A dove colour, or the wings of an angel, take white, a little lake, and a little ſmalt.

Colours for Trees.

For the bodies of trees, take yellow pink, white lead, yellow oaker, and a little black.

For the leaves of them that are near the eye, take verdigreaſe and pink, or if darker coloured, then take indigo and pink.

For leaves of trees farther off, take green verditer, pink, and white lead.

For them that are farthest of all, take terra-verd and white.

Colours for Grounds behind a Picture.

Note, That a light hair requires a dark ground, and a dark hair a light ground.

Ground colour for a picture with a light hair is made with umber, white and black.

A good colour for a dark hair is made with umber and white.

For Ground in a Landskip.

Take pink, oaker and white, with a little green verditer.

For country houſes at a diſtance, take white lead, yellow oaker and ſmalt; the ſame colour ſerves alſo for houſes of ſtone.

For brick-houſes or walls, take yellow oaker burnt, and white lead, if the work be far off, but if near, then Indian red, and a little white.

For pails of wood or other timber work, of what kind ſoever, in country cottages, take umber, white, and a little oaker.

Sky-colours,

Are made of ſmalt and white for the higheſt ſkies, more white for the lower, and yellow mixt with a little vermilion for the loweſt of all.

The whole Art and Myſtery of colouring Maps, and other Prints in Water-Colours.

HAving, as yet, ſeen nothing publiſhed upon this ſubject that is authentick, I have thought fit, for the ſake of thoſe that are inclined to ingenuity, to ſet forth the way and manner of doing this work, it being an excellent recreation for thoſe gentry, and others, who delight in the knowledge of maps; which by being coloured, and the ſeveral diviſions diſtinguiſhed one from the other, by colours of different kinds, do give a better idea of the countries they deſcribe, than they can poſſibly do uncoloured.

Now to perform this work after the beſt manner, there muſt be provided in the firſt place a lye made with tartar and gum water.

To make the tartar lye, do thus, take two ounces of the beſt white tartar, which is a ſtony ſubſtance that ſticks to the ſide of the wine veſſels, and is ſold by the druggiſts. Wrap it up hard and tight in half a ſheet of brown cap-paper, wet it throughly in water, and put it into a clear fire either of wood or ſea coal; let it remain therein till it be red hot quite through, then take it out with a pair of tongs, and put it immediately into a pint of water, and with your fingers rub it well to pieces; put it into a long narrow glaſs, and in a day or two the black will all ſettle, and the lye will become pure and clean: pour off the lye into a clean glaſs, and keep it cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

To make gum water, take three ounces of the whiteſt and cleareſt gum arabick, which is alſo ſold at the druggiſts, and beat it as ſmall as you can bruiſe it; then put it into a pint of fair ſpring water, and let it diſſolve therein, which will be much haſtened by ſhaking the glaſs three or four times a day very well, that the gum that is diſſolved may mix the better with the water that is above it; and when it is all diſſolved, if there appear any foulneſs in it, ſtrain it through a rag into a clean earthen-diſh, and put it into a glaſs, and ſtop it up for uſe. Note, That too much of this ought not to be made at a time: for if the gum be kept diſſolved too long in the water, it will rot, and ſo be of no uſe; therefore obſerve to make it freſh once in two months, or three at the fartheſt.

In the next place, you muſt prepare or make your colours ready for uſe, and the beſt for this work are thoſe that follow; Namely,

Copper green, and that is made thus; take a pound of right French verdigreaſe made at Montpelier, this being the beſt, for the verdigreaſe made at any other places will fade. To this add three ounces of cream of tartar, beat them both into a fine powder, and take care, while the verdigreaſe is in the pounding, to ſtop your noſe, and hold a bunch of fine linnen in your mouth to breath through, elſe the ſubtile powder of the verdigreaſe will be apt to offend; and when this is done, mix both the powders into two quarts of water, and boil it in an earthen pipkin till it boil away a quart, then ſtrain it out, and when cold, and put the liquor into a glaſs, ſtop it up,

and let it ſtand to ſettle till the liquor be very clear, ſo you will have a delicate green; but ſometimes the verdigreaſe not being always of a goodneſs, the colour may not be deep enough for ſome uſes. In this caſe, put ſome of it into a broad earthen diſh, and ſet it over a chaffing diſh of coals, and by a gentle heat, diminiſh ſo much of the liquor till by trying on a paper, and letting of it dry, the colour pleaſe you; and here you are to note, That if it ſhine too much when dry, it is not right: for it is not rightly made except it but juſt ſhine, and if you cannot make the colour deep enough by evapourating by heat, the abounding liquid, without making it ſhine too much, it were better to add ſome more verdigreaſe, and boil it up a-new till it become a tranſparent deep willow green. If you would make but a pint of this, you muſt take but half the quantities of each; and you are alſo to take notice, that this is a colour that will keep many years without decaying, if the glaſs that contains it be cloſe ſhut up.

The next colour needful to be made, is a ſtone colour, or a liquor of myrrh, which is thus done; take a pint of your tartar lye, and add it to an ounce of the beſt myrrh in powder, which you can get at the druggiſts, and boil it till the myrrh is diſſolved, which will be done in a ſmall time; let it ſettle, and pour off the clear for uſe, which you muſt keep cloſe ſtopt up; this is alſo a tincture that will never decay, and may be made fainter or deeper by boiling more of the liquor away to make it deeper, or by adding water to it to make it fainter.

And in the laſt place, there is required a crimſon colour which is ſpeedily made thus: Buy at the druggiſts ſome good cochineal, about half an ounce will go a great way. Take thirty or forty grains, bruiſe them in a galley-pot to fine powder, then put to them as many drops of the tartar lye as will juſt wet it, and make it give forth its colour; and immediately add to it half a ſpoonful of water, or more if the colour be yet too deep, and you will have a delicate purple liquor or tincture. Then take a bit of allum, and with a knife ſcrape very finely a very little of it into the tincture, and this

will take away the purple colour, and make it a delicate crimson. Strain it through a fine cloth into a fine galley-pot, and use it as soon as you can, for this is a colour that always looks most noble when soon made use of, for it will decay if it stand long.

Indigo is another colour used in colouring maps.

This is bought at the colour shops that sell paint, and it must be ground very fine on a stone, as you do oil colours, with a little tartar lye to make it give its colour, and look the brighter, when 'tis ground perfect fine like a thick syrup, add gum water to it till it be thin enough for your purpose, and keep it in a glass close stopt up, but it will settle so, that when you use it you must stir it up from the bottom.

For a yellow, gumboge is the best, it is sold at the druggists in lumps, and the way to make it fit for use is to make a little hole with a knife in a lump, and put into the hole some water, stir it well with a pencil till the water be either a faint or a deeper yellow, as your occasion requires, then pour it into a galley-pot, and temper up more, till you have enough for your purpose.

Red lead is also a colour much used in this work, and so is opriment; both which you may buy at the colour shops very finely ground, so that they need only to be tempered with gum water to be fit for use.

Blue bice is also used often, which needs only to be tempered with gum water, and when men design to be curious, they may use instead thereof ultramarine, which is the best and most glorious of all blues, but vastly dear; yet small papers of it about two shillings price may be bought at some colour shops, which if carefully used, will go a great way; it needs only to be tempered in a very small galley-pot, with some gum water, till it lie on the paper a good colour.

There is likewise an exceeding glorious red or crimson colour, named carmine, which is exceeding dear, yet about half a crown's worth will go a great way in the uses to which it is put; it is tempered with gum water, and gives several degrees of colour according as it is thicker or thinner tempered.

Vermilion is alſo uſed in ſome caſes. This is a glorious ſcarlet, and needs only be tempered with gum water, for it may be bought very finely ground to powder at the colour ſhops; only it is to be noted, that this colour ſhews much brighter when dry, if glazed over with ſome thick gum water, which is made by putting two ounces of gum arabick to half a pint of water, or leſs.

And for ſome uſes, burnt umber, ground very fine with water as thick as poſſible, and then tempered up with gum water to a due thickneſs, makes a good tranſparent colour.

There is another colour needful in this work, which is a moſt pleaſant graſs green, and that is made thus, take a lump of gumbogo, and make a hole in it, then put therein ſome copper green, ſtir it about with a pencil, and from a willow you will ſee it turn to a graſs green, which you may make deeper or lighter as you ſtir it about a longer or leſſer time.

Of the Practice of Colouring Maps.

THE colours being prepared as before is directed, the only way to colour maps well, is by a pattern done by ſome workman, of which the Dutch are eſteemed the beſt; three or four ſuch maps coloured by a good artiſt, are ſufficient to guide a man in the right doing of his work; but if he cannot obtain this, he may by a few trials grow a good artiſt in a ſhort time; for this is only attained to by practice, and if a man ſpoil half a ſcore maps in order to get the knack of colouring a map well at laſt, there's no man that is ingenious will grumble at it.

The art of colouring right may be attained by practice, as was ſaid, but the hardeſt thing is to know rightly how to make and prepare the colours properly, without ſuffering them to ſink into it; all that are here mentioned will lie fair and pleaſant to the eye, and it is the fairneſs of the colour is moſt eſteemed in this art of map-

painting; but if the paper be not good and ſtrong, no art can make the colours lye well; therefore in buying maps, chuſe thoſe that are printed on the thickeſt or ſtrongeſt paper.

DIRECTIONS how to lay on METZOTINTO PRINTS on GLASS.

IN undertaking this, curiouſly lay the prints flatways in warm water, of the thinneſt and fineſt paper, for that which is rough and thick will not do near ſo well, if at all; let them ſoak well, and your glaſs being very white and thin, go over it with Venice turpentine ſpread thin with a thin pliable knife, and daub it over with your finger, that the turpentine may ſeem rough.

This done, take the ſoaked print, and lay it on a clean cloth ſmooth, then preſs with another to take out the water, then lay it on the glaſs, the print next it, beginning at one end ſtroaking outwards the place already fixed on the glaſs, that neither wind nor water may be retained between to wrinkle it; then with a bit of a ſponge, or your hand, wet the backſide, and lightly by degrees roll off the paper carefully, without making holes, eſpecially in the lights, which are the tendereſt, and when the print appears very plain on the backſide, let it dry about two houre, then varniſh it over with turpentine or maſtick varniſh till you can ſee through it, and a night's drying will prepare it to be worked on with colours.

If you would have all the paper off, ſo that nothing but the print may remain, lay it as before with oil of maſtick, and a little turpentine, and a broſh will fetch off the paper.

THE

Exports and Imports of G. Britain to and from foreign Nations.

To and from CHINA, INDIA and PERSIA.

EXPORTS. Great quantities of bullion, lead, a forts of Engliſh cloth, eſpeciall broad cloth, ſtuffs, callimancoes, long ells, and ſome o ther goods, which are the product or manufacture of thi kingdom.

IMPORTS. China ware, tea of all ſorts, cabinets raw and wrought ſilks, muſlins, callicoes, cotton cloths coffee, canes, diamonds, drugs of many kinds, grocer wares of various ſorts, and many other ſorts of goods Of which Mr. Gee ſuppoſes as much re-exported to fo reign nations, as repays all the bullion carried to the places, and a conſiderable balance beſides.

To and from AFRICA.

EXPORTS. Linnen and woollen manufactures knives, ſciſſars, ſmall looking glaſſes, ſtrong waters, pew ter diſhes, beads and other toys.

IMPORTS. Gold duſt, red wood, elephants teeth Guiney grain, gum, oſtrich feathers, amber, ebony, cry ſtal, and great numbers of negroes carried to the plan tations of America. From the coaſt of Barbary we hav rice, figs, almonds, raiſins, dates and copper. The grea advantage of the African trade is, that it carries no mo ney out, ſupplies our plantations with negroes, an brings in a great deal of bullion for negroes ſold in th Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

To and from the CANARY ISLANDS.

EXPORTS. Bays, kerſeys, ſerges. Norwich ſtuffs, and other common manufactures, ſtockings, hats, fuſtians, haberdaſhery wares, tin, hard ware, alſo herrings, pilchards, ſalted fiſh, grain, linnen, pipe-ſtaves, hoops, and ſome other commodities.

IMPORTS. Canary wines, logwood, hides, indigo, cochineal, and ſome few commodities which are the product of the Weſt Indies.

To and from TURKEY.

EXPORTS. Broad cloths, long ells, tin, lead, ſome iron, ſome French and Lisbon ſugars, and ſome bullion.

IMPORTS. Raw ſilk, grogram, yarn, dying ſtuffs, drugs, ſope, leather, cotton, oil, ſome fruit as currans, raiſins, vitriol, ſulphur, opium, galls, balm, box-wood, mohair. The balance of this trade is thought to be in our favour.

To and from ITALY.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, long ells, bays, druggets, callimancoes, camblets, and other ſtuffs, leather, tin, lead, fiſh, as pilchards, herrings, ſalmon, Newfoundland cod, ling, logwood, &c.

IMPORTS. Raw, thrown and wrought ſilks, wine, oil, ſope, olives, ſome dyers wares, anchovies, brimſtone, carpets, ſcented gloves, necklaces, and ſome other things. The balance of this trade is thought to be conſiderably againſt us.

To and from SPAIN.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, druggets, callimancoes, bays, ſtuffs of divers kinds, leather, fiſh, tin, lead, linnen, corn, &c.

IMPORTS. Wine, oil, fruit of divers kinds, wool, indigo, cochineal, and dying ſtuffs, iron, &c. The balance is ſuppoſed but very ſmall in our favour.

To and from PORTUGAL.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, druggets, bays, long ells, callimancoes, perpets, ſays, kerſeys, flannel, and all ſorts

of ſtuffs, alſo tin, lead, leather, fiſh, corn, and other things.

IMPORTS. Wine, oil, ſalt and fruits, as oranges, lemons, almonds, alſo figs, ſaffron, ſope, white marble, liquoriſh, ſhumack. There is a conſiderable balance in our favour.

To and from FRANCE.

EXPORTS. Tobacco, horn plates, tin, ſome lead, ſome flannels, corn in time of ſcarcity, wool, coals and allum.

IMPORTS. Wine, brandy, linnen, fine lace, fine cambricks, cambrick lawns, brocades, velvets, ſalt, paper, prunes, cheſnuts, &c. There is here a balance againſt us of no leſs than 500,000 *l.* per annum.

To and from FLANDERS.

EXPORTS. Serges, a few flannels, a very few ſtuffs, ſugars, tobacco, tin and lead.

IMPORTS. Fine lace, fine cambrick and cambrick lawns, whited linnens, threads, tapes, incles, and divers other commodities, to a very great value. The balance is very much againſt us, being at leaſt 250,000 *l.* per annum.

To and from HOLLAND.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, druggets, long ells, ſtuffs of a great many ſorts, leather, corn, coals, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, tar, with Eaſt India and Turkey goods.

IMPORTS. Great quantities of fine hollands, thread, tapes, incles, whale fins, braſs battery, madder, linſeed, flax, argol, wainſcot, clapboard, paper, &c. The balance is conſiderably for us.

To and from GERMANY.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, druggets, long ells, ſtuffs, ſerges, tobacco, ſugar, ginger, tin, lead, Eaſt India goods, and ſeveral other commodities.

IMPORTS. Prodigious quantities of linnen, linnen yarn, kidſkins, tin plates, and a great many other commodities. The balance is very near as much againſt us in this trade, as in that of France.

To and from DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY.

EXPORTS. Guineas, crown-pieces, bullion, ſome tobacco, a few coarſe woollens, meal, malt, beef, tallow, ſalt, coal, ſome linnen, lead, butter and herrings.

IMPORTS. Deal boards, fir timber, ſpars, plank, iron and copper, wire of iron and copper, tar, wainſcot, pipe ſtaves, great guns, mortars, bullets. We pay them a very great balance, amounting to neat 390,000 *l.* per annum.

To and from RUSSIA

EXPORTS. Some coarſe cloth, long ells, worſted ſtuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, and a few other commodities.

IMPORTS. Hemp, flax, linnen cloth, linnen yarn, Ruſſia leather, iron, furs, pot aſhes, timber, train oil, tallow, &c. to an immenſe value. The balance is againſt us here 400,000 *l.* per ann.

To and from NEW ENGLAND.

EXPORTS. All ſorts of woollen manufactures, linnen, ſail cloth, and cordage for rigging their ſhips, haberdaſhery, hard ware, &c.

IMPORTS. Pitch, tar, and turpentine, with ſome skins, pipe ſtaves, maſts, pine, cedar, &c.

To and from NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK and PENSILVANIA.

EXPORTS. Broad cloth, kerſeys, druggets, ſerges, and manufactures of all kinds.

IMPORTS. Gold and ſilver, with ſome ſmall quantity of wheat, flax, and hemp.

To and from VIRGINIA and MARYLAND.

EXPORTS. All manner of cloathing and houſhold goods, iron manufactures of all ſorts, ſaddles, bridles, brafs and copper wares, and in ſhort a part of all our manufactures.

IMPORTS. Tobacco, both for home conſumption and re-exportation, tar, pitch, turpentine, and ſome timber.

To and from CAROLINA.

EXPORTS. The ſame commodities as to Virginia, viz. cloths, and all ſorts of manufactures.

IMPORTS. Rice, deer ſkins, buck ſkins, beaver, and ſome ſmall quantity of raw ſilk and tobacco.

To and from the SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

EXPORTS. Cloathing of all kinds, both linnen, ſilk, and woollen, wrought iron, braſs, copper, all ſorts of houſhold furniture, and a great part of their food.

IMPORTS. Sugar, ginger, rum, molaſſes, cotton, indigo, cocoa nuts, pymento, tamarinds, lime-juice, ſome gold and bullion from Jamaica to the value of 539,500*l.* per ann. from Barbadoes, to the value of 246,600*l.* from the Leeward iſlands, viz. Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, Montſerrat, Berbuda, Anguilla, Spaniſh Town, Tortolo, and the reſt of the Virgin iſlands, to the value of 642,270*l.*

To and from IRELAND.

EXPORTS. Beaver ſkins, and beaver wool, French indigo; beer, ale, and cyder; old and new drapery; ſalt, pitch, and tar; books, bark, bottles; ſilks, raw, thrown, and manufactured; cambrics, hollands, lawns, muſlins; cotton, ſilk, and thread ſtockings; worſted and ſilk ditto, and breeches; callicoes; ſilk, and hair ſhags; ſilk ribbon, cottons, mohair buttons, fuſtians, cheques, tapes, kentings; gold and ſilver thread and lace; bone lace, linſey-woolſeys, camblets, millenary-wares; cheeſe, hoops, hops, chalk and whiting; dye ſtuffs, drugs, wrought plate, china ware, earthen ware, hard ware, tin-plates, block-tin, ſugars, ſugar-molds, teas, groceries, fruits and ſpices; Turkey coffee, liquorice, logwood, cochineal, ſeeds, ſcythe-ſtones, tobacco, malt, wheat and flour; hats, barley, looking-glaſs plates, drinking and other glaſſes; iron, ſteel, ſheet lead; white, red, and black ditto; flax and flax ſeed; iron, and ſheet ditto; mahogony, hogs briſtles, colours, battery and braſs ſhruff; goats hair, Spaniſh and Engliſh wool, bees wax, copper plates, Piſtachio nuts, almonds, rice, Turkey figs; wool cards, ſpaw water, bricks, the-

nish wines; salt petre, mustard, red wood, cotton wool, buck and doe skins; pins, needles, ermins, Turkey cotton, elephants teeth, pewter, flints, toys, hats, ivory and horn combs; hollow sword blades, coals, slates, snuff.

IMPORTS. Linnens and linnen yarn; wool, woollen and worsted yarn; copper ore, beef, butter, pork, tallow; oats and oatmeal (to North Britain) rabbits fur and skins; hides; kid, calf, goat, lamb, otter and fox skins; pelts, ox-horns, glew, usquebagh, feathers, quills, candles, sope, and some other inconsiderable articles.

AN

Alphabetical List of English Manufactures, with the best Markets for the purchase of them.

BAys, double, single and minikin, are made at Colchester, Bocking, Braintree, Witham, Cogeshall, and some other towns in Essex and Manchester.

Blankets. In Oxfordshire and Wales.

Brass and copper, cast, viz. into statues, into battery, as pots, sauce-pots, kettles, &c. and afterwards hammered; black latten for clock work, jacks, &c. Foundery ware, as cannon, mortars, apothecaries mortars, bells, pipes, wheel and mill work, buttons, coach and upholsterers nails: wrought or hammered, clock-work, jack-work and mill-work, kitchen ware, clocks, and dials, monuments, plate brass, and toys: in and about London.

Broad cloth, mixed or medley cloths in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Kent, Surrey, and Devonshire. Plain white cloths for dying, at Salisbury, Worcester, Cirencester, and all parts of Gloucestershire.

Caps, high crowned, for seamen, called Monmouth caps, at Bewdly in Worcestershire.

China, at Bow in Middlesex, and at Worcester.

Coarse woollens, as rugs, chair coverings, pennistons half thick, duffles, &c. in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

Cottons, in Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

Dozens, or narrow woollen cloth mixed, at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford and Huthersfield in the West riding of Yorkshire.

Druggets, in Wilts, Somersetshire and Berkshire.

Duroys, in the same places.

Flannels, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, and Wrexham in Wales.

Frizes, at Worcester, and in Ireland.

Fustians, at Bolton, Manchester, and parts adjacent.

Glass, fine flint, including all sorts of drinking glasses, cruets, phials, retorts, case bottles, decanters, sconces, branches, toys, watch-glasses, tubes and optic glasses, at London, Bristol, Stourbridge, Nottingham, Sheffield, Newcastle.

—— Looking glasses, coach glasses and sashes, at London.

—— Crown glass for windows, ordinary sashes, pictures, and ordinary quarrel glass, at London, Bristol, Stourbridge and Newcastle.

Green glass, for bottles, phials, retorts and melons, at London, Bristol, Leith, Gloucester, Stourbridge, and Newcastle.

Hats, felts at Leicester, and Warwick. Castors in Derby. Bevers in London.

Iron, cast into guns, shells, cylinders, cannon, small arms, bombs, hand granadoes, chimney backs, pots, waterpipes, furnaces, plates and bars, and retorts, at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, and at Crowley's iron manufactories in Greenwich and Newcastle.

—— Forged edge tools, knives, and sciffars, cutlery ware and toys, nails, hinges, hooks, spikes, cocks, keys, razors, surgeons instruments, and clothiers and other sheers, at London, Birmingham, and Sheffield.

——Hammered, chains, anchors, crows, tires, ballustres, rails, espaliers, palisadoes, gratings, bar iron, and screws, at London and Newcastle.

——Milled hoops and all ſplit and flatted iron, ſprings for clocks and watches, London.

Kerſeys, or coarſe cloths, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Guildford, and the circumjacent country.

——Devonſhire kerſeys, in Devon and Somerſetſhire.

Lead, Pigs and ſows for exportation; ſheet lead, milled or caſt for covering buildings, ſheathing ſhips, coffins, baſons or fountains.

——Caſt lead, for ſtatues and pipes, bullets, ſmall ſhot, moulds, litharge, calcined lead, &c. at London and Newcaſtle.

Linſey woolſey, for hangings, Kidderminſter and Worceſter.

Long ells, or perpets, at Tiverton, Sudbury and Colcheſter.

Manchester ware at Manchester.

Narrow woollens. See dozens.

Perpets. See long ells.

Plaidings, at Coventry and in Scotland.

Sackings, at Wantage and Newbery, Berks.

Says at Sudbury.

Serges, in Wilts, Somerſetſhire and Berkſhire.

Shalloons, Northamptonſhire, Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, Berkſhire, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, Carliſle, Edinburgh, Stirling and Muſſelburgh.

Silks of various ſorts, in Spittlefields.

Stockings, woven, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire and Spittlefields.

——Knit yarn, in Glouceſterſhire, Yorkſhire, Worceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Northampton, Kendal and Aberdeen.

Stuffs, Norwich, Spittlefields, Briſtol and Darlington.

Tammies, or Coventry ware, at Coventry.

Tapeſtry, at Fulham in Middleſex.

Tin, blocks for exporting, pewter molds and ſolder, London.

Velvets, in Spittlefields, and a fort at Manchester.

Perhaps it may not be amiſs to add, that butter in firkins is the produce of Suffolk, Yorkſhire, Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland; cheeſe of Cheſhire, Wilt-

ſhire, Warwickſhire, Glouceſterſhire, and Suffolk; red herrings come from Yarmouth; coals from Northumberland, Durham and Briſtol; malt from Herefordſhire, Eſſex, Bucks, Kent, Oxford and Berks; ſalmon from Berwick.

A TABLE, ſhewing the Value of Portugal Pieces, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Sterling.

PORTUGAL PIECES.

Numb. of Pieces.	at 3 12 0 l. s. d.	at 1 16 0 l. s. d.	at 0 18 0 l. s. d.	at 1 7 0 l. s. d.
1	3 12 0	1 16 0	0 18 0	1 7 0
2	7 4 0	3 12 0	1 16 0	2 14 0
3	10 16 0	5 8 0	2 14 0	4 1 0
4	14 8 0	7 4 0	3 12 0	5 8 0
5	18 0 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	6 15 0
6	21 12 0	10 12 0	5 8 0	8 2 0
7	25 4 0	12 16 0	6 6 0	9 9 0
8	28 16 0	14 8 0	7 4 0	10 16 0
9	32 8 0	16 4 0	8 2 0	12 3 0
10	36 0 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	13 10 0
20	72 0 0	36 0 0	18 0 0	27 0 0
30	108 0 0	54 0 0	27 0 0	40 10 0
40	144 0 0	72 0 0	36 0 0	54 0 0
50	180 0 0	90 0 0	45 0 0	67 10 0
60	216 0 0	108 0 0	54 0 0	81 0 0
70	252 0 0	126 0 0	63 0 0	94 10 0
80	288 0 0	144 0 0	72 0 0	108 0 0
90	324 0 0	162 0 0	81 0 0	121 0 0
100	360 0 0	180 0 0	90 0 0	135 0 0

Note, The bank of England nor ſtamp office take no pieces of gold that want above 6 grains in weight.

A TABLE, shewing the Value of Pistoles and Louis d'Ors, in pounds, shillings and pence.

Louis d' Ors, at		Pistoles at		
1	4	0	16	6
l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	4	0	16	06
2	8	1	13	00
3	12	2	09	06
4	16	3	06	00
6	0	4	02	06
7	4	4	19	00
8	8	5	15	06
9	12	6	12	00
10	16	7	8	06
12	0	8	5	00
24	00	16	10	00
36	00	24	15	00
48	00	33	00	00
60	00	41	05	00
72	00	49	10	00
84	00	57	15	00
96	00	66	00	00
108	00	74	05	00
120	00	82	10	00

A TABLE, shewing what each of the following Pieces should weigh; likewise the Value of Gold and Silver per ounce, penny wt. &c.

Coins.	Value			Weight at 3*l.* 18*s.* per oz.	
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	pwt.	gr.
A Portugal Piece	3	12	0	18	11 $\frac{3}{10}$
Half ditto	1	16	0	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quarter ditto	0	18	0	4	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eighth ditto	0	9	0	2	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sixteenth ditto	0	4	6	1	3 $\frac{11}{16}$
A Moidore	1	7	0	6	22 $\frac{6}{10}$
Half ditto	0	13	6	3	11
Quarter ditto	0	6	9	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Guinea	1	1	0	5	$\frac{9}{10}$
Half ditto	0	10	6	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis d'Ors	1	4		6	6
Half ditto	0	12	0	3	3

Value of Gold.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1 Pound is worth	48	6	0
1 Ounce	4	0	0
1 Penny weight	0	4	0
1 Grain	0	0	2

Value of Silver.

1 Pound is worth	3	0	0
1 Ounce	0	5	0
1 Penny weight	0	0	3
1 Grain	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

A TABLE of the two great roads from EDINBURGH to LONDON.

Stages	Miles		Tp	Stages	Miles	
Haddington	16	16	2	Lintown	16	16
Dunbar	13	29	2	Beild	16	32
Old Cambus	12	41	2	Moffat	17	49
Berwick	16	57	2	Lockerby	15	64
Belford	16	73	2	Allison Bank	14	78
Alnwick	14	87	2	Carliſle	12	90
Morpeth	19	106	2	Penrith	19	109
Newcaſtle	14	120	2	Kendal	15	134
Durham	15	135	2	Burton	12	146
Darlington	18	153	2	Lancaſter	11	157
North-Allerton	16	169	3	Garſtang	9	166
Burrough Bridge*	19	188	2	Preſton	14	180
Weatherby	12	200	1	Wigan	16	196
Ferry-Bridge	16	216	1	Newton	8	204
Doncaſter	15	231	2	Leſtock	16	220
Bawtry	18	239	0	Newcaſtle under L	21	241
Tuxford	16	255	0	Stone	8	249
Newark	13	268	1	Litchfield	27	276
Grantham	14	282	2	Coles-Hill	11	287
Stamford	20	302	2	Coventry	13	300
Stilton	24	316	2	Dunchurch	9	309
Bugdon	14	330	1	Towceſter	19	328
Biggleſwade	16	346	3	Stoney-Stratford	10	338
Stevenage	14	360	3	Dunſtable	19	357
Hatfield	12	372	1	St. Albans	13	370
Barnet	19	381	1	Barnet	9	379
LONDON	11	392	3	LONDON	11	390

* York is 17 miles off this place and 9 miles about from the direct road.

N. B. Tp ſtands for turnpike, and the figures below, what is paid at each.

AN English Spelling Dictionary.

A B R	A C C	A D M
ABandon	abridgment	accountant
abaſe	abroad	accouſtrement
abaſement	abrupt	accumulation
abaſhment	abceſs	accuracy
abate	abſcond	accurſed
abatement	abſence	accuſation
abbacy	abſolve	accuſer
abbeſs	abſolute	acid
abbot	abſtemiouſneſs	acknowledgment
abbreviate	abſtract	acquiſition
abbreviation	abſtraction	action
abbutals	abſtruſe	actor
abdicate	abſurd	acute
abdication	abundance	adapt
abdomen	abuſe	adder
abet	academy	addition
abettor	acceleration	addreſs
abhor	accept	adequateneſs
abhorrence	acceptableneſs	adhere
abject	acceſſory	adjacent
abjection	accident	adieu
ability	accidentalneſs	adjoin
abduration	acclamation	adjournment
able	accommodate	adjure
abnegation	accommodation	admeaſurement
aboard	accompaniment	adminiſter
aboliſhment	accompany	adminiſtration
abominable	accomplice	adminiſtratorſhip
abomination	accompliſh	admirableneſs
abortion	accompliſhment	admiralty
abound	accord	admire
abrenunciation	account	admit

admoniſh
adopt
adorable
adornment
advancement
advantageous
adventitious
adventure
adventurous
adverſary
advertiſement
advice
adult
adulteration
advocate
advowſon
affability
affair
affectation
affection
affectionate
affectionateneſs
affective
affiance
affidavit
affinity
affirm
affirmatively
affix
affluence
afford
affranchiſe
affray
affront
affuſion
aforehand
aggrandize
aggravate
aggravation
aggreſſion
agile
agility
agitate
agonize
agreeableneſs
agreement
agriculture
agrimony
aground
alabaſter
albeit
alchymiſt
alderman
alegar
algebra
alien
aliment
allegiance
allegorical
alleviate
alligation
alligator
allowance
almanack
Almighty
aloes
alphabetically
already
alteration
alternate
amain
amaſs
amercement
amicableneſs
amuſement
anabaptiſt
anagrammatiſt
analogy
analyſis
anarchy
anathema
anatomy
anceſtors
anchovy
animadverſion
animacule
anniverſary
annoy
antichamber
antimonarchical
antichriſtianiſm
antipodes
apocrypha
apoplectic
apparatus
apparition
applicable
archdeacon
archbiſhop
archetype
argumentation
armada
arraignment
arrogance
arrogate
arſenal
aſparagus
aſpiration
aſſociate
aſſwage
aſtoniſh
aſtriction
aſtrologer
aſtronomy
attrocious
attribute
avail
avarice
auctioneer
authority
axel-tree
azure

B

Batchelor
backſlide
backward
backwardneſs
bagnip
bag-pipe
bailiff
bailiwick
balance
balcony
balderdaſh
baldneſs
bale
baleful
ballad
ballaſt
balluſtrade
Bamburg
Bampton
Banbury
banditti
bandolier
bane-berry
baneful
Bangor
banker
bankrupt
Banſtead
Barbadion
Barbadoes
barbarian
Barbary
barbed
barbel
barbles
barber
Barbican
Barmore
barmote
Barnby
Barneſley
Barnet
Barnſtaple
barometer
barrack
barricado
barrier
barriſter
Barſtead
barter
Barton
baſe
baſhful
baſil
baſilisk
Baſingſtoke
Baſſa
Baſſaley
baſſet
baſſoon
baſſrelief
baſtile
baſtinado
baſtion
baſtwick
battoon
battalia
Bautre
bawdry
Bayborough
baynard
Beachley
beacon
Beaconsfield
beadle
beadſman
beard
beaſt
beatific
beau
beaver
beauty
beaux
Beckernet
Beckingham
Beckles
becomingneſs
bedaggle
Bedall
bedaub
Bedford
Bediford
Bedlam
beech
Beelzebub
beeſom
beggary
belabour
beldam
beleaguer
Belford
belfery
Belgian
Belgic
bellow
belſwagger
Beltingham
belvidere
Belvoir-caſtle
bemire
Bemiſter
bergamot
Berlin
beſpeckle
beſprinkle
beſtridden
Bethkelert
bethought
Betley
betony
betroth
bevel

BLE BOS BUC

beverage
Beverley
Bewdloy
bewildered
bewitch
Bewmauris
Biceſter
bidder
bigotiſm
bilander
bilboes
Bildeſton
bilious
Billericay
billet-doux
Billingford
Billingham
binder
Bingham
biographer
bird-call
bird-lime
Birmingham
biſhoprick
biſſextile
bittern
bitumen
blabber
Blackburn
blackmoor
blackneſs
blackſmith
bladder
Blaize
blameable
Blandford
blanket
blaſpheme
blazon
bleak
bleat

Blendor-haſſet
blindfold
blinkard
blithe
blockade
blockhead
bloodſhed
bloodſhot
bloſſom
blowze
blunder
bluntneſs
boaſter
boatſwain
bobtail
bodice
boggle
boggy
boiler
boiſterous
boldneſs
bolſter
Bolton
bombardier
bombaſt
bombazine
bondage
bonefire
bongrace
bonnet
booby
bookbinder
book-keeping
bookſeller
book-worm
booriſh
bopeep
bordage
borrower
boſcage
Boſphorus

boſſes
Boſton
botanical
botcher
botchingly
bought
bolting-mill
bounce
boundary
bounteouſneſs
bowelled
bowling-green
Bowtel
boyiſh
braggadocio
brainleſs
brand-iron
brandiſh
brandling
brandy
Braſil
bravado
brawler
brawn
brawneſs
breaſt-plate
breeches
breeding
Brentford
breviary
brew-houſe
Brickhill
bride-groom
Bridewell
brigade
brigandine
brigantine
Brokenhurſt
browantler
brow-beaten
buckſomeneſs

Italian Hand

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLM

NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Riches are not for ever, & doth the

crown endure to every generation

Engrossing

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP

QRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ

Running Hand

Fret not thy self because of evil men;

neither be thou envious.

Forsake the foolish and live and go in

the way of understanding

B

BUL BUR BUT

uckthorn
uckweed
ucolics
ud
uddeſdale
uddle
udge
udget
udworth
uff
uff-coat
uffle
uffoonery
ug
ugdon
uggerer
uggery
ugle
ugle-horn
ugloſs
uild
uilder
uilding
uilt
ulb
ulbacency
ulbine
ulbous
ulfinch
ulge
ulk
ulkineſs
ulky
ull
ullace
ull-baiting
ull-beggar
ullet
ull-herd
ullingbrook
ullion

bullock
bully-rock
bul-ruſh
bulwark
bum
bumble
bump
bumpkin
bunch
bunchineſs
bunchy
bun
bundle
bundle-wife
Bungaye
bung-hole
bungle
bungler
bunglingly
bunt
bunter
bunting
Buntingford
buoy
buoyant
buoying
bur
Burbich
burden
burdenſome
burdenſomeneſs
bureau
Burford
burgeſs
burgeſhip
burgh
Burghdere
burgher
burglar
burglary
burgmote

burgomaſter
burial
burleſk
burling-iron
burley
burn
burnet
Burnham
burning
burning-glaſs
burning-iron
burniſh
burniſher
Burnley
burnt
Burntwood
burr
burrel
burrow
Burrowbridge
burſe
burſer
burſt
burſten
burſtenneſs
Burton
Burtonferry
burt-wort
bury
buſh
buſhel
buſhy
buſily
buſineſs
buskin
buſs
buſt
buſtard
buſtle
buſy
but

CAM CAR CAS

butcher
butcherly
butchers-broom
butchery
butler
butlerage
butlerſhip
butt
butter
butterfly
butter-milk
butter-teeth
buttery
buttock
button
buttreſs
Buxton.
buy
buyer
buz
buzzard
by
By-berry
by-ends
By-ford
by-lander
by-lands
by-laws
by-place
by-way
by-word

C

Calviniſt
calumniate
cambric
Cambridge
cameleon
Camelford
camlet
camomile
campaign

Campden
camphire
campion
Canary-bird
cancer
candidate
candid
Candlemas
candleſtick
candour
Canibal
canine
canker
Cannaſton
cannon
canonical
canoniſt
canonization
canonſhip
canopy
Canterbury
cantharides
Canticles
cantonize
canvaſs
capacious
capapee
caper
capillary
capital
Capitol
capitulate
capon
caprice
captain
captious
captive
capture
capuchine
carabineer
caravan

carbonade
carbuncle
carcaſs
cardamum
Cardigan
cardinal
carreer
careful
careleſs
Carew
cargo
carlings
Carliſle
Carlton
Carmarthen
Carmalite
carmine
carnal
Carnarvon
carnation
carnaval
carnivorous
Carolina
carouſe
carpet
carpenter
carreer
carriage
carrier
carrion
cartel
Carteſian
Carthuſian
cartilage
Cartmel
cartridge
caſcade
caſhier
Caſſiope
caſſock
caſtaway

CAS CEL CHA CHI

Caſtle-comb
Caſtle-riſing
caſtling
caſtrate
caſual
caſually
caſuiſt
catacomb
catalogue
catarrah
cataplaſm
cataract
cataſtrophe
catchpole
catechetical
categorical
caterer
caterpillar
cathartic
Catharine
cathedral
catholick
Cats-aſh
Caterick
caterwawling
cavalcade
cavalier
cavalry
Caucler
caveate
caveer
cavern
cavernous
cauldron
cauſtic
caution
cautiouſly
Caxton
Caxwold
celebrate
celerity

cellarage
cement
cenſor
centaur
centinel
century
cephalic
Cerberus
cere-cloth
ceremonial
certainty
certificate
ceſſation
chaffing-diſh
chaiſe
chalcedony
Chaldee
chaldron
challenge
chamber
chambering
chamberlain
chambermaid
champaign
champion
chancellor
chance-medley
chancery
chandler
change
channel
chapelry
chaplain
chapman
chaplet
Chapelborn
character
charcoal
chargeable
Charing
chariot

charitable
charmer
charnel houſe
chart
chartel
charter
chaſte
chaſten
Chatham
chattles
chatter-pye
cheap
chequer'd
cheek-bone
cheer
cheeſe
Chelford
Chellingford
Chelmsford
Cheltenham
Chepſtow
cheriſh
Cherloury
cherry-ſtone
cherubim
Cheſham
Cheſhunt
Chetelhampton
chevalier
Chewton-Mendip
Chicheſter
chicken
Chidingford
chidingly
chief
chieftain
chilblain
child-bearing
Childermas
Childham
chimerical

chimney-piece
China
Chipcaſe
Chippenham
Chipping-Norton
Chipping-Ongar
Chirk-caſtle
chirographer
chirurgeon
chitterling
chocolate
choice
choler
Cholmondely
chorographer
Chriſt
Chriſt-croſs-row
Chriſtendom
Chriſtmas
Chriſt's Church
chronologer
chubbineſs
Chudleigh
Church-Stretton
church-warden
churliſh
chymical
chymiſt
chymeſtry
Ciceronian
circumference
circumflex
circumfuſion
circumjacent
circumlocution
circumpoſition
circumſcription
circumrotation
circumſpection
circumſtantial
circumvallation
circumvent
circumvolution
Cirenceſter
ciſtern
citadel
citation
cite
citron
civet
civil
civilian
clack
clad
claim
clam
clandeſtine
clap
Clapham
Clare
claret
clarification
clarion
claſh
claſp
clatter
clave
clauſe
clay
clean
clear
cleft
clemency
Clement
clenchers
clergymen
Clevedon
claw
Cleydon
click
Cliffe-kings
climacterical
cling
clipper
clock-maker
clod-head
clog
cloiſter
Clophill
cloſe
clothier
cloudineſs
cloven
clowniſhneſs
club-footed
clump
clunch
cluſter
clutter
Clyncorug
coacervate
coach
coadjutor
Cobham
cockatrice
Cockermouth
coddle
co-efficient
coffeehouſe
Cogethall
cognate
co-heir
co-herence
cohobation
coition
colander
Colcheſter
collarage
collection
colliſion
colloquy
columbine
combate

comber
Comberton
combination
Combmerton
comedian
comfortable
comical
comelineſs
commandment
commemoration
commencement
commenſuration
commodiouſneſs
comparative
complaint
complexion
complement
comportment
comprehenſion
compreſſion
concealment
conciſe
concluſion
concoction
concubine
condemnation
confabulation
confection
confirmation
conformable
congenial
conjecture
conjunction
connexion
conquer
conſcience
conſignation
conſubſtantial
conſumption
contemplation
contradiction

controverſy
contumely
convent
convulſion
cook
copious
coquet
Corbridge
cordial
corner
coronation
corpulence
corruption
coſmography
cottage
cover
counſellor
courtſhip
coward
coxcomb
coy
cozen
crab
crack
cradle
craft
crag
craggy
crambo
crane
crape
cravat
crawl
crayon
crew
crimſon
crocodile
crookedneſs
crowd
Croyden
crucifix

crumb
cryſtal
cub
cuckold
cudgel
culmer
culpable
cultivation
cumberſome
cunning
cupboard
cur
curable
curate
curb
curdle
curioſity
curlew
currans
curry
curſe
curtain
curvet
cuſtody
cuſtom
cut
cuz
cycle
cycloid
Cyclops
cygnet
cylinder
cymbal
cynic
cynical
cyon
cyphon
cypreſs
czar
czareſs
czarina

D

Dagon
dainties
Dalmatia
Dalmatick
Dalton and Caſtle
damageable
damnable
dampiſhneſs
Danby
dandelion
Dane-gelt
dangerous
Darby
Darisbury
Darlington
Dartford
Dartmouth
Daventry
St. Davids
daughter
dauntleſſneſs
Dauphin
dazzlingneſs
deaconſhip
Deal
deambulation
deanſhip
death-watch
debauchee
debenture
debonairneſs
Deborough
Decameron
decampment
deceitfulneſs
deceiver
December
decemvirate
deception
decimation
decipher
deciſive
declaimer
declaratively
decoction
decorate
decorum
decrepid
Deddington
dedicate
dedication
deducible
defamation
definition
deformation
degenerateneſs
delectation
delegate
deliberation
delicacy
deliciouſneſs
delightful
delineate
delineation
delinquent
delirious
deliverer
demi-god
democracy
Denton and Hall
denunciation
Denzil
Dependale
dependance
deplorable
depoſition
depravation
deprivative
deputation
Dereham
derivation
derogate
deſcription
deſignation
deſolation
deſperado
deſpicable
deſpiſe
deſpiteful
deſpond
deſpotic
detect
determine
deteſtable
dethrone
detractor
diabetes
diabolical
diagnoſtic
dialling
dialogue
diamond
diametrical
dictator
dictionary
Didmerton
Dieping-Market
difficult
diffuſe
Digby
digeſtion
dilemma
diligence
dilucidate
dimenſion
diminution
dioceſan
diploma
direction
diſadvantage
diſagreeable
diſappoint

DIS DOR DUS

disband
disburden
diſcipline
diſcomfiture
diſcommode
diſcompoſe
diſconſolate
diſcontent
diſcontinue
diſcountenance
diſcredit
diſcreet
diſcriminate
diſdain
diſencumber
disfranchiſe
diſgraceful
diſhoneſty
diſingenuous
diſlocate
diſloyal
diſmember
diſobedient
diſoblige
diſparage
diſpatch
diſpenſer
diſpleaſure
diſpoſſeſs
diſprove
diſpute
diſquiet
diſrepute
diſreſpectful
diſſatisfactory
diſſemble
diſſention
diſſimulation
diſſolvable
diſſolute
diſſwade

diſtaſteful
diſtemper
diſtiller
diſtinction
Diſtington
diſtinguiſh
diſtraction
diſtreſs
diſtributor
diſtruſtful
diſturbance
dittander
diverſifie
divertiſement
dividend
divination
divinity
divorcement
divulge
D-la-ſol-re
docibility
Docking
Dockley
doctorſhip
document
Dodbrook
doggedneſs
Dolbenmen
dolefully
Dolgad-Van
Dolgelle
dolphin
domeſtic
domineer
dominical
donation
Doncaſter
Dorcheſter
dormitory
Dorp
Dorſet

doteril
doubtful
Dove and Caſtle
doughtineſs
Douſabel
Downham
downward
doxology
drapery
drawback
draw-bridge
dreadful
dreamer
dredging box
dripping pan
driveller
Droitwich
drollery
dromedary
dropſical
drudgery
druggiſt
Druids
Drumborough
drum-major
Druſton Caſtle
dubiouſneſs
Dublin
ducatoon
dudgeon
dukedom
dulcimer
Dulverton
dumbneſs
Dunchurch
Duncton
dunghill
Dunnow
Dunnington
Dunſtable
duskineſs

E B O

duskiſh
dusky
duſt
duſter
duſtineſs
duſty
Dutch
duteous
dutiful
dutifully
dutifulneſs
duty
duumvirate
dwale
dwarf
dwarfiſh
dwell
dweller
dwelling
dwindle
dyer
dyers-weed
Dynas-Mouth
dynaſty
dyſcracy
dyſentery
dyſury

E

Earl
earneſt
ear-ring
earth
earth-quake
ear-wig
eaſineſs
Eaſt-Ham
Eaterton
Eaton
eaves-dropper
Ebionites
ebony

E B L A

ebullition
eccentric
Eccles
eccleſiaſtic
echo
eclipſe
ecliptic
eclogue
ecſtacy
edacity
eddy
Eden
edict
edification
edifice
edition
education
efface
effectual
effeminate
efficacious
efficient
effigies
efflation
effluvium
efflux
effort
effrontry
effulgence
effuſion
egeſtion
Egleſtonbridge
egregious
Egremont
Egypt
Egyptian
ejaculation
ejection
Ela
elaborate
E-la-my

E M B

Eland
elapſe
elaſticity
elder
election
elector
elegance
elegy
elemental
elephant
elevate
eleven
Elham
Elhill
eligible
elixir
Elleſdon
Elleſmere
ellipſis
elogy
elope
eloquence
eloquent
Elſtre
Eltham
elucidate
elucubration
eluſion
Elyſian
Elzivir
emaciate
emalculate
embale
embalm
embargo
embark
embarras
embaſſy
embattle
embelliſh
embezzle

ENF EPA EST

emblem
emboſs
embowed
embowel
embrace
embrocation
embroider
embroil
embryo
emerods
eminent
Emley
emolument
emotion
empannel
emperor
emphaſis
empire
employ
empreſs
emulate
emulgent
emulſion
enamel
encamp
enchant
enchiridion
encloſure
encourage
encroach
encumber
endear
endive
endow
endure
enemy
energy
enervate
enfeeble
Enfield
enfranchiſe

engage
engine
engrave
England
engroſs
enhance
enigma
enjoy
enlarge
enlighten
enmity
ennoble
enormity
enrage
enrich
enrole
enſample
enſhrine
enſign
entablature
entail
entangle
entendre
entercourſe
enterpriſe
entertain
enthral
enthrone
enthuſiaſm
entice
entity
entrails
entrap
entreat
enucleate
envious
environ
enumerate
enunciation
envoy
epact

ephemeris
Ephialtes
ephod
epicure
epicurean
epidemical
epigram
epileptic
epilogue
epiſcopacy
epiſode
epiſtle
epithet
epitome
epitomize
Epping
Epſom
Epworth
equal
equator
equilateral
equinox
equip
equity
equivocal
eradification
Ercol and Caſtle
erector
eremitical
erratic
error
eſcheat
eſchew
eſcurial
eſcutcheon
eſpouſals
eſquire
Eſſenes
eſtabliſh
eſtimate
Eſtri-Divodoch

EXP EZR FAT

eternal
Ethiopian
etymological
evacuate
evangelical
euchariſt
event
eventilate
evermore
everſhalt
Eveſham
evitable
Eunomians
Euphrates
Europe
evulſion
Ewell
exactor
exchequer
exclaim
exclude
execute
exemplary
Exeter
Exmouth
Exodus
exonerate
exorbitant
exorciſe
expand
expatiate
expectation
expedient
expedition
expel
expenſive
experiment
expertly
expiration
expire
explain

explanation
explication
explicit
explode
expound
expreſs
expulſion
expunge
extend
extent
exterminate
external
extinguiſh
extirpate
extol
extort
extract
extraordinary
extravagant
extreamly
extricate
extrude
extruſion
extuberance
exuberance
exuberant
exuberantly
exulcerate
exulceration
exult
exultation
exuperable
eye
eye-bright
eye-brow
eye ſight
eye-ſore
eye-teeth
Eyton
Ezekiel
Ezra

F

Fabulous
facetious
facilitate
facility
faction
factor
faint-heartedneſs
Fairford
Fairleigh
fairy
faithful
falcon
fallacious
fallible
Falmouth
falſifier
familiar
familiſt
famine
famous
famouſly
fanatical
fantaſtic
fantaſtical
fantom
ſardingale
Farnham
farinaceous
farmable
Farnborough
Farnham
farrier
Fardingdon
farthing
faſcinate
faſhionable
faſtidious
faſtneſs
faſting
fatalty

FIC FLA FLO

fatherleſs
fatigue
faulchion
favourable
fawningly
fearfully
February
Feckingham
feculent
fecundity
federal
feebleneſs
fecilitate
fell monger
fellowſhip
felonious
Felton
female
feminine
feoffment
fermentation
Fermingham
ferocity
Ferrybridge
Ferryhill
fervent
fervency
fertile
fervently
feſtival
fetlock
feudal
feveriſh
Feverſham
fewel
F-fa-ut
fibber
fiber
fiberous
fickleneſs
fictitious
fictitiouſneſs
fiddle
fidelity
fierceneſs
fierineſs
fifteenth
figary
figment
figurative
filament
filanders
Filey
filiation
filligrane
fillip
filter
filthineſs
filtrate
filtration
finable
finance
find
fineneſs
finger's-breadth
finical
finiſher
finiteneſs
firmament
firmly
firſt
firſtling
fiſcal
fiſher-man
Fiſhgard
fiſtu!a
fixedneſs
fiz-gig
flabbineſs
flaccidneſs
flagelet
flagging
flagitious
flagrancy
flagrant
flagrantneſs
flambeau
flamiferous
flanconade
Flanders
flanker
flaſhineſs
flatneſs
flatterer
flatulent
flauntingneſs
flaxen
fleetneſs
flegmatic
Flemiſh
fleſhineſs
fleſhlineſs
flexanimous
flexibility
flexibleneſs
flimſineſs
flimſy
flinchers
flippant
flippantneſs
flittermouſe
flix-weed
flotage
Flora
Florence
florentine
florid
floridneſs
flounce
flounder
flouriſh
flouter
flower-de-luce

fluctuate
fluctuation
fluellin
fluently
fluidity
flummery
fluſter'd
fluxibility
focillation
fodder
foggiſhneſs
foible
Fokingham
foldage
foilage
follower
fomentation
fondling
fontanel
fool-hardineſs
fool-hardy
fooliſhneſs
footman
foppery
foppiſhneſs
forbearance
forbidden
forceps
forcible
fordage
Fordingbridge
fore-appoint
fore-arm'd
fore-caſt
fore-cloſe
fore-deem
fore-door
fore-fathers
fore-finger
fore-front
foreigner

fore-judge
fore-know
fore-knowledge
fore-noon
fore-ordain
fore-runner
fore-ſpeak
fore-teeth
fore-thought
forgetful
formality
fornication
forſake
forth-coming
fortification
fortitude
fortunate
forward
Foſton
Foulkton
foulneſs
foundation
foundling
Four Croſſes
fourteenthly
Fowey or Foy
fowling-piece
Fowr-hope
fractiouſneſs
fragrant
frailty
France
fraternity
freehold
friendſhip
frolickſomeneſs
fructification
frugality
frying-pan
furiouſneſs
futurity

G

Gaddingly
gaggle
gainfully
Gainsborough
gain-ſtand
galbanum
Galenical
galeons
gallantry
gallery
galley
galleo-foiſt
galley pot
Gallican
galliciſm
gallion
gallop
galloway
galoon
gambol
gameſom
gameſter
gammot
gamut
gang
Ganges
Ganymede
garbler
garbles
gardener
gargariſm
gargarize
garland
garment
garniſh
garniſher
garnitur
garretteer
garriſon
garrulous

GEO	GLO	GRA
Garſtang	geomancy	glorification
Garthley	geometrician	glorioufneſs
Gaſcoigne	Georgics	gloſſographer
gaſtlineſs	geoſcopy	glow-worm
Gates-Head	St. Germain	glutinous
Gatton	germination	Gnatho
gaudineſs	gerundive	gnomonics
gaudy	geſtation	Gnoſtics
gavel-kind	geſticulation	goaler
gavelock	Gateabridge	goatiſh
Gayton	gew-gaws	goatiſhneſs
gaze-hound	ghoſtlineſs	gobblet
gazette	ghoſtly	Godalmin
gazetteer	giant	Godfather
geeſe	gibble-gable	Godmother
geldable	gibbous	Gofford
gelding	giddineſs	Gofforth
geminate	Giggleſwick	goggle-ey'd
gemination	gigglet	goldilocks
geminary	gilder	Golgotha
gemmow	gilliflour	Gomer
genealogical	ginger bread	gondolier
generaliſſimo	gingler	gonorrhœa
generality	girl	gooſeberry
generation	girt	gorgeous
generoſity	Gisbon	gormandizer
generouſneſs	Gisborough	gormandize
Geneſis	gizzard	goſpeller
Geneva	gladiator	goſſipings
genial	gladneſs	Gothic
genticulate	Glamfor	Goths
gennet	glanders	St. Goven
genteel	Glaſſenbury	governableneſs
gentian	glazier	governeſs
gentiliſm	gleam	government
gentleman	glebe	governor
gentlewoman	Glew-great	gracefulneſs
gentry	glitteringneſs	graciouſly
genuineneſs	globular	gradual
geographer	Gloceſter	Grafton
geography	gloomineſs	Graies-Thurrue

GER

grammarian
Grampound
grampus
granadier
granado
granary
grandame
grandee
grandeur
grandfather
grandmother
grandſire
grannum
grant
grantee
Grantham
grantor
granulation
graphically
graſs
graſhopper
graſs plat
graſſy
grateſulneſs
gratification
gratings
gratitude
gratulatory
graveneſs
Graveſend
greyhound
grazier
greaſineſs
greatneſs
Grecian
Greciſm
Greece
green
green-houſe
greenneſs
Greenwich

GYM

Gregorian
grew
grievouſneſs
grimneſs
Grinſted
Griſmond
griſſel
grittineſs
grizlineſs
groan
grocery
grogram
groom porter
groop
groove
groſs
grotesk
grotto
grovelling
ground ivy
group
grout-head
growl
grubbage
gruel
gruffneſs
Grynton
grumble
guarantee
guardian
gudgeon
Guild-Hall
Guilford
guiltleſs
guinea
gun
gun-powder
guſh
gutter
Guy
gymnaſtics

HAR

gymnoſophiſt
gyration
gyron

H

Habitation
hab-nab
Hackney
haddock
Hadley
Hadenbridge
Hadſho
haggard
Haggerſton
Hague
hainous
halbart
halcyon
Hales Owen
Haleſworth
half-moon
Haliſax
halliards
halloo
hallow
Haltfield
hamlet
hammer
hamper
Hampton
ham ſtring
handkerchief
handmaid
handſomeneſs
handy
hanger on
Hanly
Hanmere
hans-en-kelder
happineſs
harangue
haraſs

HEA	HER	HOL
harbinger	heatheniſm	herring
Harborough	heavenly	Hertford
Harbottle-Caſtle	heavineſs	heſitate
hardy	Hebraiſm	heſitation
Hardwicke	hecatomb	heterodox
hair brain'd	hectic	heterogeneal
Haringworth	heedful	hexagon
hariotable	heifer	hexameter
Harleigh	heir-loom	Hexham
harlequin	Helford	hickup
harlotry	helialical	hidebound
harmful	hellebore	hideouſneſs
harmleſly	Helleniſt	hierarchy
harmonious	Helleſpont	hieroglyphic
harneſs	hell-hound	Highgate
harpooneers	helliſhneſs	Highworth
harpſichord	helm	highneſs
harſhneſs	helpful	Hilary
Hartlepool	helpfulneſs	Hilborough
hartſhorn	Helſton	Hindon
harveſt	helter-skelter	Hingham
Harwich	hemicycle	Hinxley
haſſock	hemlock	hippocras
haſtineſs	Hempſted	hiſſing
Haſtingden	henceforth	hiſtorian
hateful	hen-hearted	hiſtoriographer
Hatfield	herbaliſt	hithermoſt
Haverford	Herculean	Hittites
haughtineſs	hereditament	Hivites
havoc	hereditary	hoarſeneſs
hautboy	Hereford	hobgoblin
Hawkſhead	heretically	hodge podge
hawſer	heretage	hoggiſhneſs
hazardous	Herling	hog-grubber
headborough	hermaphrodite	hogſhead
Headon	heremetical	Holbeach
heathful	hermodactyl	holioak
hearkener	herenſhaw	holineſs
heart-burning	Herodians	Holland
heartineſs	heroical	hollowneſs
heath-cock	heroine	Holy well

homage
home
homelineſs
Homer
home-ſpun
homicide
homily
homogeneous
homologous
honeſtneſs
honey-comb
honey-moon
honorary
honourable
hook
hooked
hopeful
hopper-ars'd
hops
Horeb
hore-hound
horizon
horizontally
Hornet
horological
horoſcope
horridneſs
horſe-leech
horſemanſhip
horſe-raddiſh
Hoſanna
hoſpitable
hoſt
hoſtile
hoſtileneſs
hot-cockles
hotneſs
hotch-potch
houſhold
hubble-bubble
hucſter

hug
hugeouſly
hugger-mugger
Hugonut
humaniſt
humanize
humanly
humbleneſs
humid
humidity
humiliation
humoriſt
Hunanby
hunch-back'd
Hungary
hungrily
hunks
hurlers
hurry
hurt
hurtful
husband
Huſſars
Huſtings
hut
hutch
huzza
hydra
hydraulics
hydrographer
hydromel
hydrometer
hydropical
hymn
hyperbole
hyperbolical
hypochondriac
hypocriſy
hypocrite
hypoſtatic
hypothetical

hyſteric
hyſterical
hyſtericalneſs

I

Jacobite
jagged
jail-bird
Jamaica
Iambic
jangle
Janizary
jannock
Janſaniſm
January
Japan
japanner
jar
jargon
javelin
jaundice
ichnography
ichnograpica
ideal
identical
idiom
idiomatically
idleneſs
idolate
jealous
jeerer
Jeffrey
Jehovah
jejune
jennet
jeopardy
jerkin
jeſſamin
jeſter
Jeſuit
Jeſus
jeweller

ignoble
ignominious
ignoramus
ignorance
ignoſcible
illegal
illegitimate
illicit
illiterate
ill-natured
illogical
illuminate
illuſion
illuſtrate
Ilminſter
imagery
imaginary
imagination
imbalm
imbargo
imbarkation
imbattle
imbelliſhment
imbezzel
imbibe
imbitter
imbolden
imboſom
imbrication
imbroider
imbroil
imbrue
imitable
imitative
imitator
immaculate
immanent
immaterial
immature
immediate
immemorial
immenſe
immerge
immerſe
immethodical
imminent
immoderate
immodeſt
immoral
immoveable
immunity
immutable
impale
impanel
imparlance
impartial
impaſſable
impatience
impeach
impede
impenetrable
impenitence
imperative
imperfect
imperial
imperious
impertinence
impetuous
impious
implacable
implead
implicit
implore
imployment
impolite
imporous
importation
importune
impoſition
impoſſible
impoſture
impotence
impoverſh
impracticable
imprecate
impregnate
impreſs
impreſſion
imprimis
imprint
impriſon
improbable
improper
impropriator
improvable
improvement
imprudence
imprudent
impugn
impunity
imputation
inaction
inactivity
inadvertency
inalienable
inamorato
inanimate
inarticulate
inaugurate
inauſpicious
incamp
incantor
incapacitate
incapacity
incarceration
incendiary
incenſe
incentive
inceſſant
inceſſantly
inceſtuous
inchanter
incident

INC	INN	IXW
incircle	indearment	inobſervance
incitement	indebted	inoculation
inclemency	indecency	inoffenſiveneſs
inclinable	indecorum	inordinate
incloiſter	indefatigable	inquiet
incloſure	indelible	inrolment
include	indemnity	inſatiable
incluſively	indenture	inſcription
incognito	independent	inſeparable
incoherent	index	inſolent
incommode	India	inſtrument
incompact	Indian	inſupportable
incomparable	indicant	intemperate
incompaſs	indictment	intendment
incompetent	indifferent	intercommoning
incomplete	indigence	interment
incompoſe	indignitate	interwoven
incompoſed	indignation	inthralment
incongruous	indignity	intolerable
inconnexion	indirectly	intrenchment
inconſiderate	indiſcreet	inveterate
inconſiſtent	indiſcretion	invincible
incontinent	indiſcriminate	invulnerable
inconvenient	indiſpenſable	Joan
incorporate	indiſpoſed	Job
incorrect	indiſputable	jocund
incorrigible	indiſtinct	joiner
incorrupt	inditable	iron
incounter	individual	irrecoverable
incourage	indiviſibility	Iſis
increated	indocible	Iſrael
incredibility	indolence	iſthmus
incredulous	indorſe	juſtification
incroach	indubitable	Juſtinian
incumbus	induce	juſtle
inculcate	induction	jutty
incumbent	indulgent	juvenile
incumbrance	indulto	juvenileneſs
incur	indurable	juvenility
incurable	indurate	ivy
incurſion	innumerableneſs	Ixworth

K

Kayage
kedger
keech
keelhalling
keen
keenneſs
keeper
keeve
keg
kell
Kellington
Kelmark
kelp
kelter
kemb
kembo
ken
Kencall
Kenford
kenks
kennel
kennets
kerb
kerchief
Kermes
kern
kernel
kerſey
kerſtrel
Keſwick
ketch
kittering
kettle
Kettlewell
kex key
Keyworth
kibe
kibe-heels
kick
kickſhaw
kidder
Kidderminſter
kidnap
kidnapper
kidney
kidney-bean
Kigworth
kilbuck
kilderkin
Kilgarren
Kilham
kill
killer
kiln
kimnel
kin
kind
kindle
kindly
kindneſs
kindred
Kineton
kingdom
king-like
kingly
Kingsbridge
Kingſcleere
Kingſton
Kinſland
kinſman
kinſwoman
kintal
kipe
Kirk-Burton
Kirk-Oſwald
Kirkſop Foot
kirtle
kiſs
kitchen
kitling
kitten
kittle
klick
klittering
knack
knacker
knag
knaggy
knap
knappiſh
knappiſhneſs
knapple
knappy
knapſack
Knaresborough
knave
knaviſh
knaviſhly
knead
kneader
knee holm
kneel
knee-ſtring
knell
knevels
knew
knick-knacks
knife
knight
knight-hood
Knighton
knit
knitter
knob
knobby
knock
knocker
knocking
knoll
knop
knot
knotted

LAP

knottily
knottineſs
knotty
know
knowingly
knowledge
knowl
knubble
knuckle
knur
knurling
Krickieth
Kyneton

L

Labyrinth
lachrymation
Laconic
lactation
lady's-bed ſtraw
lambent
Lamborne
lamkin
lameneſs
lamentable
Lammas
lampadary
Lanbiſter
Lancaſter
Landaff
land-call
Landrino
land-lopper
landſkip
Langport
language
Languard-Fort
languidneſs
languor
lankneſs
lantern
lapidation

LEG

lapwing
larboard
larceny
larder
large
Larlingford
larmier
laſciviouſly
laſhers
laſſitude
Lateran
latitude
lattern
laudableneſs
laudanum
lavender
laughing-ſtock
Laving-Eaſt
launders
lawleſs
lax
lay-brother
Layſtoff
Lazeretto
Lazarole
lazineſs
lead
leaf
leaguer
Learmouth
learning
leaſt
letcherous
lechery
lecture
Leeds
Leeke
leeſe
leetch
leeward-way
legacy

LIK

legible
legiſlative
legitimate
Leiceſter
Lemington
lemonade
lenity
lent
leopard
leproſy
leſs
Leſſian
Letice
letter
Levant
levee
Liverpool
Levitical
lewdneſs
Lexicographer
Lexicon
liableneſs
libel
libellous
liberality
liberdine
libertine
librarian
licenſe
licentiouſly
Litchfield
lickoriſhneſs
lictors
lie
Lieutenancy
life-guard
lift
ligature
lightning
likelihood
likeneſs

LOF LOU LUX

lilack
Lilburn
limberneſs
limbo
limner
limonode
limpneſs
line
lineament
lingerer
linguiſt
liniment
link-boy
linſey
Linton
Lionel
liquable
liquation
liquefaction
liquor
liſper
liſtener
litany
literally
litigation
litigious
Littleton
liturgy
livelihood
livelineſs
lixivious
lixivium
lizard
lobby
lobs-pond
localneſs
locram
locuſt
locution
lodgment
loftineſs

log
logarithm
logarithmical
logger-head
logician
log-wood
loin
loiterer
Lombard
London
loneſomeneſs
long-boat
longanimity
longevity
longitude
Long Meg
Longnor
long-ſhanks
long-winded
looby
loof
looking-glaſs
loom
loon
loop
loop-lace
looſeneſs
lop
lopper
loquacious
loquacity
lordlineſs
lorimer
loſs
lot
lothſom
lottery
loudly
Loughton
lovingneſs
Louis d'ors

louſineſs
Louth
Loughborough
Low countries
lowneſs
Lowther
loxodromy
loyalneſs
lozenge
lubricity
lubrify
lucidneſs
Luciſer
lucky
lucrative
lucubration
Luddeſton
ludicrous
Ludlow
luff
Luffenham
luggage
luidore
lukewarmly
luminous
lumpiſhneſs
lunacy
lunar
lunatic
lungwort
luſcious
luſtful
luſtineſs
lunatiſt
Luther
Luton
Lutterworth
luxate
luxation
luxurious
ly

MAJ MAN MAR

lycanthopiſt
lycanthropy
Lydford
lympha
lymphate
lymphatic
Lyn
Lyn-Regis
lyre
lyric
lyriſt

M

Maccabees
Macclesfield
mace-bearer
macerate
Machiavilian
macination
machine
mackarel
madam
mad-cap
maddiſh
madneſs
madrigal
magazine
maggot
magic
magician
magiſterially
magiſtrate
magnanimous
magnet
magnificate
magnificence
magnify
mag-pye
Mahometan
maiden
majeſtic
majeſty

mail
main-maſt
main prize
maintain
maintenance
major
make-hate
malady
Malaga
malapert
male-content
malediction
malevolence
malice
maliciouſly
maligo
malignancy
malkin
mallard
malleableneſs
Malling-Weſt
mallows
Malmsbury
malmſey
Malpas
maltſter
Malvern Magna
Malvern-Perva
Malwood-Caſtle
mamma
mammock
mammon
management
Mancheſter
mandamus
mandarin
mandate
mandrake
manfulneſs
mange
mangle

mango
manhood
Manichees
manifeſto
mankind
manlineſs
manna
mannerly
Manningtree
Mansfield
man-ſlaughter
manteau
mantlet
manuel
manufactory
manure
manuſcript
maple
Marantha
marble
Marchal-marſh
marſhioneſs
Maresfield
Marforio
Margam
margin
margrave
marigold
mariner
marjoram
maritim
Markham
marker
marketable
Market-Street
Marlborough
Marlow
marmalade
marmalet
marmotto
marqueſs

MAT MED MER

marriage
Mars
marſhal
Marſhalſea
marſh-mallows
martagon
martial
martingale
Martlemas
Martinmas
Martock
martyr
martyrdom
martyrology
marvel
marvellous
maſculine
Maſham
maſon
maſquerade
maſſacre
maſſineſs
maſterleſs
maſter-piece
maſterſhip
maſtich
maſtiff
materiality
mathematical
mathematics
matins
matrice
matricide
marticular
matrimonial
matrimony
matrix
matron
matroſſes
matted
matter

mattock
mattreſs
maturate
maudlin
maugre
maulkin
maunder
Maunday
mawkiſh
maw-worms
maxillary
maxim
Maximillian
Mid-day
mayor
mayoralty
mayoreſs
May-pole
mazarine
Mazzaroth
mead
meadow
meagre
meal
mealy-mouth'd
mean
Menander
meaning
meanneſs
meaſurable
meaſure
meawing
meazles
meazly
mechanic
mechanically
mechaniſm
medal
medallion
median
mediate

mediator
mediatreſs
medicable
medicinable
medicinal
medicinally
mediocrity
Mediterranean
medullary
melancholic
melancholly
melaſſes
Melicent
melilot
meliorate
melifluous
mellow
melodious
melody
meltable
Melton-Mowbray
member
membranaceous
membrane
memoirs
memorable
memorably
memorandum
memorial
memory
menace
mendicant
menial
menſes
menſurable
menſuration
mercantile
mercenary
mercery
mercenarineſs
merchandizing

MIG	MIS	MOR
merchandize	migration	midhurſt
merchant	Milbrock	miſtineſs
Mercury	mildew	miſuſe
merciful	mildneſs	mittimus
Megram	Mildred	mixen
Meriden	millener	mixture
meridian	Milthorp	mob
meridional	Milton	mock
merit	mimic	Modbury
meritorious	mimical	model
Merlin	mimickry	moderate
mermaid	mindful	moderation
merriment	mineral	modeſty
Merton	Minerva	modeſie
meſs	minew	modulation
meſentery	mingle	moiſtneſs
meſſage	miniature	moleſtation
meſſenger	minion	Moloch
Maſſiah	miniſter	moment
meſſuage	miniſtration	monarchy
metal	minſtrelſey	Monday
metalline	minuet	mongrel
metaphraſt	miraculous	monkey
metaphor	mirror	monochord
meteor	mirth	monopoly
metheglin	miſadventure	monſoon
method	misbecome	Montoniſt
methodiſt	miſcarriage	Montfort
metropolis	miſcellany	monument
Michael	miſchance	moody
Michaelmas	miſconſtrue	moor-hen
micrography	miſdoubt	mope
micrometer	misfortune	moppet
microſcope	miſgovern	moreover
Midhurſt	miſlead	Morgan
Middleton	miſmanage	morn
Middlewich	miſname	Morocco
midſhipman	miſpend	Morpeth
Midſummer	miſreckon	Morpheus
mid-winter	miſ-ſhapen	mortgage
mightily	miſtaken	Morton

MYT	NET	NIT
Moſes	N	never-more
moſque	Narciſſus	Nevern
motherly	narrative	Nevin
moveable	nativity	neurology
moulder	natural	neutral
mountebank	naturalize	new-fangled
Mouſhole	naughtineſs	Newgate
mourner	navigable	newneſs
mouth	nauſeous	Newark
much	Nazarene	Newborn
muck-worm	nebulous	Newburg
muddineſs	neceſſarily	Newbury
multiply	neceſſitous	Newbridge
multitude	neck-cloth	Newcaſtle
Munſter	necromancer	Newmarket
Muntford	Needham	Newport
murky	needfulneſs	Nicene
muſcle	needle	niceneſs
Muſcovy	nefarious	nichils
muſic	negation	St. Nicholas
muſhroom	negative	nick-name
musket	negligence	nick-ninny
mutable	negociate	Nicolaitans
mutation	negociator	niece
mutter	neighbour	niggard
mutton	neighing	nightingale
mutual	St. Neots	night-raven
muzzle	nephew	night-ſhade
Myriads	nephritic	night-walker
Myrmidons	Neptune	Nilometer
myrrh	Nereids	nimble
myrtle	nergal	nimbleneſs
myſterious	nerval	nincompoop
myſteriouſly	nervous	nineteen
myſteriouſneſs	neſtling	ninety
myſtery	Neſtorians	ninthly
myſtical	Netherlands	nipperkin
myſticalneſs	nethermoſt	nipple
mythological	nettings	niſi-prius
mythologiſt	nettle	nitrous
mythology	Nettlebed	nittineſs

NOR	NUC	OBL
nobleman	North-Fleet	nuddle
nobleneſs	North-Foreland	nudils
nocturnal	North-Leech	nudity
noddy	northward	nugatory
nodouſneſs	Northwich	nullifie
noggin	Norwich	numberleſs
noiſe	noſe	numerable
noiſineſs	noſe-gay	numeral
nomenclator	noſtril	numerator
nomenclature	noſtrum	numerous
nominal	notable	num-ſcull
nominate	notary	nunciator
nomination	notation	nuncupation
nominative	nothing	nuncupative
non-appearance	notification	nuncupativeneſs
non-compliance	notify	nunnery
non-conformiſt	notion	nuptial
non-conformity	notional	nurſe
Noneaton	notoriety	nurture
nonentity	notorioufneſs	nuſance
non-naturals	Nottingham	Nutley
non-plus	notwithſtanding	nutmeg
non-reſiſtance	Novatians	nutrition
nonſenſe	novel	nutritive
nonſenſical	noveliſt	nuzzle
non-ſolvent	novelty	nymph
non-ſuit	November	nymphal
nook	novennial	O
nooning	nought	Oakham
nooſe	novice	oaker
Normal	novitiate	oath
Norman	nouriſhing	oatmeal
Norroy	nouriſhment	obduracy
Norſe	nouriſh	obedience
north	now	obeiſance
North-Allerton	noxious	obelisk
Northampton	noxiouſneſs	obey
North-Bury	nubble	objection
North-Church	nubbled	objector
North-Curry	nubilous	objuration
northerly	nuciferous	oblation

OCC	OIL	ORI
obligate	occupation	oilet-hole
obligatory	occupier	oilineſs
oblige	occur	ointment
obligee	occurrence	oiſter
obligement	ocean	Okeham
oblique	Okingham	Okehampton
obliterate	octangular	oker
oblivion	octave	oldiſh
oblivious	octavo	oleaginous
oblong	octogon	olifactory
obloquy	ocular	olitory
obnoxious	ocularneſs	Olympiad
obnubilation	oculiſt	Olympic
obſcene	Ode-hill	Omberſley
obſcenely	odious	ombre
obſcenity	odiouſly	Omega
obſcurity	odor	omen
obſequious	odoriferous	ominous
obſequies	odorous	omiſſion
obſervable	œconomy	omnipotence
obſervant	œconomics	omnipreſence
obſervation	offend	omniſcience
obſervator	offender	onerate
obſervatory	offenſive	Ongar-High
obſerve	offering	opacity
obſolete	offertory	opacious
obſtacle	office	opakneſs
obſtinacy	officer	open-arſe
obſtinate	officiate	operate
obſtreperous	officious	operation
obſtruct	officiouſneſs	operator
obſtruction	off-ſcouring	ophithaltic
obtain	off-ſets	opiate
obtrude	offſpring	opinion
obtruder	often	opinionative
obtruſion	oftentimes	opinionated
obviate	Ogborn St. George	opium
obvious	ogee	opponent
occaſional	ogle	opportune
occult	ogling	opportunely
occultneſs	oil-bag	opportunity

ORI

oppoſition
oppreſſion
oppreſſor
opprobrious
opprobrium
oppung
optic
optic-glaſs
opulence
opulent
oracle
oracular
orange
orangery
oration
orator
oratory
orb
orbicular
orbit
orchard
ordain
ordalain
orderer
orderlineſs
ordinal
ordinance
ordinarineſs
ordinary
ordination
ordnance
ordonnance
ordure
Orford
organ
organical
organicalneſs
organiſt
organization
organiz'd
orient

OST

oriental
original
originalneſs
Orion
oriſon
Ork
Orkneys
Orlando
Orlop
Orlton
Ormskirk
ornament
ornamentalneſs
ornithologiſt
ornithomancy
Oroonoko
orphan
orphaniſm
Orpheus
orpiment
Orrery
orrice
orthodox
orthogonal
orthographer
orthographical
orthography
Orton
Orton-Maddock
orvietan
oſcitant
oſcitation
oſier
Oſiris
Oſmandſton
Oſmund-Royal
oſprey
Oſtend
offenſive
oſtentation
oſtentatious

OVI

oſteology
oſtler
oſtrich
Oſtrogoths
Oſweſtry
Oſyth
otherwiſe
Otley
Ottoman
oval
ovation
ouhut
oven
over-act
over-balance
over bear
over-board
over charge
over-clouded
over-done
over-eat
over-fill
over-grown
over-haſtineſs
over-laden
overmatch
over-plus
over-power
over-poiſe
over-reach
over-ſeer
over-ſhadow
Overton
over top
overture
over-turn
over-value
over-weening
overwhelm
Ovid
Ovingham

PAL

oviparous
Oulney
ounce
Ouſe
out landiſh
outward
out-lawry
outragious
outrun
outwardly
out-works
ouzel
Owen
owler
owner
Oxford
Oxwich
oxygon
oyer
oyez
ozier

P

Paddington
paddle
padlock
padnag
Padſtow
Padua
paganiſm
pageant
pagod
Pamphill
pain
Pain's Caſtle
painful
painim
paint
painter
paintſtrainer
palace
palatable

PAP

Palatine
paleneſs
palinody
paliſh
Palladium
pallate
palliation
Pall-Mall
palmer-worm
palmeſtry
palm-tree
palpable
palpitation
Palſgrave
palſy
paltry
pamper
pamphlet
pan
panado
pan cake
Pancras
pancreas
Pandects
pander
Pandora
panegyric
pangs
panic
pannage
pannel
pannier
pant
panting
pantaloons
Pantheon
panther
pantofle
pantry
papacy
papiſm

PAR

papiſt
papiſtry
pappa
Papplewich
pappineſs
par
parable
parabola
parabolical
Paracelſus
paradiſe
paradox
paragraph
parallel
paralytic
paramour
paraphraſe
paraphraſtical
paraſceve
parboil
parcel
parchment
pardon
pardoner
parentage
parenthesis
partitioner
parley
parliament
parliamentary
parlour
parmeſan
parochial
parole
parricide
party
parſimonious
parſimony
parſley
parſnip
parſon

PAT	PEN	PER
partake	patriot	pencil
partial	patriotiſm	pendant
participate	patrol	Pendennis Caſtle
participation	patron	pendulum
participial	patronage	penetrable
particle	patronize	penetrate
particular	patty	penetration
particularly	paucity	Penguin
parting	pave	peninſula
partiſan	pavilion	Peniſtone
partnerſhip	pauſe	penitent
partridge	pawn	pen knife
paſh	pawnbroker	pennant
paſquin	payable	pennileſs
paſſable	payment	Pennyſtone
paſſage	peacock	Pennyfont
paſſenger	pearmain	pennyroyal
paſſibleneſs	peaſant	Penruddock
paſſible	pebble	Penryn
paſſion	peccadillo	Penſance
paſſionate	peccavi	penſion
paſſive	pectoral	penſionary
paſſover	peculiar	penſive
paſſport	pedagogue	penſiveneſs
paſtime	pedantic	pentagon
paſtry	pedigree	pentateuch
paſtry cook	pedo baptiſm	Pentecoſt
patacoon	peerdom	penurious
patcher	peeviſh	pepper
patch box	peeviſhneſs	peradventure
patentee	Pegaſus	peragration
pathetic	Pelagians	perambulation
pathetical	pelican	perceive
patience	pelmel	perception
patientneſs	pelt monger	perch
patriarch	Pembridge	perculation
patriarchſhip	Pembroke	perdition
patrician	penal	perduration
patrimonial	penalty	peregrination
patrimony	penance	peremptory
Patrington	pence	peremptorily

PER	PHI	POM
perenial	perſeverance	philoſopher
perfect	perſevere	philoſophical
perfection	perſiſt	phlebotomize
perfidious	perſonable	phlegmaticneſs
perfidy	perſonage	Phoſphorus
perforate	perſonality	phraſe
perforce	perſonate	Phrygian
perform	perſpective	phyſic
perfume	perſpicuity	phyſognomy
perfunctory	perſpicuous	pizza
perhaps	perſpiration	pickage
pericranium	perſuaſive	Pickering
perilous	perſuaſion	Picts
period	perſuaſiveneſs	pierce
periodical	pertain	pigmy
peripatetic	pertinacious	pilchard
periphery	pertinence	plant
periphraſtically	pertinent	plantation
periſh	perturbation	pleaſure
periſhableneſs	Peru	pliant
perjure	pervade	plough
perjury	perverſe	plumb
periwig	pervert	plunder
periwinkle	pervicatious	Plymouth
permanent	Peruvian	pneumatical
permiſſion	peſtilence	poach
permit	petardeer	pocket
permutation	Peterborough	poetry
pernicious	Peter-Church	poinant
peroration	Petersfield	political
perpendicular	Petherton-South	politician
perpetrate	Petherton-North	poliſher
perpetual	petrification	polite
perpetuation	pettifogger	polling
perpetuity	pettulancy	Polverbatch
perplex	phantaſtical	polygamy
perquiſites	Phariſee	polygraphy
Persbridge	pharmacentic	pomander
Perſhore	philanthropy	pome-citron
Perſia	Philip's Norton	pomiferus
perſecute	philologer	pommel

PUE	PUR	PYX
pompous	puffing	purring
pond	pugil	purſer
ponderous	puiſſant	purſlain
Pontepool	pulchritude	purſuance
pontificate	Pulford	purſuit
Pontepolen	Pulham	purſuivant
pope	Pulhely	Purton
popinjay	pullet	purvey
porcupine	pulmonery	purveyance
pork	pulpit	purulent
portcullis	pulſation	puſh-pin
porter	pulverization	puſillanimity
Portſmouth	pumice	puſs
poſitive	pummel	puſtulous
poſſeſſion	pumkin	put
poſtage	punch	putaniſm
poſterior	punchanello	putative
poſthumous	punchion	putid
poſture	punctilio	put-off
potentate	punctuation	putter
practicable	puncture	putrefaction
pragmatical	pungency	putrefie
praiſe	pungently	putrid
prawn	punger	putridneſs
preacher	punic	puttock
precarious	puniſh	putty
precedence	puniſhment	puzzle
predeſtinate	punk	pybald
pre-eminence	puppet	pye
preference	puppy	pygmy
pregnance	purblind	pylorous
prejudication	purchaſe	pyramid
prelate	pureneſs	pyramidal
premature	purgation	pyramidiod
prenomination	purgatory	pyromancy
pre-occupy	purification	pyrotenchny
prepoſterous	puritaniſm	Pythagoras
presbyterian	purling	Pythagorean
public	purloin	Pythoneis
pudder	purport	pyx
puerility	purpoſe	

Q

Quadrageſima
quadrageſimal
quadrangle
quadrangular
quadrant
quadrantal
quadrat
quadrate
quadratic
quadratix
quadrature
quadrimonial
quadripartite
quadriparition
quadriſyllable
quadrivial
quadruple
quadruplication
quaffer
quag-mire
quail
quaint
quaintly
quaintneſs
quake
quaker
quakeriſm
qualification
qualifie
qualifying
quality
qualm
qualmiſhneſs
quandary
quantity
quaretian
quarrel
quarreller
quarrelled
quarrelling
quarreliome
quarrelſomeneſs
quarry
quart
quartan
quarter
quarter-day
quarteridge
quarterer
quarterly
quarter-maſter
quarter-round
quarter-ſeſſions
quartern
quarter-ſtaff
quarto
quaſh
quaver
quean
queen
Queenborough
queer
queerneſs
quell
queller
quench
quenchable
quencher
querent
queriſt
querk
querulous
query
queſt
queſt-man
queſtion
queſtionable
queſtionableneſs
queſtioniſt
queſtionleſs
queſtor
quibble
quick
quicken
quickly
quickneſs
quickſand
quickſet
quickſilver
quick-ſighted
quick-witted
quicky-tree
quid
quiddany
quieſcence
quieſcent
quiet
quieter
quietiſm
quietiſt
quietly
quietneſs
quill
quilt
quince
quincunx
quinſy
quint
quintain
quintal
quinteſſence
quinteſſential
quintil
Quintilian
quire
quiriſter
quit
quit-claim
quite
quit-rent
quiver
quoted

R

Rabbi
Rabbin
rabble
race
racket
rackoon
radiancy
radiant
radicalneſs
radical
radicate
raddiſh
radius
Radnor
raff
raffle
rage
rag-bolts
raggamuffian
ragged
Ragland-Caſtle
rag-man
ragoo
rail
railery
Raimund
rainbow
rain-deer
raip
raiſe
rake
rake-hell
rakiſh
Raleigh
Ralpho
ramazan
ramble
ramage
Ramiſh
rammer
Ramsbury
Ramſey
ram's head
rancid
rancour
Randal
random
ranger
rankneſs
rankly
ranſom
ranſomer
rantipole
rapacious
rapid
rapine
raparee
rapſody
rapture
rarely
rarity
raſcal
raſcally
raſe
Raſon-Market
raſhneſs
razor
ratafia
rather
ratification
ratifie
rational
rats-bane
rattle
rattle-ſnake
ravelin
Raven-glaſs
ravenous
raving
raving-mad
raviſher
raze
reach
re-action
readineſs
Reading
re-admiſſion
re-admit
real
realize
realm
re-animate
re-aſcend
reaper
rear-guard
reaſon
re-aſſemble
re aſſume
re baptize
rebate
rebatement
rebel
rebellious
rebound
rebuff
rebuild
rebuke
recal
recant
recantation
recapitulate
recede
receivable
receiver
receiver-general
recent
recentneſs
receſs
Reche
recipe
reciprocal
reciprocate

RED	REL	RYE
recital	re-deliverance	reluctant
recitativo	Redford	remain
recite	ridiculous	remarkable
reciter	redouble	remedy
reckoning	redound	remember
reclaim	Redruth	remit
recline	Red ſea	remnant
recognition	reduction	remonſtrate
recognize	redundant	remorſe
recognizer	re-edifie	removeable
recoil	re entrance	rencounter
recollect	re-eſtabliſh	rendezvous
recollection	re examination	renegade
recompence	reference	renovation
recommend	refinement	renounce
recommendation	reflexion	renown
recompenſe	reformation	rent
recompoſe	refractory	repair
reconcile	refreſh	reply
reconcileable	refulge	reprint
record	refuſal	reproach
recorder	regain	reproof
recover	regality	repute
recoverable	regard	reſemble
recount	regeneration	reſolve
recreate	regiment	reſolute
recruit	region	reſort
rectangular	regiſter	reſt
rectify	regret	rheumatiſm
rector	regular	rich
rectory	rehearſe	riddle
Reculver	reject	ride
recumbence	reign	river
recumbent	re-imbark	robe
recurrent	rejoin	rogue
recuſſion	rejoice	Rome
Redborn	relation	royal
Redbridge	releaſe	rude
reddiſh	relent	run
redeem	relief	ruſh
redeemer	religion	Rye

SAL S

Sabellians
Sabines
ſable
ſabre
Sabridgworth
ſacerdotal
ſack-cloth
ſacrament
ſacred
ſacrifice
ſacrilege
ſadden
ſaddle
Saddleworth
Sadducee
ſafe-conduct
ſafeguard
ſaffron
Saffron Walden
ſagacious
ſagely
Sagittary
ſainfoin
ſalamander
ſalary
ſale
Saleſman
ſalique
Salisbury
ſaliva
ſalivate
Salkeld
ſally-port
ſalmigundy
ſalmon
Saltaſh
ſalter
Saltfleet
ſalt-petre
ſalvage

SAT

ſalubrious
ſalver
ſalvo
ſalutary
Samaria
Samaritan
Samech
ſamphire
ſampler
ſanctification
ſanctimony
ſanction
ſanctuary
Sanbach
ſandbag
ſand-blind
Sandbury
ſand-eels
Sandgate-Caſtle
Sandhurſt
ſandlin
Sandown-Caſtle
Sandwich
ſandy
Sandy-Chapel
ſanguin
Sanhedrim
ſanter
ſapleſneſs
ſaraband
Saracen
ſarcaſm
ſarcaſtically
ſarſenet
Sar-ſtreet
ſaſſafras
Satan
ſatchel
ſatellites
ſatiate
ſatiated

SCA

ſatisfaction
ſatisfie
ſattin
Saturday
Saturn
Saturnine
ſatyr
ſatyrically
ſatyriſt
ſavageneſs
ſauce-box
ſaucer
ſaucineſs
ſauſage
ſave all
ſaving
ſaviour
ſaunter
ſavory
Savoy
Savoyard
Sawley
Sawthey
Saxmundham
Saxon
Saxony
ſcab
ſcabbard
ſcabbed
ſcabbineſs
ſcaffold
ſcaldo
ſcalding-hot
ſcalp
ſcamper
ſcandal
ſcandalous
ſcantineſs
ſcar
ſcaramouch
Scarborough

SCR	SEC	SEN
ſcarcity	ſcreak	ſecretary
ſcare-crow	ſcribe	ſect
ſcarlet	ſcriptural	ſectarian
ſcatter	ſcripturiſt	ſection
ſcavenger	ſcrivener	ſecularity
ſceleton	ſcrofulous	ſecureneſs
ſcene	ſcrutinize	ſedan
ſcenography	ſcud away	ſedate
ſceptic	ſculk	Sedber
ſcepter	ſcull	Sedbury
ſcheme	ſcullion	Sedgefield
ſchiſm	ſculpture	Sedgewick
ſcholar	ſcum	ſediment
ſcholaſtic	ſcupper-hole	ſeditious
ſcholiaſt	ſcurrilous	ſeducer
ſchool	ſcurvineſs	ſeduction
ſchool-divine	ſcutcheon	ſeek
ſchoolman	ſcymitar	ſeem
ſcience	Scythia	ſeen
ſcimeter	Scythian	ſeethe
ſcirrhous	ſcythe	ſeize
ſciſſors	ſea-chart	ſeldom
ſcoffers	ſea-faring	ſelect
ſcold	Sea-ford	ſelf
ſcolding	ſea-green	ſelfiſh
ſcollop-ſhell	ſeal	ſelf-evident
ſconſe	ſeamſter	ſelvage
ſcooper	Sean	ſemicircle
ſcorbutic	ſea-port	ſemicolon
ſcore	ſearch	ſeminal
ſcornful	ſear	ſemi-vowel
ſcorpion	ſear-cloth	ſenate
Scotch	Searn	ſend
Scotland	Searn-Abby	ſeniority
ſcoundrel	ſeaſonable	ſen-night
ſcout	Sebaſtian	ſenſation
ſcraggy	ſecant	ſenſe
ſcramble	ſeceſſion	ſenſitive
ſcrap	ſecluſion	ſenſory
ſcraper	ſecondarily	ſent
ſcratches	ſecret	ſentence

SHO	SKI	SPI
ſhallow	Shrawarden	Skinningrave
ſhaloon	ſhrewdly	Skirking
ſhambles	Shrewsbury	skirmiſher
ſhame-fac'd	ſhrivell'd	skittiſhneſs
ſharp	ſhrubbineſs	sky-colour
ſharper	ſhineſs	ſlab
ſharp ſighted	Sicilian	ſlanderous
ſharp-witted	Sicily	ſlaviſhneſs
ſhatter	ſickneſs	Sleaford
ſhaver	ſide-board	ſleeveleſs
Shaw-Croſs	ſideral	ſlightneſs
Sheals N. and S.	Sidland	ſlipperineſs
ſhear-man	Sidmouth	ſloe-worm
ſheep-cote	ſieling	ſlothfulneſs
ſheepiſhneſs	ſightleſs	ſluggard
Sheffield	ſignal	ſmackering
ſhelf	ſignet	ſmectymnuans
Shepham	ſignification	ſmitter
ſhepherd	ſignifie	Smokington
ſhepherdeſs	Silcheſter	ſnap-dragon
Sherborn	ſilentneſs	ſneakingneſs
ſheriff	ſillabub	Socineaniſm
ſherry	ſillineſs	ſolemnization
Sherſton	Silverton	ſolicitude
ſhew-bread	ſilver-ſmith	Solomon's ſeal
ſhield	ſimonical	Somerſetſhire
ſhifter	ſimper	ſongſter
ſhilling	ſimpleton	ſophiſtical
Shiloh	ſimulation	ſordid
ſhin-bone	ſincereneſs	South-Moulton
ſhingle	ſinewineſs	Southwould
ſhipwaſh	ſingleneſs	ſpacious
Shipwrack	ſingularity	ſpangle
ſhitten	ſirenizing	Spaniard
ſhittle-cock	Sittingborn	ſpeaker
ſhop-keeper	Sittingham	ſpecifie
ſhop lifting	ſixteenthly	ſpectator
Shoreham-New	ſkegger-trout	ſpeech
ſhort-ſighted	Skellingthorp	Sphinx
ſhoulder	ſkepticalneſs	Spilsby
ſhoulder-knot	ſkilfulneſs	ſpinage

SPR SQU STA

ſpinal
ſpinet
ſpinner
ſpinſter
ſpire
ſpirit
ſpiritual
ſpiritualneſs
ſpit
ſpire
ſpiteful
ſpittle
ſplaſh
ſplatch
ſplay-footed
ſpleen
ſplendid
ſplendor
ſplenetic
ſplent
ſplice
ſplit
ſpoil
ſpoke
ſpokeſman
ſpoliation
ſpondee
ſponſal
ſpontaneous
ſpool
ſpoon
ſport
ſportful
ſpot
ſpotleſs
ſpouſe
ſpout
ſprain
ſprat
ſprawl
ſpray
ſpread
ſprig
ſpright
ſpring
ſpring-tide
ſprinkle
ſprit ſail
ſprout
ſpruce
ſprung
ſprunt
ſpud
ſpue
ſpume
ſpun
ſpunge
ſpunk
ſpur
ſpuriouſneſs
ſpurkets
ſpurn
ſpur-rial
ſpurt
ſpy
ſquab
ſquabble
ſquadron
ſqualled
ſqualley
ſquander
ſquare
ſquareneſs
ſquaſh
ſquat
ſquawl
ſqueak
ſqueal
ſqueamiſh
ſqueeze
ſquib
ſquill
ſquinancy
ſquint-ey'd
ſquire
ſquirt
St.
ſtab
ſtable
Stabridge
ſtack
Stafford
ſtage
ſtagger
ſtagnate
Stagarite
ſtaid
ſtain
ſtairs
ſtake
ſtale
ſtalk
ſtall
Stamford
ſtamp
Stanbridge
ſtanch
ſtandiſh
ſtand
Stanford
ſtang
Stanhope
ſtank
ſtannary
Stanton
ſtanza
ſtapple
ſtarboard
ſtarch
ſtare
ſtarling
ſtarry
ſtart

STI	STR	STU
ſtartup	ſtink	ſtraw
ſtarve	ſtint	ſtray
ſtate	ſtipend	ſtreak
ſtateſman	ſtipulate	ſtream
ſtationer	ſtir	ſtreet
ſtatue	ſtirrup	ſtrength
ſtatute	ſtitch	ſtrenuous
ſtave	ſtiver	ſtreſs
ſtay	ſtock	ſtretch
ſtead	ſtockings	Stretham
ſteak	Stockton	ſtrew
ſteal	ſtoic	ſtricken
ſteam	Stoke	ſtrictneſs
Stebbing	ſtole	ſtride
ſtedfaſt	ſtomach	ſtrife
ſteed	ſtomacher	ſtrike
ſteel	Stone	ſtring
ſteep	ſtood	ſtripe
ſteeple	ſtook	ſtrive
ſteer	ſtool	ſtrode
ſteerer	ſtoop	ſtrole
ſtem	ſtop	ſtrond
ſtench	ſtore	ſtrong
ſtep	ſtork	ſtruck
ſtep-father	ſtorm	ſtruggle
ſtep-mother	ſtory	ſtrumpet
ſteril	ſtote	ſtung
ſterling	ſtove	ſtubbed
ſtern	ſtout	ſtuble
ſtew	ſtowage	ſtubborn
ſteward	ſtraddle	ſtuck
ſtickle	ſtraggle	ſtud
ſticky	ſtraight	ſtudent
ſtiff	ſtrain	ſtuddy
ſtifle	ſtrait	ſtuff
ſtigmatical	ſtrake	ſtumble
ſtile	ſtrand	ſtunt
ſtill born	ſtrange	ſtupendous
Stilton	ſtranger	ſtupid
ſtimulate	ſtrap	ſtupify
ſting	Stratton	ſtupifaction

SUP
Sturbridge
Sturminſter
ſtutteringly
ſtypticneſs
ſubaction
ſubaltern
ſub-conſequence
ſubdiviſion
ſubdue
ſubjection
ſubjunctively
ſublieutenant
ſublimation
ſubmerſion
ſubmiſſiveneſs
ſubordinateneſs
ſubſcription
ſubſervientneſs
ſubſtantialneſs
ſubterraneous
ſubtraction
ſuccedaneous
ſucceſsfulneſs
ſuccinctneſs
ſucculentneſs
ſuccumbent
ſudorificneſs
ſufficientneſs
ſuffumigation
ſuitableneſs
ſulphurous
ſummarineſs
ſumptuouſneſs
Sunderland
ſuperabundance
ſuperannuation
ſupereminence
ſuperexcellent
ſuperficialneſs
ſuperfluouſneſs
ſuperintendent

SYN
ſuperlativeneſs
ſupernumerary
ſuperſtitiouſneſs
ſupervention
ſupplentory
ſupportableneſs
ſuppreſſor
ſupramundane
ſupremeneſs
ſureneſs
ſurgeon
ſurpaſſingneſs
ſurround
ſuſpect
ſuſpiciouſneſs
ſuſtenance
ſwagger
ſwarm
ſwear
ſweep-ſtake
ſweet-heart
ſwept
ſwimmer
ſwine-herd
ſwiniſhneſs
ſwitch
Switzerland
ſwordſman
ſycophant
ſyllabically
ſyllogiſtically
Sylva
Sylveſter
ſymbolical
ſymmetry
ſympathetic
ſympathize
ſymphony
ſymptom
ſynagogue
ſynchroniſm

TAN
ſyncopation
ſynod
ſynodical
ſynonimous
ſynopſis
ſyntax
ſyntheſis
ſynthetical
ſyringe
ſyrup
ſyſtem
ſyſtole

T

Tabernacle
tablature
tabular
tacking
Tadcaſter
Taddington
Tafford-Bridge
tag-rag
tailor
Talbot
tale-bearer
taliſman
talkative
tallow
Tallow-down
tally-man
Talmud
Talmudical
Talyſarn
tamarind
tamely
Tammuz
tamper
Tamworth
Tangier
Tanhill
tankard
tantalize

tantivy
tapeſtry
tapeſter
taruntula
target
tarniſh
tart
tartane
Tartar
Tartary
taſteleſs
tatterdemallion
tattoo
taverner
Taveſtock
tauntingly
tautalogical
tautology
Taunton
Taunton-biſhop's
tawdry
taxation
teachable
team
technology
tedious
teleſcope
temperate
tempeſt
templar
temple
temporal
temporize
tenable
tenacious
tenantable
Tenbury
Tenby
tendency
tender-hearted
tenderly
tenderneſs
tenement
Teneriff
Tenterden
tent wort
Teraphim
termagant
termination
terraqueous
terreſtrial
terrible
terrifie
Terring
territory
terror
teſtaceous
teſtament
teſtifie
teſtimonial
teſtineſs
Tetbury
Tetſworth
Tetterſhall
Teutonic
Tewksbury
texture
Thames
thankfulneſs
theatre
theme
Theocracy
theologian
thereafter
thereupon
thermometer
thermoſcope
Therſton
Thetford
thicken
thicket
Thickham
thief
thieviſhneſs
thimble
thinker
thirſtineſs
thiſtle
Thong-Caſtle
Thorn
thornback
Thornbury
Thorncomb
through
Thorp
thoughtful
thouſand
thraldom
thraſher
threadbare
threefold
Threlkeld
threſher
throng
throttle
throwſter
Thummim
Thurſday
Thurſton
thwart
Tickhall
ticking
tickle
tick-tack
St. Tiddy
tidings
tightneſs
Tilbury
tillage
tilt-boat
tilt-yard
timbrel
timorous

TOW TKA TYP

timorouſneſs
tinker
Tinmouth
tinſel
tirewoman
Titchwoman
titillation
tit-mouſe
Tiverton
tobacco
Toceſter
Tockington
together
toilſome
toilſomeneſs
Toledo
tolerable
toleration
Toll-booth
tongue ty'd
tooth-ach
toothſome
topaz
Topcliff
toper
Tophet
topography
Topſham
topſy-turvy
torment
torrent
Torrington
torture
tory
St. Toſſel
Totneſs
touch ſtone
toughly
tournament
toward
townſhip
toy-man
tractable
tractate
tradeſman
trade-wind
tradition
traduce
trage-comedy
trage-comical
tragical
train-bands
train-oil
traiterous
tranquillity
tranſaction
tranſcend
tranſcribe
tranſcript
transfer
transfiguration
transfigure
transfuſe
tranſgreſs
tranſgreſſor
tranſient
tranſition
tranſitorineſs
tranſlation
tranſmigration
tranſmography
tranſmutable
tranſparent
tranſpiration
tranſpire
tranſplant
tranſport
tranſporter
tranſpoſe
tranſpoſer
tranſpoſition
tranſubſtantiation
tranſverſe
traſh
Travegarn
traveller
treacherous
treachery
treaſonable
treaſurer
Tregaron
Treleigh
tremble
trepanner
trepidation
trepidity
Treſhevimick
Trevilan
tribulation
tribunal
trickiſh
triennial
triflingly
Trigney
trigonometry
Trinitarians
Trinity
Tripoly
troubleſome
Tubal
Tuddington
Tudworth
Tuilleries
Tukesbury
tulip
tumour
tumourous
Tunbridge
turnpike
turnpike-gate
Tweed
typographical
typographically

VAS VER VIA

typographer
typography
tyrannical
tyrannically
tyrannicalneſs
tyrannicide
tyrannize
tyrant
tyranny
tyro

V and U

Vacuum
vade mecum
vagabond
vagary
vagrant
vain-glorious
vain-glorioufneſs
valedictory
valetudinary
valiant
valid
validity
valorous
valuable
vambrance
Vandal
vane
van-guard
vaniſh
vanity
vanquiſh
vaporation
vapour
vapouring
variable
variance
variation
variety
varlet
vaſſal
vaſt
Vatican
Vavaſor
Vaudois
vaulter
vaunt
veal
vegetable
vehemence
vehicle
vellum
velocity
velvet
venal
venerable
veneration
venereal
venery
Venetian
vengeance
venial
Venice
venom
venomous
ventilation
ventureſomeneſs
venturous
Venus
veracity
verb
verbal
verbatim
verberate
verberation
verboſe
verboſeneſs
verboſity
verdant
verdigreaſe
verderer
verditer
verdure
verger
vertification
verjuice
vermicular
vermiculation
vermillion
vermin
vernacular
vernal
verſe
verſicle
verſification
verſifie
vertex
vertiginous
vertigo
vervain
very
veſicle
veſicatory
veſpers
veſſel
veſſes
veſt
Veſta
Veſtal
veſtible
veſtiger
veſtment
veſtry
veſtry-man
veſture
vetches
veteran
vex
vexation
vexatious
ugly
ugline ſs
vial

VIN VIS UNA

viands
viaticum
vibrate
vibrating
vibration
vicar
vicarage
vicarſhip
vice
vicious
vice-admiral
vice-chancellor
vice-gerent
vice roy
vice royalty
vicinity
vicinage
viciſſitude
victim
victor
victoriouſly
victory
victualler
victuals
Vienna
view
vigil
vigilant
vigorous
vigour
vileneſs
viliſie
village
villager
villainous
villainouſly
villainy
Vincent
vincible
vindication
vindictive

vine
vineyard
vinegar
vinew
vient
vinous
vintage
vintner
vintreſs
vintry
violable
violate
violation
violence
violent
violentneſs
violin
violencello
viper
virgo
virgin
virginals
Virginia
virginity
virid
virile
virility
virtual
virtuoſo
virtuouſly
virulency
virulent
virulently
virulentneſs
viſage
viſera
viſcount
viſcounteſs
viſcous
viſcouſneſs
viſibility

viſibleneſs
viſible
Viſier
viſion
viſioniſt
viſit
viſitation
viſney
viſual
vital
vitalneſs
vitiate
vitious
vitiouſneſs
vitreal
vitreous
vitrifie
vivace
vivacious
vivacity
Vivian
vivid
vivification
vivify
viviparous
vixen
vizard
ulcerate
ulceration
ulcerous
ullage
ulnage
ulterior
ultimate
Ulverſton
umber
umbrage
umbrella
umpire
unacceptable
unaccountable

UNC

unaccuſtomed
unacquainted
unactive
unadviſed
unaffected
unaided
unalterable
unanimity
unanſwerable
unarmed
unarrayed
unaſſiſted
unattentive
unattainable
unavoidable
unawaked
unawares
unbecoming
unbegotten
unbelief
unbeliever
unbend
unbidden
unblamable
unblind
unbloody
unboiled
unbooted
unbound
unbowel
unbridled
unbuilt
unbutton
uncapable
uncertain
unchangeable
uncharitable
unchaſte
unchriſtened
unchurched
uncircumſpect

UND

uncivil
unclaſp
unclean
unclothe
uncomfortable
uncomely
uncommon
unconcerned
unconceivable
uncondemned
uncomfortable
unconquerable
unconquer'd
unconſcionable
unconſtant
unconſtrained
unconteſtible
uncontrolable
uncorrected
uncover
uncourteous
uncrowned
unction
uncultivated
uncuſtomed
undaunted
undecided
undefiled
underling
undermine
underſtand
undertake
undervalue
undervalument
under-written
undeſerved
undetermined
undiſciplined
undiſtinguiſhable
undivided
undoubted

UNH

undreſs
unduly
undutiful
uneaſy
uneloquent
unemployed
unequal
unerring
uneven
unexecuted
unexpected
unexpert
unexpreſſible
unfairly
unfaithful
unfaſhioned
unfaſten
unfeigned
unfenced
unfiniſhed
unfitted
unfold
unformed
unforeſeen
unfortified
unfortunate
unfound
unfriendly
unfruitful
ungainful
ungarniſhed
ungenteel
ungird
ungodlineſs
ungovernable
ungracious
ungrateful
unguent
unhabitable
unhandſomely
unhandy

UNM UNR UNS

unhappily
unhappy
unharbour
unharneſs'd
unhealthful
unhealthy
unhealthily
unheard
unholy
unhook
unhorſe
unhusbanded
unicorn
uniſon
unitarian
univerſe
unjuſt
unkind
unknown
unladed
unlamented
unlawful
unlearn
unlearned
unleavened
unlicenſed
unluckineſs
unlimited
unload
unlooſe
unlovely
unlucky
unmanly
unmanlineſs
unmannerly
unmarried
unmasked
unmatch
unmeaſurable
unmeetneſs
unmerciful
unmindful
unmoleſted
unmovable
unmould
unnatural
unneceſſary
uneedful
unoccupied
unoppoſed
unorderly
unpaid
unparallel'd
unpardonable
unpeaceably
unpeople
unperceivable
unperfect
unpleaſing
unpoliſhed
unpolled
unpremeditated
unprejudiced
unprepared
unprevented
unprofitable
unproſperous
unprovided
unpruned
unpuniſhed
unpurged
unquenched
unquiet
unravel
unready
unreaſonable
unrebukable
unreclaimed
unreformed
unregarded
unrelenting
unremitted
unremoved
unrepaired
unreſolved
unreſpectful
unrevenged
unrewarded
unrighteous
unruly
unſaddle
unſafe
unſaid
unſaluted
unſanctified
unſatisfactory
unſavory
unſcriptural
unſealed
unſearchable
unſeparable
unſerviceable
unſettled
unſhaded
unſhaken
unſhaven
unſhod
unskilful
unſnared
unſociable
unſolder
unſolid
unſound
unſpeakable
unſpent
unſpotted
unſtable
unſtained
unſteady
unſtirred
unſtop
unſtring
unſucceſsful

unſuitable
unſure
untaken
untamed
untangle
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unteachable
untenable
unthankful
unthinking
unthoughtful
unthriftily
until
untilled
untimely
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untractable
untried
untrimmed
untrue
untruth
untruſtineſs
untunable
unvail
unverſed
un-uniform
unuſual
unuſually
unutterably
unwarily
unwary
unwaſhen
unwaſted
unwater'd
unwearied
unweariedneſs
unwedded
unwelcome
unwholſome
unwholſomeneſs
unwieldineſs
unwilling
unwind
unwiſe
unworn
unworthy
unwound
unwrotten
unyoke
vocabulary
vocal
vogue
voice
void
voider
voidneſs
volacious
volatile
volition
voluble
volume
voluntary
voluntier
vomit
voracious
votary
votive
voucher
vouchſafe
vow
vowel
voyage
upbraid
Uphilhaven
upright
uproar
upſide
upſtart
Upton
upward
urbanity
urge
urgent
urinal
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Urſulines
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Uskmouth
uſual
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utenſils
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utmoſt
Utopian
utter
vulnerable
vulnerary
vulpine
vulture
uvula
Uxbridge
uxorious
uxuriouſly
uxurioufneſs
Uzziah
Uzziel

W

Waggoner
Wainfleet
wainſcot
waiter
waiward
Wakefield
wakeful
Wales

Walfleet
Walgrove
wall
Wallaſſe
wallet
Walloons
wallop
wallow
wallowiſh
Walmer
walnut
Walſingham
Walton
wamble
wander
wanton
wantonneſs
war
Warbridge
warden
wardenſhip
wardmote
wardrobe
Ware
warfare
warineſs
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Warnford
warrant
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Warrington
Warſop
Warwick
waſh-bowl
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Wat
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watcher
Watchet
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watchfully
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water-meaſure
water-poiſe
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Watford
Wath
Watling-ſtreet
Watlington
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wave waver
waveringly
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wawl
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waxen
Waxham
way
wayfaring
Wayhill
waylay
waylayer
St. Waynard's
wayward
way-wiſer

way-wood
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weakly
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weaſand
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weather-by
weather-board
weather-cock
weather-gage
weather-glaſs
weather-wiſe
weave
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web
webſter
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wedding
wedge
Wedley
wedlock
Wedmore
Wedneſday

WEN WHE WHI

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weighty
Welch
Welchpool
welcome
welcomeneſs
weld
welding-heat
welkin
well
well-a-day
well-born
well-bred
well-hole
Wellinborough
Wellington
Wellow
Wem
Wemworthy
Wells and Palace
well-ſet
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Wendover
Wenlock
went
Wentbridge
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were
Weremouth
were-wolf
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Weſtbury
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weſterlineſs
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Weſtlow
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Weſtmoreland
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Weſtphalia
Weſtram
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Wetherby
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Weymouth
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wharfage
wharfinger
Whaley
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Whateley
Whatton
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wheaten
Wheatly-Bridge
Wheatly-North
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wheedler
wheel
wheelage
wheelbarrow
wheeler
wheelwright
wheeze
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Whet-ſtone
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Whitchurch
Whicknor
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whipper
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whirl
whirl-bone
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whirl-pool
whirl-wind
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whiſperer
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whiſtler
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Whitchurch
Whit-Down
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white-heart
white-liver'd
white-meats
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whiteneſs
White Pariſh
whither
whitherſoever
whiting
whitiſh
Whitland
whitlow
Whitminſter
Whitſtable
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Whitſuntide
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Whitton
Whittingham
Whitwell
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whoremonger
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whoriſhneſs
whorlbat
whortle
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wickedly
wickedneſs
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wicket
Wickliff
Wickliffians
Wickomb
Wickware
widdle-waddle
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widen
wideneſs
widgin
Widington
widow
widower
widowhood
width
wield
wieldneſs
wieldy
wife
wig
Wigan
Wigborn
wight
Wighton
Wigmore
Wigton
Wilcot
wild
wild-creature
wilderneſs
wildfire
wilding
wildly
wildneſs

wile
Wilfred
wilful
wilfully
wilfulneſs
wilily
willineſs
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wilk
will
William
Willing
willing
willingly
willingneſs
willow
Wilmſton
Wils-comb
Wiltſhire
wimble
Wimbleton
wimple
Winard
Wincaunton
wince
winch
Wincheomb
Winchelſey
Wincheſter
wind
wind-bound
winder
windfal
Windham
winding
windlaſs
windleſs
window
Windſor & Caſtle
Windward
wine
Winfred
wing
winged
wink
winnow
Winny
Winſlow
Winſom
Winter
Winterborn
winter-green
winterly
Winterton & Neſs
wipe
wire
wire-draw
Wireham
Wirkſworth
wiſacre
Wisbich
wiſdom
wiſe wiſely
wiſh
wiſhfully
wisket
wiſp
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Witborn
witch
witchcraft
witch-elm
with
withal
Witham
Witham South
Witheridge
withdraw
wither
Witheram
withhold
withholden
within
without
withſay
withſtand
withy
witneſs
wittal
witwal
Witney
Wivelſcomb
wizard
wo
woad
Woburn
Woden
woe
woer
woful
wofully
wofulneſs
wold
wolf
wolf's-bane
Woller
Wollet
Wolrich
Wolſingham
wolviſh
woman
womaniſhneſs
womanly
womb
Wombwell
won
wonder
wonderful
wonderfully
wonderfulneſs
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WOR WRE YAR

wood
Woodbridge
wooden
woodenly
Woodhall
Woodland
Woodley
woodmonger
woodpecker
woodroof
Woodſtock
woodineſs
woodward
woody
woof
wool
woollen
woolly
woolſtaple
Woolwich
wop-ey'd
Worceſter
word
work
worker
workman
workmanlike
workmanſhip
Workſop
world
worldly
worm
worm-eaten
worm-ſeed
Wormſhead
wormwood
worn
worry
worſe
worſhip
worſhipful
worſhipfully
worſhipper
Worſop
worſt
worſted
wort
worth
Worthen
worthily
worthineſs
worthleſs
worthleſneſs
worthy
wot
Wotton
wove
would
wound
woundily
wound-wort
woundy
wrack
Wragby
wrangle
wrangler
wrap
wrapper
wrapt
wrath
wrathful
wrathfully
wrathfulneſs
wreak
wreath
wreck
wren
wrench
wreſt
wreſtler
wreſtling
wreſtle
wreſtler
wretch
wretched
wretchedly
Wrexham
wriggle
wright
wrimple
wring
wrinkle
Wrinton
wriſt
wriſtband
write
writer
writhe
writhen
written
wrong
wrongful
wrongfulneſs
wrongfully
wrote
wroth
Wrotham
wrought
wrung
wry
wryly
wry-necked
Wulput
wyche
wydraught
Wye
wyven
wyver

Y

Yatch
yap
yar
yard

yard-arm
yard-land
yare
Yarmouth
yarn
Yarriſh
yarrow
Yarum
yaſpin
yate
yaw
yawl
yawn
yaws
Yaxley
ye
yea
yean
year
yearling
yearly
yeaſt
yelk
yell
yellow
yellowiſh
yellowiſhneſs
yelp
yelt
yeoman
yeomanry
Yeovil

yerk
yerker
yern
yes
yeſterday
yeſternight
yet
yew
yexing
yield
yieldingneſs
yoke
yoke-fellow
yoker
yon
yonder
yonker
yore
York
Yorkſhire
you
young
younger
youngling
youngſter
your
youthful
youthfully
youthfulneſs
yule
yule-block
yule-game
yule-time

Z

Zabulun
Zacharias
Zagay
Zany
zeal
zealot
zealous
zealouſly
zealouſneſs
Zechariah
zedoary
Zealand
Zell
Zelotes
zenith
Zephyrus
Zereth
zeſt
zeta
Zeugma
Zink
zodiac
zone
zoography
zoology
zootomy
zoophyte
Zouch